SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

SECOND REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE,

APPOINTED TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION

THE STATE OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE PROVINCES OF

BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA.

Printed in the Year M.DCC.LXXXIII.

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Appointed to take into Consideration the State of the Administration of Justice in the Provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, and to report the same, as it shall appear to them, to the House, with their Observations thereupon; and who were instructed to consider how the British Possessions in the East Indies may be held and governed with the greatest Security and Advantage to this Country, and by what Means the Happiness of the Native Inhabitants may be best promoted.

Your Committee, in the last Session of Parliament, presented their Second Report to the House: This Report contained the Origin of the Connection between the Representatives of the English Company and Bulwant Sing, Rajah of Benares; and was continued to that Period when Cheyt Sing, the Son and Successor of Bulwant Sing, was first arrested by Order of the Governor General, and afterwards deprived of all Rank, Power, and Command in that Zemindary which was the Inheritance of his Ancestors.

This Report was a mere Statement of historical Facts, but without any Observations from Your Committee; for, although the Governor General's Proceedings against the Rajah of Benares appeared to be such as carried with them their own Condemnation, yet Your Committee declined making any Comments upon it, until they had received those which the Governor General had promited to send to the East India Company: They are contained in the Governor General's Narrative and Appendix thereto, in the Appendix, No. 1, hereunto annexed.

Vide Gov' General's Letter of 29 Sept. 1782, from Benares, 2d Report, P. 54. Appendix, Nº 1. Gov. General's Narrative, Your Committee have perused this Narrative with great Attention; but the first Impression which Your Committee had conceived of Cheyt Sing's Arrest and subsequent Deposal, is not strengthened and confirmed by the Governor General's own Representation of the Case.

In order to convey some general Knowledge of the Subject, Your Committee will make a few Observations on some Points mentioned by the Governor General in his Narrative, before the proceed to examine more particularly into those Measures which he has thought proper to pursue

Vide App. No 1, H.

Vide Page 10, ad Report.

Vide Page 11, 2d Report. Gen. Lett. from Bengal, 31 Oct. 1770. Appendix, N° 2.

Bengal Conf. 20 Feb, and 13 Apr. 1772, Vide App. No 1. Narrative I,

Vide Page 10, of the 2d Report. Letter from Bengal, 11 Sept. 1770, to Directors.

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Vide 2d Report,
Page 11.
31 Oct. 1770, Lett. from
Bengal to Directors.

The Governor General states, "that Bulwant Sing derived the Degree of Independency which "he possessed during the latter Period of his Life, from the Protection or Intervention of our "Government." This appears to be a Fact; he was protected by an Article of the Treaty made by Lord Clive with the Vizier in 1705; and those who succeeded Lord Clive in that Government, until the Death of Bulwant Sing, paying a due Regard to the Faith of Treaties, protected him against all the Intrigues of the Vizier; and carried their Attachment so far, as to make it a Point to obtain the Succession for his Son. This last Event happened more than Twelve Months before Mr. Hastings succeeded to the Office of President and Governor of Bengal; yet Your Committee observe, the Governor General afferts in his Narrative, "that Cheyt Sing obtained from our Instruction of Williams and of which he till then was only the Aumil, and of which he became the acknowledged "Zemindar by a Sunnud granted to him by the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, at my Instance, in the Month of September 1773."

Your Committee will endeavour to state this Point to the House with Precision:—In the Second Report from this Committee, several Letters are entered from John Cartier, Esquire, the President, and the Council of Bengal; from which it appears, that Bulwant Sing died 23d August 1770; that the President and Council expressed in a former Letter their Sentiments of the Consequence it was to their Affairs to have the Succession to the Zemindary of Benares continue in the Family, but that it was a delicate Point to accomplish with the Vizier—" the Time has been, when this might have been made a Demand, but Circumstances are now much changed, and even Address in necessary to solicit; had Bulwant Sing expressed a Wish to secure the Zemindary in bis own Family, at a Time when the Vizier was receiving back the Country from our Hands, a Doubt can scarcely

"In our Letter of the 11th ultimo, we informed you of the Death of the Rajah Bulwant Sing and of the Measures we were taking with the Nabob Shuja ul Dowlah, to induce him to settle the Succession of the Zemindary of Benares on the late Rajah's Son.—The Demands made by the Nabob's Agent were 20 Lacks of Rupees as a Nazerannah, and Five Lacks per Annum as an Addition to the Sums stipulated by the Treaty of 1765; the Terms were, however, finally concluded on the 8th Instant, when the Nazerannah was settled at 17 Lacks, and the required Increase was reduced to 2½ Lacks of Rupees; permit us, Honourable Sirs, to congratulate you may be supposed to 12½ Lacks of Rupees; permit us, Honourable Sirs, to congratulate you may be supposed to 12½ Lacks of Rupees; permit us, Honourable Sirs, to congratulate you may be supposed to 12½ Lacks of Rupees; permit us, Honourable Sirs, to congratulate you may be supposed to 12½ Lacks of Rupees; permit us, Honourable Sirs, to congratulate you may be supposed to 12½ Lacks of Rupees; permit us, Honourable Sirs, to congratulate you may be supposed to 12½ Lacks of Rupees; permit us, Honourable Sirs, to congratulate you may be supposed to 12½ Lacks of Rupees; permit us, Honourable Sirs, to congratulate you may be supposed to 12½ Lacks of Rupees; permit us, Honourable Sirs, to congratulate you may be supposed to 12½ Lacks of Rupees; permit us, Honourable Sirs, to congratulate you may be supposed to 12½ Lacks of Rupees; permit us, Honourable Sirs, to congratulate you may be supposed to 12½ Lacks of Rupees in the Supposed to 12½ Lacks

"The Vizier's Readiness in complying with this our earnest Recommendation and Request, has afforded us the greatest Satisfaction, and is a Circumstance the more pleasing, as it must give Strength to the Opinions of the several Powers in Hindostan, of the strict Friendship subsisting between the English and him; and his having considered Captain Harper as a necessary Witness to the Negociation carrying on between his Agent Allage Cawn and the young Rajah Cheyt Sing, will serve as a Proof to the World, that he meant not to take any Measure therein that might

give the least Cause for Suspicion on our Part.

"The President was requested to acquaint the Vizier with the proper Sense we entertain of the Attention he has paid to our Recommendation, and that we consider it as an additional Proof of his Friendship.

With respect to the Son and Successor of Bulwant Sing, the Vizier has, as we before informed you, acted agreeably to our Desire. Cheyt Sing is now fully invested with the Government, to the intire Satisfaction of every one, and is considered by the Vizier as holding that Country on the same Terms as his Father, the Difference in the Revenues excepted. The Whole are settled at Benares Rupees 22,48,499, which are 2,50,000 more than were paid by his Father. The Vizier expressed a Desire of seeing the young Rajah at the Marriage of his eldest Son Mirza Amany. The Rajah, sensible how much this Mark of Respect was due from him, at that Time promised to attend; but at length excused himself, perhaps by the Advice of his Father's Counsellors, who had kept alive the Family Enmity."

Vide 2d Report, Page 11.

Vide ad Report, Page 11.

31 Dec. 1770, to

Directors.

The President and Council of Fort William in Bengal, in their Instructions to Governor Hastings of the 23d of June 1773, thus say:

"We empower you to renew, in Behalf of Rajah Cheyt Sing, the Stipulation which was formerly made with the Vizier in Favour of his Father Rajah Bulwant Sing, in Confideration of his Services to the Company in the Year 1764."

And the Letter of Mr. Hastings and his Council to the Court of Directors, of the 12th of October 1773, places this Point of the Zemindary beyond the Possibility of a Doubt; they write, "We have obtained from the Vizier the Renewal of the Sunnuds in Favour of Rajah Cheyt Sing and his "Posterity, on the same Footing as it was granted to his Father Bulwant Sing, excepting only the Increase of 2 ½ Lacks to his Annual Tribute, which the Rajah had agreed to at his Succession in 1770."

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a P n This is still more confirmed in the President's Report of 4th October 1773; wherein he states as

" No 3 is a Persian Copy of a Cowlnama or Engagement, which I obtained from the Vizier, confirming to Rajah Cheyt Sing and his Posterity, the Stipulations formerly made in Behalf of his Father

Rajah Bulwant Sing.

"The Cowlnama was executed in my Presence, and attested by me. The Vizier desired, that the Stipulations made in Favour of the Rajah might be executed in this Mode, rather than by an Arricle in the Treaty; and it was equally fatisfactory to the Rajah. I must remark, that he had already given the Rajah a Cowlnama of this Tenor soon after the Death of Bulwant Sing, through the Solicitation of Captain Harper, by the Order of the Select Committee; be could, therefore, have no reasonable Plea to refuse the Confirmation of it."

In another Part of the same Report, when the Vizier Sujah Dowlah wished to take from Cheyt ing Ten Lacks more than the Sums stipulated, and he argued, that the Treaty of Allahabad related Bulwant Sing folely, and was never meant to extend to his Posterity, the President declares, That the Vizier himself had before put it out of all Dispute by the solemn Act passed in the

Rajah's Favour on his Succession to the Zemindary."

Your Committee must here observe, That Rajah Cheyt Sing had been in the uninterrupted Posses. on of his Zemindary for near Three Years before Mr. Hastings had his Interview with the Vizier ujah Dowlah at Benares, in 1773. That the Terms of the Grant had been fully complied with by oth Parties; and Your Committee conceive, that Cheyt Sing, by virtue of that Grant, and under he Protection of the English, might have remained in the uninterrupted Possession of it during the Life of the Vizier Sujah Dowlah, even if the Governor and Council had not then thought a Conirmation of a Grant obtained by Captain Harper, under the Orders of a former Administration, to be a necessary Measure; for it must be remembered, that this Grant, so to be confirmed, was conidered as an Act so solemn as to bind all Parties, and which had then existed for Three Years in its

full Force, and without any Deviation whatfoever.

From this Evidence, Your Committee do not find the Governor General well-founded in his Afertion, that it was from his Influence that Cheyt Sing obtained the first legal Title that his Family ever possessed of Property in the Land, of which he till then was only the Aumil, and of which he became the authorized Zemindar, by a Sunnud granted to him by the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, at my Instance, in the Month of September 1773. On the contrary, the Letters of the President Cartier and his Council, to the Directors; the Orders Mr. Hastings received from the Council, and their Letter to the Directors, which mention nothing more being obtained than a Renewal of the Sunnuds which had already been granted to Cheyt Sing; and his own Report to the Council, where he declares, that the Vizier had already given to the Rajah a Cowlnama of this Tenor through the Solicitation of Captain Harper, and that the Vizier himself had before put it (the Succession) out of all Dispute, by the folemn Act passed in the Rajah's Favour on his Succession to the Zemindary; together with the Fact of an Investiture publicly performed by the proper Officer deputed by the Vizier for that Purpole, and the Evidence of Colonel * Harper, who was present at that Ceremony; form a Mass of incontestible Proof, that Rajah Cheyt Sing had actually enjoyed all the Rights of a Zemindar Three Years before that Period in which Mr. Hastings obtained only the Confirmation of those Rights for him.

Your Committee entered into this Investigation only to examine the Governor General's Affertion, which Affertion appeared quite contradictory to the Matter contained in their former Reports; not that they conceive it should either increase or diminish the actual Rights of the Company, or that it is a fit Subject of Discussion, whether Rajah Cheyt Sing, who was a Tributary to the Company, was more or less bound to perform the Duties actually incumbent on him as a Tributary, because

he succeeded to his Zemindary under this or that particular Governor.

Your Committee cannot avoid remarking, that the Governor General, when he drew up a Narrative for the Justification of his Conduct, places the Dependence of Cheyt Sing upon the Company in a very opposite Point of View to that in which he had been accustomed to regard that Rajah, and in a very opposite Point of View to that in which he had declared he was regarded by the Company and the successive Members of the late Councils, previous to the Establishment of the Governor General and Council.

Your Committee observe, that the Governor General considered Rajah Cheyt Sing " as culpable in a very high Degree towards the State; and his Punishment, of which he had given him frequent "Warnings, if he did not amend his Conduct, as an Example which Justice and Policy required e equally for the Reparation of the Wrongs which its Dignity had fustained, and for the future " Preservation of its Authority:" And

The Governor General declares, " That he was determined to make the Rajah pay largely for his

"Pardon, or to exact a severe Vengeance for his past Delinquency."

Your Committee, with a View to enable the House to form a just Judgment upon this Subject, have thought it necessary to examine into the actual State of the Facts whereon these Accusations of Delinquency are founded. They will proceed to state the direct Charges made by the Governor General in his own Words; they will also examine whether those Charges are well-founded; and then submit to the Consideration of the House, how far such Charges, even had they been proved SUP. SEL. COM: REP. II.

Vide 2d Report, Page 12.

In 1770.

Appendix, No 3. Capt. Harper's Correlpondence.

Vide 2d Report as

Vide Appendix, Nº 3. Capt. Harper's Letter, dated 11 Oct. 1770. * Appendix, Nº 4. Col. Harper's Evidence.

31ft Dec. 1781. Vide Narrative K.

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true in the utmost Extent, can, or ought to be considered as a Justification of the Governor General's Conduct.

The first Charge consists in the Delay of the Payment of the extraordinary Aid of 5,00,000

Rupees demanded of him in the Year 1780.

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The Governor General states, "It is sufficient to say, that the Demand was made, and the whole Payment consequently due, in July: That it was not until the Month of October, nor until the same Constraint was practised to compel his Obedience, by an Order for the Advance of Two Battalions of Sepoys for that Purpose, that the Balance of the Subsidy, which was 2,50,000 Rupees, was discharged. In the mean Time the Resident received an Order from the Board, to

remit the Money as he received it, by Bills, to the Paymaster of Lieutenant Colonel Camac's Detachment: But these, from the Lateness of the Receipts, were not sent until the Detachment had suffered the Extremity of Distress from the Want of Money, and very great Desertions; all

" which Calamities I charge to Rajah Cheyt Sing's Account; as it is certain that my Reliance on his Faith, and his Breach of it, were the principal Causes that no other Provision had been made for

" the Detachment, and that it suffered such Want in consequence."

Your Committee cannot discover any Record to prove, that although an extraordinary Demand of Money (beyond the stipulated Rent paid by the Rajah) was made in July, that the whole Payment of it was consequently due the Moment in which the Demand was made. The Records being deficient in this Proof, they had Recourse to what had been the Practice in the Two preceding Year, in which this same extraordinary Demand had been made upon the Rajah: And Your Committee will now lay before the House the exact State of those Payments.

Times of Payment of the extraordinary Aid demanded of Rajah Cheyt Sing, in 1778.

22d Septe 10th Octo	ember 1778 ober	8, Rajah paid		"	-	Ξ	R' 50,000 4,50,000
							5,00,000
			For 1779).			
30th Sept		Like Ten 2 L	_	-	_	_	25,000
ift Octo		_	-	-	-	_	24,000
2d	-			-	-	= =	20,000
3d -			-	-	-	-	20,000
5th -			-		-	-	10,000
7th	_	_	_	-	-	-	10,000
9th	-	_		-	-	-	10,000
15th -			_	_	-	-	20,500
18th	_		-	-	_	-	10,500
19th -				_	-	-	1,00,000
20th		AT SHEET WAS A SHEET W	-0 188 -	-	-	-	1,90,000
21st -	-		-	-	7	-	60,000
Detachm	nent from I	eceived from Ra Dinagepore, from	n the Day of i	its March fro	Expences on thence	of the	5,00,000
Subfidy	of 5 Lacks	s was compleated	i, being 14 Day	ys —	-		20,000
							5,20,000
			For 1780.	O one of the			
It appe	ars from th	ne Governor Gene	eral's Narrative	, that the M	Ioney was p	aid as fo	llows:
In July	this tolk	Contra dise			MAN R4 5135	EL MORA	1,00,000
August		man buy the				The same of	50,000
Septemb	her -				1 UVI 0 / 5 1 - 4	2 22 2 1	1,00,000
20th Oc	tober	adresis a or bas				To set	2,50,000
				The Street of	325435 6-13		

By these Statements, it does appear that in the Year 1780, in which the Charge of Delay is made, the Rajah had paid Half the extraordinary Aid much sooner than in any preceding Year;

5,00,000

that he had paid the Whole as early as in the last Year, although the Payment was then enforced by Two Battalions of Sepoys; and that he was only Ten Days later in his Payments of the remaining Half than in the First Year of this Demand.

Your Committee will now proceed to the Investigation of the other Part of this Charge; namely, Il the " Calamities which befel Lieutenant Colonel Camac's Detachment, which the Governor Ge-

neral charges to Cheyt Sing's Account."

As this is made a direct Charge against Cheyt Sing, and assigned as the First Reason to justify the xtraordinary Proceedings which have been held towards him, Your Committee expected fomething more like Proof than mere general Affertion. They have perused the Governor General's Narrarive with Attention, and have not been less attentive to the Records of the Company; and the following is the Refult of their Enquiries.

It appears, that Captain Popham was fent early in the Year 1780 with a Detachment, to the Affift-

ance of the Rana of Gohud.

It appears, by the 2d Article of the Treaty with the Rana of Gohud, That he was to pay the Expences of this Detachment; and the Sums were stipulated in Proportion to the Number of

Troops to be employed.

By the 5th Article of that Treaty it appears, That in case the combined Forces of the Rana and the English were employed in any hostile Operations against the Marattas, beyond the Borders of the Rana's own Dominions, upon Requisition made to him in Writing, he was to furnish 10,000 Horse for such Service; and each Party was to bear his own separate Expence.

It appears, That on the 29th May 1780, the Governor General made a Propolition in Council, to form a Detachment under the Command of Major Camac: And on the 12th June he submitted

to the Board the Instructions to be given to Major Camac.

These Instructions were opposed in Council, and they did not pass until the 20th July. A Copy

of these Instructions of that Date is entered in the Appendix N° 5.

It appears, That Major Camac was ordered to succeed Captain Popham, with Directions to com-

ply with the Terms of the Treaty.

So long as Major Camac remained with the Rana of Gohud, he was to receive the stipulated Sum for the Payment of the Troops from him. It appears, that discretional Powers were given to Major Camac, to carry the War into the Territories of Two Maratta Chiefs, Madajee Scindia and Holkar; but Your Committee do not observe, that until the 7th September the Governor General and Council made any Provision, or took any actual Precautions, for supplying him with Money to defray the Expence of this Detachment, after he should have commenced his Operations against the Marattas in their own Dominions; when, by the 5th Article of the Treaty, the Subfidy with the Rana of Gohud was to cease.

It is true, that in the Confultations of the 12th June 1780, the Governor General proposed to make the Demand of Five Lacks from Cheyt Sing, for the Payment of his Annual Contribution towards the Expences of the War, and which Sum should be appropriated solely to the Payment of Major Camac's Detachment. But the Majority of the Council General opposed this, " because the proposed Anticipation of the Demand of Five Lacks from the Rajah of Benares, and the sole

Appropriation of it to this Service, is no Relief of Expence, or Increase of Resource, since the above Five Lacks make Part of our general Estimate of Resources for the Service of the current Year; and if applied to any Service not provided for in the same Estimate, will leave a

Deficiency which must be made good out of some other."

The Council General having rejected the Governor General's Plan of an Expedition into the Maratta Country under Major Camac, on the 26th of June 1780, the Governor General supposing the Expence which would attend it the only formal Objection, offers to exonerate the Company from it, and to take it upon himself; the Extent of this Offer he confines to the Contingencies, which he rates far below Two Lacks of Rupees; that Sum he offers to contribute to this Difbursement; and adds, that he had already deposited it (within a small Sum) in the Hands of the Sub Treasurer; and he begs the Board will permit it to be accepted for that Service. The Board do not accept this Offer.

And it appears, That on the 22d of the same Month, the Council General write to the Resident

at Benares as follows:

" The Period of Two Years, for each of which Rajah Cheyt Sing has contributed the Sum of Five Lacks of Mucklidar Rupees, as his Proportion of the Burthen of the War with France, being " nearly expired, and the War still continuing, we find it necessary to maintain the same Force, and

to require that the Rajah shall be at his Share of the Expence; we therefore direct that you demand from him Payment of the above Sum, as his Proportion of the Charge for the current Year,

and remit the Amount of it to us."

And the Resident in his Answer, dated 10th August following, says, " I have received from the ad Schenep. Page 450 Rajah One Lack of Rupees in Part Payment of his Subsidy, and I have the Honour to enclose Bills

of Exchange for the Amount of this Sum, drawn as per accompanying Invoice.

" I have urged the Rajah very strongly to complete the Payment of his Subsidy with all possible " Expedition; but I find he is determined to make no further Payment till he receives an Answer to " his Arzee, transmitted in my Letter of the 5th Instant to the Honourable Governor General."

Vide Secret Committee's 6th Report, Appendix, No 2394

Appendix, Nº 5. Major Camac's Inftructions.

Vide Inftructions

Vide ad Select Report, Page 45.

Vide Appendix to the 6th Secret Rep. No 286.

Vide above Appendix, Bengal Secret Conf. 19

Vide above App. Nº 6, Mr. Francis's Packet.

Vide the above App. No 9, Mr. Francis's

Vide ad Select Report, Page 44.

2d Select Report, P. 45.

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Vide 2d Select Report, Page 46.

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The Governor General lays before the Board the following Letter from the Rajah of Benares, referred to in the Letter from the Resident above recorded, received at Calcutta the 21st August 1780; viz.

"I have been honoured by your Orders, directing me to pay Five Lacks of Sicca Mayhadar Rupees to Mr. Fowke, for the War which still continues; and although my distressed Situation must be known to you from other Quarters, notwithstanding I have been afraid to represent it to you myself, that I have sold my House and borrowed Sums of Money, from which I am not yet released; yet, in Obedience to your Orders, I have paid One Lack of Rupees out of the Five

Lacks to Mr. Fowke, and shall pay the other Four in Three Months. I request you will see send Directions to that Gentleman, to allow me that Time, and it shall be punctually paid at the End of that Term. You yourself must be convinced that I have no Abilities or Reservices left."

On the 7th September Your Committee observe the following Orders were sent to the Resident at Benares.

"We have received your Letters under Date the 21st July, 10th and 20th August, with the Bills and Accounts enclosed: We have also had before us the Rajah's Letter to the Governor General, to which you allude in your Address of the 10th ultimo.

"We defire you will inform the Rajah of Benares, that, knowing his Ability to make quick Payment of the whole Amount of the Subsidy, we are much displeased with the groundless Pretences which he urges for delaying it; and we direct, that on Receipt of this Letter you peremptorily demand his immediate Discharge of the Sum due from him on this Account; which, when you have received it, we desire you will remit, either by Shroff Bills, if possible, or by any other last

" Mode, to Major Camac, for the Expences of the Troops under his Command.

" Fort William, "7th Sept. 1780."

On the same Day Major Camac is also advised of the Plan adopted for the Payment of his De tachment.

And on the Proceedings of the 9th October, there is the following Extract of a Letter from the Refident at Benares, dated the 27th September 1780; viz.

"I have received the Honour of your Letter of the 7th Instant, and have signified your Com-

"mands to the Rajah. He has promifed to discharge the Balance of his Subsidy, being Rupes 2,53,000, in the Course of a sew Days. I am treating with the Shroffs for a Remittance to Major

"Camac, and imagine I shall be able to effect it by Bills from them for the whole Amount."

And in the Proceedings of the 26th of the same Month, the following Letter from the Resident, dated the 5th Instant, is entered; viz.

"I think it incumbent upon me to inform you, that the Rajah, notwithstanding his solemn Assurances, has hitherto paid no Part of the Balance of his Subsidy, specified in my Address of the 27th ultimo. He has resumed his Plea of Inability; and I can form no Opinion how long he may

" think proper to protract the Payment."

And the following Letter was written in consequence to the Resident at Benares; viz.

"We have received your Letter of the 5th Instant, informing us, that the Rajah, notwithstanding his solemn Assurances, has hitherto paid no Part of the Balance of his Subsidy, specified in you Address of the 27th ultimo; that he had resumed his Plea of Inability; and that you could form no Opinion how long he might think proper to protract the Payment.

"This Conduct of the Rajah seems to us without Excuse; we direct therefore, that you demand instant Payment of the Balance due of his Subsidy; and if he shall not have discharged it at the Time of your Receipt of this Letter, that you exact from him, in the Name of the Board, the surther Sum of One Lack of Rupees, as a Fine for his past Disobedience. To enforce the Compliance due to our Authority, and the Payment of the Sum required of him, we have given Orders that the Battalions at the Stations nearest to Benares should march immediately to that Place, and was

" for fuch Directions as may hereafter be transmitted to the Officer commanding them."

The Council fend the following Orders to Brigadier General Stibbert:

Vide 2d Select Report, Page 47.

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"Sir,
" 19th October 1780, Fort William.
"Having had late Occasion of being much dissatisfied with the Conduct of the Rajah of Benaro
towards this Government, in withholding the Payment of the Amount due from him as his
"Subsidy; we think it necessary to direct, and do direct you to issue Orders to the Commanding

" Officers of the Battalions at the Stations nearest to Benares, to march immediately to that Place, and wait such further Orders as may hereafter be transmitted to them."

And in the Proceedings of the Governor General and Council, of the 2d November, we find the following Letter from the Resident at Benares, dated the 18th October 1780.

"The Rajah has this Day given me Bills of Exchange on Gohud in Favour of Major Camas, of the Balance which remained due on account of his Subsidy, being Benares Sicca Rupes

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" I shall make a further Remittance to Major Camac in a few Days, of the whole Amount which " I have received from the Rajah, in ready Money, on this Account."

Your Committee will now make the following Observations:

It is apparent, from the Letter of the 22d June, that the Governor General did not then place his Reliance upon the Payments to be made by the Rajah, for the future Support of Major Camac's Detachment in the Province of Malva, because he directed the Refident at Benares to remit the Amount of such Payment to Calcutta; and in Obedience to this Order, on the 10th August the Re-

sident actually remitted One hundred thousand Rupees to Calcutta.

It appears, that a Letter from Rajah Cheyt Sing, transmitted by the Resident, was received at Calcutta by the Governor General on the 21st August, and the Rajah had declared to the Resident, his Determination not to make any further Payment until he received an Answer to that Letter. At that Period, Delay of Remittance did not appear to be a Crime of fuch great Magnitude; fince the Governor General was in Possession of this Letter Sixteen Days previous to his laying it before the Council, which was on the 7th September: Then, for the first Time, the Resident at Benares received Orders to supply Major Camac's Detachment. And here Your Committee must remark, that if the Rajah had paid the whole Sum, according to what the Governor General in his Narrative states to have been the Rajah's Engagement, or even the remaining Balance, all the Money so paid, according to the existing Orders of the Governor General and Council, ought to have been remitted to Calcutta, until the Orders of the 22d June were countermanded by the Receipt of those of the 7th September.

Yet, although the Resident had on the 27th September received Half the Amount of the extra Aid, he had not then made any Remittance to Major Camac; but he was treating with the Shroffs,

or Bankers, and had Hopes to obtain Bills for the whole Amount.

On the 18th October he had received from the Rajah, Bills of Exchange on Gohud for the Balance of the Subfidy, being 2,50,000 Rupees; and in the same Letter he writes to the Council, that he shall make a further Remittance to Major Camac of the whole Amount which he had received from

the Rajah, in ready Money, on that Account (the Subfidy).

From this Letter it is evident, that Cheyt Sing paid at Benares the Balance of his Subfidy the Day before the Order passed in Council at Calcutta to enforce the Payment of it by the March of Two Battalions of Sepoys. And Your Committee must observe, notwithstanding what is stated in the Governor General's Narrative, that it does clearly appear the Rajah was not compelled to Obedience by any Constraint, as in the preceding Year, when Two Battalions of Sepoys actually enforced Obedience to the Orders of the Council.

There is no Record at the India House to prove the precise Time when Major Camac began his March to Malva, nor of his Arrival at Gohud: But the Instructions from the Governor General and Council to Major Camac are not dated till the 20th July 1780; his Detachment was then to be formed from the Army at Cawnpoor, more than Eight hundred Miles from Calcutta; and he was

then to proceed without Loss of Time.

Your Committee observe, that Cheyt Sing, in his Answer to the Governor General's Letter, sent Vide the Cov. General's to him previous to his Arrest, declares, that the remitting the Money to Major Camac's Army did not depend on him; if any Delay happened on this Head he could not help it; and if, besides the Payment of the Money, the Remittance of it also to the Army had rested with him, a Delay of that Kind should not have happened: And the Records of the Company confirm the Truth of this Affertion, as far as relates to the Remittance. The Payment only depended on him, the Remittance on the Resident. And here Your Committee must remark, it does not appear to them that the Misfortunes, whatever they were, attending Lieutenant Colonel Camac's Detachment, ought by any Means to have been imputed to Cheyt Sing; because it appears that the Resident at Benares had not, even on the 18th October, remitted to Colonel Camac the ready Money which he had actually received from the Rajah on Account of the Subfidy; although it appears, from the Governor General's Narrative, that before the End of September the Rajah had paid, besides the Lack of Rupees fent to Calcutta, 1,50,000 Rupees to the Resident.

Your Committee must observe, that it appears to them somewhat singular, that on a Point of so much Importance as fixing a proper Fund for the due and regular Payment of Troops appointed to march upon Foreign Service, the Governor General, if he was refolved that the Payment of Major Camac's Detachment should at all Events depend on the Rajah of Benares, did not direct the Resident to make Remittances from the fixed Tribute, which for many Years had been so constantly and so regularly paid, rather than prefer a Fund, the Payment of which had always been objected to; and which had, on a former Occasion, been enforced by Military Execution.

It is impossible to assign any Reason for preferring the uncertain to the certain Fund, since we find that both Funds were equally included in the General Estimate of the Resources for the Service of the current Year, unless, indeed, that of Anticipation. The Tribute could not be demanded until due. The extraordinary Aid being in itself arbitrary, the Time of Payment was equally so: But if this Expedition was a necessary Measure, surely the Payment of the Troops which composed it, ought not to have depended on a precarious Source of Supply.

Your Committee observe indeed, that on the 19th December, the Remittance from the regular SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II. Tribute

March of the Sepoys was countermanded on 2d Nov. 1780.

Narrative Appendix, No 1. Q. Tribute was ordered, by a Letter from the Governor General and Council to the Resident at Benares *.

That the first Mode of Supply from Benares was not only disadvantageous in Point of Remittance, but detrimental to the Province, by the Export of so much of its Currency, is evident from the following Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Camac to the Governor General and Council, dated, Camp near Norva, 30th December 1780.

"Accompanying, I have the Honour to fend you an Estimate of the Monthly Expence and Ar. rears due to my Detachment, to the 1st January 1781, amounting to C. R' 2,89,726. o. 7. As the Company have sustained great Loss by the Mode of Supply, in remitting Money for the Payment of the Troops from Benares; and it being likewise very detrimental to the Country, to transfer such large Sums irrevocably from our Provinces; I beg Leave to request your Per. mission to draw upon the Company's Treasury occasionally; which will, in some Measure, re. move those Evils: And I am of Opinion, from the unsettled State of the Country, that many of the Inhabitants will be glad of such an Opportunity of remitting their Money to Places in the Company's Territory of greater Security."

On the 16th January 1781, the Governor General and Council adopt Lieutenant Colonel Camac's

Proposition, and write him as follows:

"We have received the Letter which you have written to us, under Date 30th ultimo, ac. companied by an Estimate of the Monthly Expence and Arrears due to the Detachment under

" your Command to the Ist Instant.

"We approve of the Proposal which you make to us for occasional Draughts upon the Company's Treasury to supply the Pay of your Detachment, and accordingly impower you to draw on
us for such Sums as you may require, and be able to obtain for Bills at a reasonable Rate of Ex.
change. We desire that you will inform us, for our final Determination and Orders on the Subject, at
what Rate the Exchange can be fixed; and assure you, that such Bills as you may draw upon us in
the mean Time will be duly answered. This Mode of Supply having been resolved on, we have
revoked the Orders sent to the Resident at Benares, for a Remittance to you of the Sums which he
might receive from the Rajah in Discharge of his Tribute, instead of remitting them as usual to the
Presidency."

And on the same Day they write the following Letter to the Resident at Benares:

"Having lately resolved on a Mode of Supply to the Detachment of Troops commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Camac, which makes a Remittance to him from Benares, of such Monthly "Kists of Tribute as you may receive from the Rajah, unnecessary, we revoke the Orders which were sent to the Resident for this Purpose on the 19th ultimo, and direct that the Kists of Tribute be again regularly transmitted to the Presidency, as usual, by Bills of Exchange."

From this State of the Case, drawn from the actual Records of the Company, the House will judge how far Cheyt Sing can or ought to be considered as responsible for the Calamities of Major Camac's

Detachment.

Vide Narrative F. Vide 2d Report, Page 47.

Vide 2d Select Report,

Page 47-

The Governor General's second and direct Charge against the Rajah is, that "on the 2d November 1780, a Resolution passed the Board, that a Letter should be written to the Nabob Vizier, ad-" viling him to require from the Nabob, Feyz Oolla Cawn, the Number of Troops stipulated by "Treaty, expressed, as they were then understood, to be 5,000 Horse; and that the like Demand should be made on Rajab Cheyt Sing, for all the Cavalry in his Pay, which he could spare for our Service. At "that Time we stood in Need of every Aid that could be devised, to repel the multiplied Dangers " which furrounded us; the Rajah was supposed to maintain a very large and expensive Force; and "the Strength of his Cavalry alone was estimated at Two thousand. I had formerly experienced their "Utility in the War with the Sincassies, in which they were successfully employed, and liberally to " warded. The Demand was formally made, both in a Letter from myself, and in Person by the "Resident Mr. Fowke, in the easy and indefinitive Terms mentioned above. His Answers were evalive, pleading, as I recollect, for I am not in Possession of them, the Scantiness of the Establishment " lishment, its Employment in enforcing the Collections, and the Danger of those failing, if the Detachments were withdrawn. At length a more peremptory Order was fent to him, and repeated by the present Resident Mr. Markham. The Number required was 2,000, and afterwards re-"duced to the Demand of 1,500, and lastly to 1,000, but with no more Success. He offered 250, " but furnished none."

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Your Committee cannot but observe, That on the very same Day in which the Letter from the Resident at Benares is read at the Council at Calcutta, advising, that the Rajah had actually paid the full Amount of the extraordinary Aid, which had been so peremptorily required, the Council General, as if determined to have an Object of Discussion substituting with Cheyt Sing, make a new Claim on the Rajah, by a Resolution, That the following Letter be written to the Resident at Benares:

viz.

"On the Receipt of the Intimation conveyed to us in your Letter of the 18th ultimo, Orders

^{*} By some Mistake, the Book of Consultations of the 19th December 1780 is missaid, so that this Letter cannot be entered in the Appendix; but the Confirmation that such a Letter exists, will appear by Reference to the Governor General and Council's Letter of the 16th January 1781, to the Resident, where they revoke their former Order of Remittance from the regular Tribute to Lieutenant Colonel Camac, and order the Money to be sent by Bills of Exchange to Calcutta.

were issued to countermand the March of the Troops which were appointed to proceed to Benares,

in consequence of the Delays used by the Rajah in the Payment of his Subsidy. " Deeming it just and proper that the Rajah should be desired to afford every Assistance in his Power to this Government, to whose Protection and Support he owes all that he possesses, the Governor General has been requested to write to him, requiring him to furnish such Part of the Cavalry entertained in his Employ as he can spare for the Service of the Company; but as some Jealoufy and Apprehension may arise in the Rajah's Mind, that this Aid may be converted to a permanent Imposition on him, we think it necessary that such Fears should be obviated, and direct you, therefore, to affure him, that we shall require the Services of this Force no longer than during the Continuance of the present War, after which it will certainly be returned."

And it is also resolved to write to Cheyt Sing, " Requiring him to furnish such Part of the Cavalry entertained in his Service as he can spare, for the Service of this Government; and to inform

the Governor General what Number he can supply."

The Rajah afferts, that he fent an Answer to this Letter, containing a particular Account of all at were in his Service, amounting to 1,200 Horse, of which several were stationed at different laces; and he adds, that to this Letter he received no Answer-that Mr. Markham delivered him Order to prepare a Thousand Horse-that in Compliance to the Governor General's Wishes, he ollected Five hundred Horse, and as a Substitute for the Remainder, Five Hundred Burgundosses, which he fent him Information; and that he told Mr. Markham they were ready to go to whatver Place they should be sent to-that no Answer came from the Governor General on this Head; nd that the Rajah was aftonished at the Cause of it—that he had repeatedly asked Mr. Markham for Answer to his Letter about the Horse, but was told by him, that he did not know the Reason why Answer had been sent-that the Rajah remained astonished-that with respect to the Sepoys, he received first an Order to station Two of his Companies, which he did-that he was then defired to ive a Tunkaw for the Payment of the Sepoys, and likewise to pay the Captain; which was done every Month.

Your Committee are of Opinion, that the Rajah appears to have given a full and direct Answer every Point of this Charge; and Your Committee must suppose the Answers to be true, because Reference is made to Mr. Markham, then on the Spot, and who was the official Person employed by the Governor General in his Intercourse with the Rajah. If these Answers had not been well founded, the Governor General certainly would have called upon Mr. Markham to contradict them;

but they stand uncontradicted.

As the Governor General has neither stated nor described the multiplied Dangers which surrounded Bengal at the Time this Demand was made, Your Committee have no Document before them which proves that Bengal did stand in Need of every Aid that could be devised to repel these multiplied Dangers. On the contrary, they observe that Seven Days before the Date of this Letter, the Governor General and Council agree, that a Detachment of Six Battalions of Sepoys and One Company of Artillery hould march by Land to Fort Saint George; a Distance of more than Nine hundred Miles from Calcutta, and which Detachment did actually march. About the same Time they observe that Major Camac, with Four other Battalions and proper Artillery, was employed, not in the Defence of our own Frontiers, but upon an Incursion into the Maratta Territories, belonging to Madajee Scindia, some hundred Miles distant from either of the Provinces of Bengal or Oude.

Your Committee will now lay before the House, Extracts from the Company's Records, to shew that this Demand of Cavalry from Cheyt Sing was so far from being a justifiable Demand on him, the Non-compliance with which ought to be confidered as an Act of Delinquency, that it will appear to be a Demand unjustifiable in the Governor General to make, because it was contrary to formal Resolution of the Council General, founded upon the most just and equitable Principles,

and in which Resolution the Governor General himself had concurred.

The 12th June 1775, the Governor General proposes, " that the Rajah, for certain Concessions, and as a Vassal of the Company, shall engage to maintain in constant Pay, and ready at all Times for immediate Service, a Body of Two thousand Horse, on such fixed Establishment as shall be prescribed by the Governor General and Council, and configned to the Command of such Officers as they shall appoint;" and that the Rajah shall be allowed from the Company an additional Pay or Gratuity of Fifteen Rupees per Month for each private Man, and in Proportion or the Officers of the faid Corps, during the Time of such Service.

In his Remarks upon this Proposition, he says, "he rather proposes it for Consideration than recommends it-fuch a Body of well-disciplined and well-appointed Cavalry will give Credit to the Rajah and prove ferviceable to this Government, though the Occasions will rarely happen in which we shall want it; the additional Pay will make them our own, when we do want them, and

will be no great Expence."

In the Fifth Article, the Governor General also proposes, " that while the Rajah shall continue s faithful to these Engagements, and punctual in his Payments, and shall pay due Obedience to " the Authority of this Government, no more Demands shall be made on him by the Honourable " Company of any Kind, on any Pretence what soever, nor shall any Person be allowed to interfere with " his Authority, or to disturb the Peace of his Country."

Your Committee particularly request the Attention of the House to the Governor General's own Illustration of this Proposition. He says "that the voluntary Restraint laid by the Government on

Vide ad Select Report, Page 48.

Do, Page 49. Vide alfo Narrative R,

Appendix, No 6. Bengal Secret Conf. 3d and 26th Oct. 1780.

Appendix, No 7.

- its own Actions, will afford the Rajah the greatest Confidence, and naturally inspire him with Sent ments of Fidelity and Attachment, both from the Principles of Gratitude and Self-interest. Without
- fome such Appearance he will expect, with every Change of Government, additional Demands to be make upon him, and will of course descend to all the Arts of Intrigue and Concealment practised by other dependant
- Rajahs, which will keep him indigent and weak, and eventually prove burtful to the Company. By proper Encouragement and Protection be may prove a profitable Dependant, an useful Barrier, and even
- powerful Ally to the Company; but he will be neither, if the Conditions of his Connections with the Company are left open to future Variations."

Vide the above

On the 5th July the Governor General's Minute and Plan proposed for a Settlement with Rajah Cheyt Sing, for the Countries lately ceded by the Nabob, were taken into Consideration by the Council General. The Opinions of the several Members, relative to the keeping up a Body of Hork, are recorded as follows.

Mr. Francis,

"I object to our compelling the Rajah to keep up an extraordinary Force for our Service, considering it in effect as an Increase of the Tribute, which is contrary to the Principles which have guided my Judgment from the first Onset of this Negociation. I have no Objection however to its being made an Article of Agreement with him, that he shall either put the Troops, which have now keeps, upon a better Footing in Point of Discipline, or disband them, and raise an equal Number in their Stead. What will be the best Method of making such Troops useful, or whether Cavalry should be preferred to Infantry, are Military Points, of which I do not pretend to judge I understand that there are local Objections to the Utility of Cavalry in the Rajah's Country."

Mr. Barwell,

"I am of Opinion, that the Rajah should keep up such a Body of Forces; but entertain the saw Sentiments as Mr. Francis respecting it being an Enhancement of his Tribute, and of any Degre of Compulsion to induce him to it."

Colonel Monfon,

"I am of Opinion, the Company should receive the Rajah's Assistance on the same Terms he gas it to the Vizier, or the present Nabob. Cavalry, I understand, is an improper Force for the Country, which is bounded on the North by the (River) Gogra, on the South by the Mountain, on the West by Azoph ul Dowlah's Territories, and on the East by Bahar; the Extent Westward, from North to South, is not above Fifty or Sixty Cos, which is watered by Four Rivers; the Gogra, the Gumpty, the Saye, and the Ganges, intersected by many very considerable Nullas (Creeks) and otherwise strengthened by Woods, Inclosures, and Villages; that Part of the West of the Frontier, from the Gumpty to the Ganges, is almost an entire Jungle (Wood), inhabited Robbers. There is no Ground in the Country, or its Environs, North, West or South, for some Distance, free from Mountains, Nullahs, Topes, Brushwood or Jungle, Inclosures or Villages I therefore think Infantry a more proper Force for this Country; but if the Rajah should be so quired to keep Cavalry more for the Desence of these Provinces than his own, they should be so ficered and disciplined in the European Manner."

General Clavering,

"I understand that the Rajah does keep up a large Body of Cavalry, and that Five hundreds

these, which affished under the Command of the Captain of the Governor's Guard on the Conque

of the Rohilla Country, were absolutely useless, by their total want of Discipline, when they tok

the Field, but improved during the Campaign.—I would not compel the Rajah to keep up an

Troops, but I would recommend it to him to maintain the Number which the Governor General

has proposed for his and our Affistance; and as the Country of Bahar is open, where Cavaln

may always act with great Advantage, and as the Company does not maintain any, I think to

should be recommended to the Rajah to appoint some English Officers to discipline and command

this Troops, by the Means of which great Benefit may be derived from them in case of a Wa

with the Marattas."

Governor General,

"The Accounts which have been given to me of the Zemindary of Benares differ very much from Colonel Monson's Description of it, and represent it as open, perfectly well cultivated, and but little intersected with Rivers. The Gogra forms the Boundary of one Part of it, and the other Rivers are very inconsiderable; all these lie to the North of the Ganges. On the South Side I do not remember one—It is on this Side that Provision should be made for its Defence, as it is liable to Invasion on the other from no Quarter but the Province of Quide—It was far from my Intention to propose this or any other Article to be imposed on the Rajab by Compulsion; It not conceive that he would object to this, but am willing to yield my Opinion of the Propriety of substant and Establishment to the General and Colonel Monson, who from their Experience must be the most conceive petent Judges—I only proposed it as an Article of Speculation."

[13]

The Council General then came to the following Resolution: bat it be recommended to Rajab Cheyt Sing, to keep up a Body of Two thousand Cavalry, to be iplined after the European Manner, but that there be no Obligation on him to do it.

lead the 5th Article. pproved the Proposal in this Article.

thus it appears, that in 1775, when the Sovereignty of Benares was first ceded to the Company, Council General took into Consideration the Terms on which they should confirm Cheyt Sing his Government. The Governor General then proposed, that the Rajah should furnish Two usand Horse, upon certain Conditions. The Council debated on this Proposition; several of the embers declared they did not mean to increase his Tribute, which would be done by such a Rention-a Negative was given to the Proposition .- The Governor General, in his Minute on this casion, said, "it was far from his Intentions to propose this or any other Article to be imposed on the Rajah by Compulsion."-In 1781 a peremptory Demand is made of Two thousand Horse m the Rajah, as if it had been an Article of Treaty that he was bound to perform. The Rajah's nswer to the Governor General's Letter on this Subject appears in the Appendix, and shews no nwillingness to comply with the Demand, as far as he can with Convenience to the Collection of own Revenues. It is somewhat singular, that the Governor General declares in 1775, that he d not mean to impose this Demand of Cavalry on the Rajah by Compulsion; and yet, in 1781, not complying with this Demand is confidered as such an Act of Delinquency, as to form one the Two direct Charges of Culpability and Guilt, and for the Pardon of which he was to pay gely, or a severe Vengeance was to be exacted for his Delinquency.

As both the Governor General and Cheyt Sing have referred to their different Letters concerng this Demand of Cavalry, Your Committee directed the proper Officer of the India Company lay not only that Correspondence before Your Committee, but the Letters which passed betwixt e Governor General and Mr. Markham, the Resident at Benares, on this Subject. By the Letter Mr. Michell, Secretary to the India Company, of the 27th May 1783, it appears, that no Part

this material Correspondence has yet been received by the Company.

Your Committee have now not only stated the direct Charges made by the Governor General gainst Cheyt Sing, but they have laid before the House Materials upon which the House will be

abled to form an Opinion whether those Charges are well or ill founded.

In the Second Report, delivered from this Committee in the last Session of Parliament (to which ey consider this as a Supplement) and from the preceding Part of this Report, the House will competent to form a true Judgment of the Relation in which Cheyt Sing stood as a Tributary the Company.

It is impossible to select Words more forcible to express that Relation, than those used by the overnor General when he described Cheyt Sing's Situation, and the Obligation thereby imposed on

he Bengal Government to grant him Protection.

In his Report to the Council he declares, "I am well convinced that the Rajah's Inheritance, and perhaps his Life, are no longer safe than while be enjoys the Company's Protection, which is his Due by the Ties of Justice and the Obligations of public Faith, and which Policy enjoins us to afford him ever most effectually: His Country is a strong Barrier to ours, without subjecting us to any Expence; and we may depend upon bim as a sure Ally, whenever we may stand in Need of his Services."

And here it may be necessary to state the peculiar Privileges which the Zemindar of Benares enjoyed since the Treaty of 1765. He was to pay a stipulated Tribute at fixed and stated Times of Payment; but the Tribute could not be increased during the Life of the Zemindar, nor demanded in Advance: He was not to render any Account of his Collections, nor was he allowed to make any Claim for Abatement or Deduction; and he presided over the Courts of civil and criminal Jurisdiction throughout the Provinces.

Your Committee will now proceed to observe on the Deliberations which produced the Treaty of 775, and then they will examine whether this Treaty made any Alteration whatsoever in the

fixed, acknowledged, and established Rights of Cheyt Sing.

Mr. Francis, in his Opinion delivered in to the Council, and entered on the Secret Consultations of the 13th of February 1775, fays, " The Zemindary of Benares to be made dependant as a Fief on Vide 2d Select Report, the united Kingdoms of Bengal and Bahar, and the Tribute lately paid by the Rajah to the Vizier to be paid to this Government,

"The present Rajah of Benares to be confirmed in the Zemindary, which may be perpetuated in his Family under a fixed Annual Tribute and a fixed Fine at each future Investiture; a free Trade to be opened between these Provinces and his Country; the Rajah's Authority in his own Go-

" vernment to be left full and uncontrolled."

Mr. Barwell in his Minute says, " The Independency of Gazipoor and Oude, is a most political " Object, and ought to be infifted on; and whatever may be refolved respecting the Revenue paid " by the Rajah of that Country, the English Government ought not to stand in the same Relation " to it as the late Vizier, because the Country of Benares and Gazipoor is a natural Barrier to these " Provinces, and the Rajah should have the strongest Tie of Interest to Support our Government in case of any future Rupture with the Soubab of Qude.

"To make this his Interest, he must not be tributary to the English Government; for from the SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II. " Instant

Vide Appendix, No 1. Gov' General's Narrative R.

Vide Appendix,

4th October 1773. Vide 2d Select Report, Page 12.

Vide the Treaty of 1765, in 2d Select Re-port, Page 10.

Page 14.

Do, Page 15.

" Instant he becomes its Tributary, from that Moment we may expect him to side against us, and by taking Advantage of the Troubles and Commotions that may arise, attempt to disburden him

" felf of his pecuniary Obligations."

Mr. Monson, in his Opinion, says, "For this Service done to the Nabob, we should require, the Vide 2d Sefect Report, Page 15. Cheyt Sing's Zemindary be annexed to the Soubahdarry of Bengal, or Bahar, or to both." Do, Page 16.

General Clavering, in his Opinion, says, "The greatest Advantage, in my Conception, that can be obtained for the Company is, First, the total Extinction of the King's Claim to the Tribute of " these Provinces; Secondly, that the Zemindary of Benares and Gazipoor shall be held by Cher " Sing of the Company instead of the Soubah of Oude. To obtain the first, it should be proposed to the King, that he should renounce his Tribute on these Provinces; that he should acknowledge " the Nabob of Oude to be Soubah of that Country, and should appoint him Vizier.

" In return for this Favour we should restore to him the Countries of Corah and Allahabad; the " Nabob, in return to the Favour shewn to him, and procured by our Mediation, should relinquish " the Company the Sovereignty of Benares and Gazipoor, to be held, as at prefent, by Cheyt Sing

" on his paying his Tribute to the Company. In order to attach this Rajah to the Company, is "Tribute ought to be diminished at least Three Lacks of Rupees."

The Governor General, in his Minute, makes the following Propositions, and adds the following Remarks on them.

2d. " That the perpetual and independent " Possession of the Zemindary of Benares and its Dependencies, be confirmed and guaranteed " to Rajah Cheyt Sing and his Heirs for ever, " fubject only to the Annual Payment of the Re-" venues hitherto paid to the late Vizier, amount-" ing to Benares S' Rupees 23,71,656. 12. to be " disposed of as expressed in the following Ar-" ticle; that no other Demand be made upon " him, either by the Nabob of Oude, or this "Government, nor any Kind of Authority or " Jurisdiction exercised by either within the

" Dominions affigned him."

" The Rajab of Benares, from the Situational bis Country, which is a Frontier both to the Pn. vinces of Oude and Babar, may be made a ja. " viceable Ally to the Company whenever their 4. fairs shall require it. He bas always been in " fidered in this Light both by the Company and the " successive Members of the late Council; but h insure bis Attachment to the Company, his Interes must be connected with it, which cannot be better effected, than by freeing him totally from the R. mains of bis present Vassalage, under the Guara. tee and Protection of the Company, and at he fame Time guarding bim against any Apprebension " from this Government, by thus pledging its Fail, that no Encroachments shall ever be made on hi " Rights by the Company."

" 3d. That an equal Partition be made of the "Revenue of the Zemindary of Benares between " the Company and the Nabob of Oude; (that " is to fay,) That the Rajah shall pay Monthly " to each the Sum of 98,823. 2. 9. amounting " on the Whole to Rupees 23,71,656. 12. and " that this Participation be expressly declared to " be intended as a Pledge and Acknowledgment " of the equal Relation in which the Rajah and " his Successors are hereafter to stand to both " Governments."

" I propose this Article with some Reluctance " as contrary to my Idea of the Right of the " Nabob of Oude, in virtue of the Treaty on " ginally formed between his Father and the " Company; but it is conformable to the Prin " ciple adopted by the Board in the Refolution " passed this Morning, and may perhaps be ob " tained without much Opposition from the Ne " bob, at the same Time that it contributes to h " the Independency of the Zemindary of Benares a " the most permanent Foundation."

Although the Governor General's Propositions did not exclusively form the Basis of the Treaty with Azoph-ul-Dowlah, yet they remain an undeniable Proof of his Opinion in 1775, that the perpetual and independent Possession of the Zemindary of Benares, and its Dependencies, should to confirmed and guaranteed to Cheyt Sing and his Heirs for ever, subject only to the Annual Payment of the Revenues hitherto paid to the late Vizier.

It appears, that Mr. Bristow was the English Resident at Oude, and concluded the Treaty, consequence of Instructions transmitted to him by the Governor General and Council. Nothing can more fully describe the Power and Independence of Cheyt Sing, nor the Sense they entertained of that Power and Independence, than the following Article of the Instructions above-mentioned. But as in the Case of a Defensive Treaty between the Company and the Nabob, and that the

" should take upon them the Guarantee of any Part of his Dominions, it is fit they should reap an Advantage from it equivalent to the Service which they are to render him, and to the Hazard " which they take upon themselves; you will therefore give the Nabob to understand, that such "Equivalent is to be expected from him; and you will throw out in your first Conversation will " him on the Subject, that you have Reason to believe, if he were to relinquish and make over " to them for ever the Tribute which he receives from the Rajah Cheyt Sing, together with the " Sovereignty of the Province possessed by that Rajah, it would be accepted as a full Compensation

for the Protection they would agree to afford him; that thus yielding up to his best Friends 1 Tribute which bears a small Proportion to his other Revenues, it would better enable them to

Do, Page 19.

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afford a solid and effectual Protection to the rest, and at the same Time encroach little on his real Dominion as a Sovereign Prince, since it would only be his relinquishing the nominal Authority over a

Province, where he hardly at present exercises any."

The House will perceive, that nothing was then more remote from the Intentions of each Individual of the Council General, than any Attempts to infringe the Rights of Cheyt Sing: Divided as hey were in Council upon all other Points, and even divided in Opinion concerning this very Treaty; yet so far as relates to Cheyt Sing, they were unanimous in their Expressionsof Goo -will owards him, and of the Policy of making him an useful Ally.

Your Committee observe, That on the 3d of August 1775, the Governor General and Council Vide 2d Select Report, nform the Court of Directors of the Conclusion of the Treaty with Azoph-ul-Dowlah, as follows:

"The Cession of Benares, and the other Territories of Rajah Cheyt Sing, to the Company, we flatter ourselves will prove perfectly agreeable to your Ideas, as it conveys a valuable Acquisition to the Company without encumbering them with any new Engagements, or loading them with any additional Expence; nor indeed is it liable to the Objection of involving them in the Trouble of new Collections and new Establishments, with all the Disorders which attend them: The Revenue which accrues from this Acquisition amounts to Rupees 23,72,656. 12. and will be paid by the Rajab in Monthly Payments as a neat Tribute, without rendering any Account of his Collections, or being allowed to enter any Claim for Deductions."

And in the Sunnud which the Governor General and Council granted to Cheyt Sing on the 15th of April 1776, no Stipulation was made to bind him to fend a Body of Horse to our Assistance whenever required: In short, no new Stipulation whatsoever was made; but there were Rights to a very considerable Amount, appertaining to the Soubah of Oude, which the Council General, for the Reasons assigned by them, surrendered to the Rajah without any Compensation; these were the Profits of the Mint and of the Cutwallees. The Rajah was also allowed f. 2 per Cent. for remitting his Tribute to Calcutta, whenever it was required to be fent thither. From this Detail it appears, that Cheyt Sing was a confiderable Gainer by his new Sunnud; he was now to pay that Tribute to the Company which he before paid under certain Conditions to the Subah of Oude: Whilst he was the Zemindar of that Subah, and regularly made his Payments, he was intitled to the Guarantee and Pro-

tection of the British Government; so that it is evident that the Transfer of the Sovereignty from Azoph-ul-Dowlah to the Company, made no Alteration in the actual Rights of Cheyt Sing.

The Force and Effect of that Guarantee is best explained by a Review of Mr. Hastings's Conduct n 1773. At that Period Mr. Hastings resisted an Application, made in very earnest Terms by the Vizier, o disposses Cheyt Sing of his Forts of Bidjegur and Luttyspoor, and to take from him Ten Lacks of Rupees, over and above his stipulated Rents; and Sujah Dowlah seemed greatly distalished at the Governor General's Refusal. At that Time the Rajah appeared to possess certain Rights, which were on no Account to be invaded. The Governor General tells him, " if he paid the established Rents to the Vizier, the Company would always attend to his Welfare, and afford him their Care and Protection; and in the Agreement before mentioned, there thall never be any Breach or De-

viation."

This Fact is important; whilft Cheyt Sing was Tributary to the Nabob of Oude, and paid him reularly his Rents, the Guarantee of the English was to protect him in all his Rights, and did ctually protect him against the avaricious Attempts of Sujah Dowlah. When the Provinces of Benares and Gazipoor were ceded to the Company by the Successor of Sujah Dowlah, your Committee would have expected, that the same Principles, namely, the Preservation of the Honour and good Faith of the Nation, which had protected Cheyt Sing against the unjust Demands of his Mahomedan Lord, would have operated with still more Force upon those to whom the national Faith and Honour of this Country were intrusted: And

Your Committee cannot help thinking, that if the Company's Protection was his Due by the Ties of Justice, and the Obligations of public Faith, in 1773, as stated by the Governor General, that those Ties and those Obligations were no less his Due in 1781; they cannot help thinking, that if the Governor General was commendable in 1773, for relifting every Propolition of the Vizier to difpossess Cheyt Sing of his Fortresses, or to extort Money from him beyond his stipulated Rent, that he was highly culpable in 1781, when he departed from those Ties of Justice, and those Obligations of public Faith, in order to exact Money from him, under the Pretence of making him pay largely

for his Pardon, or of exacting a severe Vengeance for past Delinquency.

The Governor General, in his Narrative, states, "those who have been accustomed to regard " Cheyt Sing as a Vassal or Tributary Prince, may revolt at the Idea of treating him with such Indignity, and call it an Oppression; they will suppose nothing to be due from him to the Company, but the Payment of his stipulated Tribute, and that the Pledge of his Exemption from " every other Claim.-I suspect too, that the Deeds which passed between him and the Board, on the Transfer of his Zemindarry to the Company in 1775, are by many understood to bear the " Quality and Force of a Treaty of optional Conditions between equal States .- He paid no Tribute " to the Company, but a fixed Annual Rent."

Your Committee are of Opinion, that unless Cheyt Sing had forfeited all the Rights he enjoyed from our Guarantee, when the Sovereignty of his Country was transferred by Treaty from the Nabob Azoph ul Dowlah to the Company, that the Payment of his stipulated Tribute was a Pledge from every other Exemption; and the Governor General entertained the same Opinion, when Rajah Cheyt Sing was the Zemindar of Sujah Dowlah. Now he says, but " if the Company, possessing the ac-

Do, Page 24.

Vide Secret Letter from Bengal, 15 Jan. 1776, Page 24, of the 2d Select Report,

Vide 2d Select Report, Page 13, Letter from the Govr. General to Cheyt Singe

Appendix, No 1. Vide Narrative M.

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Vide 2d Report, Page 20, Refident of Oude's Letter, 14 April 1776, to the Gov. General and Council, and Appendix, No 14.

knowledged Right of his former Sovereign, held an absolute Authority over him. Your Committee will not admit, that his former Sovereign did posses an absolute Authority over him; the British Government stood betwixt Cheyt Sing and the Soubah of Oude; and it appears beyond Contradiction, that his former Sovereign did not posses such an Authority. Sujah Dowlah wished to increase his stipulated Rents, he was solicitous to take his Forts; but here the Guarantee put in a Negative; he could not even compel the Payment of his Tribute in advance; or, indeed, until it became actually due. And Your Committee think it a great Aggravation of a Breach of public Faith, that the Governor General should, when he was the Representative of the Sovereign Power, do that which he had himself declared to be so highly improper, and which he would not permit so be done, when he was but the Representative of that Power which guaranteed Cheyt Sing in his Possessions.

Your Committee conceive the Justice of Parliament will expect, that when a Man of high Birth, Rank, and of ancient Family, possessing all the Rights of Sovereignty but the Name, over a well-cultivated and populous Country, is deprived, after many Years peaceable Possession, of his Country and his Wealth, that some very solid and substantial Reasons be shewn, to prove such an Exertion of Authority did proceed from Causes of great, momentous, and important Nature, such as regarded the Sasety of the State. They will naturally expect, that a Rajah, who had regularly paid a Tribute, exceeding £. 250,000 a Year, if any Crimes were imputed to him, was justly entitled to have a sober and dispassionate Hearing of his Case, before any Resolution was taken to exact Money from, or otherwise to oppress him.

It is evident, that Measures of determined Severity had been adopted by the Governor General before he left Calcutta, and that he had formed his Plan of suture Proceedings against the Rajah upon that Principle.—Cheyt Sing manisested his Obedience to the Governor General, by his personal Attendance to receive him on the Frontier of his Country. The Governor General says, that he had paid him (this) the customary Duty of Respect: But he adds, that "he brought with him a great Fleet of Boats, which, as I afterwards learned, were crouded with Two thousand armed and chosen Men."

Vide Col. Harper's Correspondence in Appendix, No 3.

Appendix, No 9.

Appendix, Nº 1.

Vide Narrative A. Do B.

Appendix, Nº 1. Vide Narrative C.

Vide Col. Harper's Evidence in Appendix, Nº 4.

Vide Narrative D.

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Your Committee must observe, that this Fleet of Boats did not appear, at the Time the Rajah met the Governor, a Matter of Alarm, scarcely of any Notice; but was since magnified into Importance by fucceeding Events; and for Proof on this Point, Your Committee refer to the Evidence of Mr. Sumner, who attended the Governor General on his Expedition .- And here Your Committee must remark to the House, that the Rajah's Visit to the Governor was a Public Teltimony given by him of his Reliance on the good Faith of our Nation. He thought his Person secure from Restraint under the Sanction of that good Faith, which ought not to have been violated; for Cheyt Sing not having the same Reliance on the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, could never be prevailed on to put himself in the Power of the late Vizier, and consequently did not accept an Invitation to his Court, even on the very important Occasion of celebrating the Marriage of his eldest Son, the present Vizier. The next Day Rajah Cheyt Sing had a private Audience of the Governor, in which he professed much Concern at his Displeasure, and Contrition for having given Cause for it, with Affurances that his Zemindary and all that he possessed were at his Devotion; and he accompanied his Words by an Action strongly expressive of the Agitation of his Mind, or of his Defire to impress on the Governor General's a Conviction of his Sincerity; he laid his Twban on the Governor General's Lap-Your Committee understand that the Inferior denotes by this Action, that his Honour is supposed to be at the Disposal of the Superior. - But neither this Mark of profound Submission and Obedience, nor his Acknowledgments of past Errors and Promifes of future Behaviour, had any Effect upon the Governor General; he was inflexible; and the Governor General affigns his Reasons, by saying, "As the preceding Conversation was " accidental, and made no Part of the Plan which I had concerted in my own Mind for my " Conduct with the Rajah, I kept no Minutes of it, nor should have thought it deserving 1 " Place in this Narrative, but for the Weight which he has fince given it; and that it might be " imputed to me as a deligned Suppression, if I made no Mention of it."

When the Governor General arrived at Benares, the Rajah was not permitted to visit him that Evening, and he was required to defer his future Visits until Permission should be granted to him Such an Order given to him, and in his own Capital, degraded him in the Eyes of all his Subjects; yet Your Committee observe nothing but Submission; and when the Governor sent Mr. Markham to put him in Arrest, he submitted quietly to that Arrest, and wrote a Letter to the Governor General, which indicates the most perfect Obedience—in which he says, "At this "Time Mr. William Markham being come to me, has informed me, that your Highness's Or ders are, that I should remain under a Guard. My Protector! I before represented to you or board the Pinnace, that I was the Servant of the honourable Sirkar (Government) and was ready from my Heart and Soul—Whatever may be your Pleasure, do it with your own Hands I am your Slave. What Occasion can there be for this Guard?"

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On the same Day he wrote another Letter to the Governor General, as follows: "I am the Servant of the Sirkar (Government) and am ready from my Heart and Soul in the Performance of your Orders, my Honour was bestowed on me by your Highness. It depends on you alone to take away, or not to take away, the Country out of my Hands. In case my Honour is not lest my

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how shall I be equal to the Business of the Sirkar? Whoever, with his Hands in a supplicating Posture, is ready with his Life and Property, what Necessity can there be for him to be dealt

with in this Way?" The Governor General in his Narrative states, That the apparent Despondency in which ofe Letters were written, made him think it necessary to give the Rajah some Encouragement; ad that he accordingly wrote him the following Answer.

I have received your Two Arzees (Petitions) from the Hands of Mr. Markham, and underfrand their Contents. That Gentleman will wait on you in the Afternoon, and explain Particulars .- Let your Mind be at rest, and do not receive any Terror or Apprehension.'

To which the Rajah fent this Answer. "Your gracious Letter has been received, that made me acquainted with your Commands. Your Order, that in the Afternoon Mr. Markham will come to me, that I must not suffer any Apprehension to disturb me, but remain at Ease in my Mind. My Protector! wherever you spread your Shadow over my Head, I am entirely free from Concern and Apprehension; and whatever you, who are my Master, shall as such determine, will be right."

The Governor General states, "That he had prepared Mr. Markham's Second Instructions; but before he could fet out with them, Intelligence came, that large Bodies of armed Men had croffed the River from Ramnagur, and had proceeded to the Rajah's House. What follows is a Scene of such Horror, that it is with the greatest Reluctance I submit to the painful Duty of relating it." For this Relation Your Committee refer to the Governor General's Narrative in e Appendix, Nº 1. A a.

The Governor General has stated, "That these Instances of Contumacy and Disobedience (of Cheyt Sing's) criminal as they were in themselves, and aggravated by the extreme and known Distresses and Dangers of the superior State, to which he owed not only personal Fealty, but every voluntary Aid which all the Resources of his Zemindarry could contribute, appeared to me of less Consideration as such, than as they were Evidences of a deliberate and systematic Conduct, aiming at the total Subversion of the Authority of the Company, and the Erection of

its own Independency on its Ruins; this had been long and generally imputed to him," Your Committee must observe, that they cannot perceive the Justice of these Conclusions; they do not comprehend, how a very short Delay in Payment of an extraordinary Assessment, the Demand not warranted by Treaty, or not complying with a Requisition of Cavalry, when he was not bound by Treaty to perform any such Requisition, can be construed into Evidence of a reliberate and systematic Conduct, aiming at the total Subversion of the Authority of the Company.

Your Committee can conceive these Circumstances to have happened, without any Delign whatever in Cheyt Sing to give Umbrage to the Administration of Calcutta: And indeed, succeeding Events have clearly proved it. There is no Record of the Governor General to shew his Apprehensions of Danger from this systematic Conduct, before he went on his Expedition to the Upper Provinces. In his Instructions from the Council, no Doubts of the Rajah's Loyalty are expressed, nor no particular Powers are given to guard the State against the Effects of his suppoled Ambition. The Governor General is indeed intrusted "with full Power and Authority to The Governor Geneform fuch Arrangements with the Rajah of Benares for the better Government and Management of his Zemindarry, and to perform such Acts for the Improvement of the Interest which the honourable Company possesses in it, as he shall think fit, and consonant to the Mutual and

actual Engagements subsisting between the Company and the Rajah." Your Committee are inclined to believe, that the Governor General could not then entertain the most remote Suspicions of Cheyt Sing's Intentions to subvert the Authority of the Company, and to erect his own Independency on its Ruins; they are justified in this Opinion, by observing that the Governor General had taken no Precautions to guard against the Perfidy, Treachery, or open Violence of this suspected Rebel. Had he then entertained those Sentiments which he has fince expressed, his Conduct must have been the compleat reverse-instead of entering Cheyt Sing's Provinces with a slender Guard, and thereby putting himself at the Mercy of the Rajah, Prudence would have dictated to him, not to advance until an Army had been affembled fufficient at least for the Protection of his Person: And if he really did entertain any such Apprehensions, his Duty to his Country required these previous Measures to have been taken; for the Governor General has stated, that if such a Stroke as that which he supposes had been struck, (his being cut off by Cheyt Sing's Troops) it would have been confidered " as decifive of the " National Fate; that every State around it would have started into Arms against us, and every " Subject of its own Dominion would, according to their several Abilities, have become its Ene-" my;" and the Fate of the British Empire in India was connected with the Safety of his Person.

Your Committee observe the Governor General residing, with his Guard of 5 or 600 Men, in Benares, the capital City of Cheyt Sing (whose standing Force has been represented by Mr. Hastings to be 7,690, and who in a few Days was at the Head of 22,000 Men) and there exercifing, in the most extensive Degree, the Powers of his Office, in degrading and dishonouring the Rajah, who quietly submitted to the Disgrace .- If the Rajah had ever entertained Designs SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II.

Vide Narrative Y.

Do Z.

Do Aa.

Do G.

Appendix, No 10.

Vide Narrative G.

Do Cc.

Do E e. Do Ff. hostile and inimical to the Company, scarce any other Coincidence of Circumstances could have given such an Opportunity to him of effecting his Views, as that which now presented itself a Benares; for, according to the Governor General's Doctrine, he might, by one spirited Exerting have not only freed himself from Consinement, but rendered himself independent of all such Controll. The Rajah's Conduct, on this trying and tempting Occasion, does not appear to have been that of an enterprizing Chief, impatient under the Exercise of any kind of Superiority over him, and therefore resolved to aim at Independence whenever the Means of Attainment were in his Power; on the contrary, his Object was to escape from Consinement, and then to sty in

his Forts, for Safety to his Perfon.

Notwithstanding the Governor General has supposed, (at a particular Period) that the Fa of the British Empire in India was connected with the Safety of his Person, Your Committee hope and believe, that the British Possessions in India are not held on so very precarious a Te nure as the Life of any Individual whatfoever, who happens to be immediately the first Member of the Government. The Powers of India, from their Intercourse with the Administration; Calcutta, are intimately acquainted with our Constitution, and the Nature of our Government, and of its respective Dependency on the Company, and on the Parliament. They consider the Go vernor General as the first Member of the State whilst he holds that Office, but that his Dur. tion in it depends folely on the Orders of his Superiors in Europe. They are not ignorant, the if by any Accident his Life should be lost, or his Person made Captive, that until Orders shall arrive from England, all the Powers appertaining to the Office of Governor General would in stantly, and of course, devolve on the next in Order of Succession; and that no Competition ca arise concerning the Succession, since all the subordinate Ranks of the British Authority mul transfer their Obedience, where by Law and Custom that Obedience was due; and that such our Constitution, that the Death, Removal, or Captivity, of a Governor General, would make no other Difference in the Conduct of the National Affairs, than what would arise from the actual Difference of the Abilities or Integrity of him who made the Vacancy, and of him who succeeded to it.

This regular and established Mode of Succession to Power, so frequently confirmed by Practice, when opposed to the great Uncertainty of Succession amongst the Princes of India, has been a Matter of Admiration to the Natives of Indostan. There, Experience has frequently shown that Succession to Government or Dominion neither depends upon hereditary Right, Priorin of Birth, the Appointment of the late Possessor, the Election of the People, nor any other fixed or determinate Rule; but frequently on Points totally foreign and accidental. The actual Polfession of the Treasury has frequently enabled a Competitor for Power to pay the Arrears of or to bestow a Largess upon, the Army; which Act has decided the Lot of Empire in his Favour, against all his Rivals for Dominion. The Death of a Soubah, Nabob, or Maha Rajah, opens a Field of Contention to different Interests, often betwixt Brother and Brother, Uncle and No. phew, or the feveral Chiefs of the Army; and these again opposed or supported by the Intrigues of the Seraglio; that to the Variety of Hopes and Expectations occasioned by such an Event, we may principally ascribe the frequent Murthers and Assassinations in the Eastern World, while it has been feen, that the Fate of a Battle, or the Loss of an Empire, has folely depended on the Life of the Prince who commanded. But these Examples are solely confined to the Oriental Princes; they cannot be made applicable to the British Government in India; and our national Possessions in that Part of the Globe cannot possibly, in the Opinion of Your Committee, depend on the Life of any Individual, so long as the British Laws are held in due Reverence by

British Subjects.

entertained the most remote Idea of intending to subvert the Authority of the Company, or to erect his own Independency on its Ruins; and although the Governor General states, that this had been long and generally imputed to him, yet Your Committee are at a Lofs to conceive what the Governor General means to convey by fuch an Affertion: He cannot mean that the Council General imputed fuch Defigns to him, because the Records of the Company are filent on this Point; nor could he himself, before he left Calcutta, suspect Cheyt Sing of such a Design, for Your Committee find no fuch Imputation expressed on the Consultations, when Instructions were framed for his Conduct towards Cheyt Sing at the expected Interview. That the very Suspicion did not then exist, cannot be more clearly manifested, than by examining Mr. Hastings's Instructions, extensive as they are, and more general than ought ever to have been granted, as he was invested with full Powers and Authority to form such Arrangements with the Rajah of Benares for " the better Government and Management of his Zemindary, and to perform such Acts for the "Improvement of the Interest which the Company possesses in it, as he shall think sit, and consonant to the mutual and actual Engagements subsisting between the Company and the Rajah." Yel, they neither express or imply Suspicion of Cheyt Sing's Loyalty; on the contrary, Your Committee must remark, that Part of these Instructions is an irrefragable Proof of the Fidelity of Cheyt Sing, because they restrain the Governor General from adopting any Measure, not confo-

Notwithstanding the Governor General's Assertions, Your Committee discover no Part of Cheyt Sing's Conduct, previous to his Arrest, which can induce them to believe that he even

nant to the mutual and actual Engagements subsisting betwixt the Company and him.

The Idea of the Zemindar of Benares having it in Contemplation to subvert the British Power in Bengal, and to erect his own Independency on its Ruins, is too chimerical to be seriously ad-

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Vide Narrative G.

Vide Appendix,

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itted even for a Moment. The House will recollect, that when Cheyt Sing is to be constrained Force to make Payments which neither by Treaty or Justice we were authorized to demand, wo Battalions of Sepoys were thought a Force sufficient to fend to his Capital, to effect that syment; and they were found fufficient. When it is represented he had raised his regular Estaishment from 7,690 to 40,000 Men, including all Descriptions, the British Force employed ainst these Numbers was trifling, compared to the General Establishment of our Army. ompanies of European Troops, Four Regiments and a Battalion of Sepoys, with Six Compaes of the Nabob's Body Guard (Sepoys) and a proper Train of Artillery, was the whole rength employed in this Service. On the 15th of September 1781, in the Evening, these roops began their March towards Cheyt Sing's Fortresses; on the 20th their Military Operations d been so successful against the Rajah's Forces, that the Governor General declares " the Allegiance of the whole Country restored as compleatly in the Course of a sew Hours, from a State of universal Revolt, as if it had never departed from it."

Major Crabb, who commanded one of the Detachments of the Army against Cheyt Sing, with eputation to himself, has given Evidence to your Committee, that a single Brigade of the Comany's Troops was more than sufficient to defeat Cheyt Sing, and compleat the Reduction of his ountry. This Evidence has been confirmed by the Fact itself; and the House will be enabled form their Judgment, as well from the Strength of the Detachment actually employed as in e very short Time it required to compleat its Object, namely the Reduction of Cheyt Sing's ountry from universal Revolt to perfect Obedience, whether the Zemindar of Benares, formerly he Tributary of Oude, and now of Calcutta, was a Power capable of subverting the British Au-

hority in Bengal, and of erecting its own Independency on its Ruins.

Your Committee will only observe upon all the Governor General's Reasonings, References, and Appeals, that in great Matters which concern the State, there was one unerring Rule to follow; by that Rule the Company's Affairs have, till of late Years, been uniformly conducted; and whenever it is departed from, Suspicions will inevitably arise, that some secret Motives do exist, more than are presented to the public Inspection. The Governor General did not follow this Rule, for it does not appear that he affembled the Council (as was usual and customary upon all important Occasions) to enter into the Discussion of Cheyt Sing's Demerits, and then come to a formal Resolution, to be entered in the Consultations, of the Measures necessary to be dopted; fuch a Proceeding would have had the Merit at least of being regular, and according to the Rules and Forms of the Service, and in strict Obedience to the positive Orders of the The Company and the Nation would have had certain public Proceedings held, before the Indignity of the Arrest was committed, whereon to ground their Approval or Disapprobation; and, unless the Deposal of Cheyt Sing was a Measure absolutely pre-determined, before the Governor General proceeded to Acts of Violence, the Rajah might have been informed of the Extent of his Guilt, and of the ultimate Demands which the Government intended to exact from him as a Mulct for that Guilt. He would by fuch a Communication have had the Option at least of compounding for these supposed Offences; and it is not very difficult to decide what that Option would have been, betwixt Payment of a large Sum of Money, and retaining his Honour, his Dignity, and the Government of his Provinces; or the Deprivation of Honour, Wealth, and Territory, and himself to become a Fugitive from his Women, Children, Parents, Friends, and Country, and to feek an Afylum for his profcribed Person, wherever he could possibly find it, beyond the Reach of British Influence. The Governor General would himself have been relieved from the very painful and disagreeable Situation of being obliged (to avoid the Imputation of corrupt Motives) to make References to the Recollections of Men, whose Testimonies were to give Validity to what were his Intentions upon certain Points, previous to certain Events having taken place, and after a Lapfe of many Months had happened.

Upon a full and mature Confideration of the Subject, it appears to Your Committee, That if Cheyt Sing had actually been guilty of those direct Charges of Delinquency made against him by the Governor General, that they were not Crimes of fuch a Magnitude, as could justify the Meafures intended to be pursued against him, even before the Governor General left Calcutta; much less those he adopted after his Arrival at Benares. It has been stated, that Cheyt Sing had faithfully and punctually discharged his Tribute. Demands of extraordinary Aid had been made on him; these too he had discharged-perhaps reluctantly; and Your Committee will here observe, that if there was no Boundary of Right, on which the Rajah could make his Stand to the ncreafing Demands of the Governor General and Council, he could not be faid to possess any Right or Property whatsoever. But it appears to Your Committee, that even those direct Charges of Delinquency, made by the Governor General against Cheyt Sing, are so far from being proved to be Delinquency, that Your Committee cannot discover any Part of the Rajah's Conduct, previous to his being made a Prisoner, which merits the Imputation of a Crime.

It is an Instruction from the House to this Committee, "to consider how the British Possessions in the East Indies may be held and governed with the greatest Security and Advantage to this Country, and by what Means the Happiness of the native Inhabitants may be best

promoted."

Your Committee have investigated the actual Government of India under the present existing

Vide Narrative G. g.

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Appendix, No 11. Major Crabb's

Appendix, No 12.

Vide Narrative O, Nº 2.

Laws; and the Ninth Report contains, in Part, their Observations on this very material Head of their Instructions.

Vide Gov. General's Narrative, in Appendix, N° 1. O. The Principles laid down by the Governor General, namely, "That the Company, possessing the Right of Sovereign, hold absolute Authority over every Rajah and Zemindar—That they owe a personal Allegiance, and an implicit and unreserved Obedience, to that Authority, at the Forseiture of the Zemindary, and even of Life and Property, at the Discretion of those who

"hold, or fully represent, the sovereign Authority," deprives those Rajahs and Zemindars, who are the Princes and Nobles of the Land, of all their Rights. Your Committee have seen these Principles carried into Practice, to the compleat Ruin of a Rajah of the first Rank under the British Dependance.

An Event so extraordinary in itself, and of so much Consequence, not only to the suffering Party, but to every Tributary to the Company, whatever may be his Rank or Station, induced Your Committee to investigate the Subject with Precision; as well to acquire complete Information on this particular and very extraordinary Transaction, as with a View to framing some suture Regulations for the better Protection of the Rajahs, Zemindars, and other Natives of India, From this Investigation, the following Conclusions may be drawn:

If the Consideration of public Services performed to our Nation by the Father, is requited by a Violation of public Faith to the Son, upon Pretences the most frivolous—

If the folemn Faith of Treaty, which confirmed the Tributary in the actual Possession of his Lands, be no longer considered of sufficient Validity to protect him from Oppression of Extortion—

If the just, regular, and punctual Performance of all stipulated Conditions, is found to be 10 Kind of Security against new Claims and new Exactions—

If a Tributary of the Company is found to have no other Security for the Possession of his Lands, which descended to him from many Generations, but the arbitrary Will of the Governor General, or executive Government of the Country—

If the Possession of Wealth is to be considered as a State Crime, and heavy Fines and Penaltic are to be laid on the Possessions, with a View of rendering their Power or their Wealth less dangerous to the Company—

If the Compliance with one arbitrary and unjust Demand, instead of securing the Tributary from surther Oppression, is instantly sollowed by another Demand, so extravagant as to render a Compliance with it utterly impossible—

If Requisitions are made, unauthorized by any Stipulation in Treaty, and a short Delay intervenes before the Requisition is finally complied with, if such Delay is construed into Evidence of High Treason—

If Reports, unwarranted and ill-authenticated—if Suggestions of public Danger, and Imputations of evil Designs, ill-sounded, improbable, and impracticable, are to be admitted as sufficient Grounds for commencing Hostilities—

If the Distress of the East India Company, from whatsoever Cause arising, should ever be considered as the smallest Justification of Measures which are cruel, unjust, and oppressive to the Natives of India—

If these Conclusions be just and well-founded,—Your Committee must observe, that no Situation can be more wretched and deplorable than the Tributaries or Dependants of the East India Company, whose Honour, Lives, and Fortunes are deemed solely dependant on the Discretion of the Servants of the East India Company; and they are of Opinion, that the Justice of Parliament ought not to delay Relief to those oppressed and unhappy Men, by passing some precise and positive Law, not only for the general Protection of their Persons, Honours, and Estates, but as the best Means to recover the national Reputation for Probity, Humanity, and good Faith, and to prevent the Nation from being brought into surther Disrepute by a Repetition of such Acts,

Your Committee having finished their Observations on the Conduct of the Governor General, proceed to observe upon the Conduct of the Council General, so far as relates to their Approval or Disapproval of the Measures pursued by the Governor General against the Rajah of Benares.

The Minute of the Council General of the 14th January 1782, is entered at large in the Appendix, and is very particularly recommended to the Attention of the House. The Council General have supposed certain Objections to be made to the Conduct of the Governor General wards Cheyt Sing, viz.

"Ift. Where were the Governor General's particular Instructions for such extraordinal Demands upon Cheyt Sing?

"2d. Why was that Chief put in Arrest, when he offered to make every Concel-

"3d. Whether there was not a Compact between him and the Company, which specified that he was only to pay them a certain Annual Tribute?"

And it appears that the Council give their Opinion upon those Objections as follows:

And it appears that the Council give their Opinion upon those Objections as follows:

"The Board think the Governor General was fully authorised by the general Tenor of his "Instructions."

"The Governor General having a decided Vote, could have written out and approved more particular

Vide Appendix, Nº 13. articular Instructions. There was a Delicacy in the Mode he preferred, and it composed a

In regard to the Second Question, it is evident from Cheyt Sing's Answers and Preparations, and the whole Tenor of his Conduct before, and at the Time, that nothing but Arrest could are convinced him of the Governor General's Determination.

That the Arrest was not intended to proceed further than the Payment of a proper Fine to be Company, who stood in the Place of his Sovereign and Benefactor, is evinced by the Go-

ernor General's Answer to Cheyt Sing after his Confinement.

Had a total Revolution in the Administration of the Zemindarry been intended, the Arrest

That the Officers who went to execute this Service, were convinced that no Measure of etermined Severity was intended against Cheyt Sing, appears from that unfortunate Want of

Precaution which cost them and their Followers their Lives."

The Third Question involves much Argument, yet is fully answered by that Part of the Governor General's Narrative which discusses the Sunnud under which Cheyt Sing ruled the Province, and which was so liberally granted by the Company. The Correspondence with the Indian States, shews clearly their Ideas of the Rights of Zemindars and Rajahs, protected in their Zemindarries by superior Power. Had Cheyt Sing been an Ally and a Sovereign Prince, who paid only a fixed Subsidy, his Military Preparations, and his infidious Conduct under Prences of Poverty, in disappointing the Expectations of the Government for the Army under Major Camac, justified, together with his Correspondence with our Enemies, the severest Exaction of Aid to affist the Company in their Distresses, and to atone for his Ingratitude and Treachery to a Power who protected him, and to whom he owed his Situation."

As Your Committee can suppose, the Answers which the Council General have given to ir own Questions, are the Grounds on which they have given their Approbation to the Gomor General's Conduct at Benares; and as these Answers are very far from being satisfactory to Your Committee, they have thought proper to examine them with some Degree of At-

Your Committee are of Opinion, that the Governor General was not justified in his extraordity Demands on Cheyt Sing by the general Tenor of his Instructions; he was invested with full wer and Authority to form such Arrangements with the Rajah of Benares, for the better Gonment and Management of his Zemindarry, and to perform such Acts for the Improvement the Interests which the Honourable Company possesses in it, as he shall think fit and consonant be mutual and actual Engagements subsisting between the Company and the Rajah; but Your Comtee admit, that if the Governor General had judged it either politic or prudent, to have been rested by the Council General with more particular Instructions, his own casting Vote would be decided that, or any other Question whatsoever. But if he had carried such a Question by the A Vote, then the Responsibility would have remained with him alone; whereas, by having numicated his intended Projects to Mr. Wheler, and bespeaking his Support in the Meases he intended to pursue towards Cheyt Sing, and Mr. Wheler having concurred in those ojects, by not having entered any Protest against them before they were carried into Execution, thereby took upon himself a Share of the Responsibility:

Your Committee perceive nothing in Cheyt Sing's Answers, that indicates any thing like a Desire to shake off his actual Dependance upon our Nation. As to his supposed Preparations, although there was an English Gentleman in a public Character constantly resident at Benares, Your Committee find no Complaints on this Head against the Rajah, previous to his Arrest. The whole Tenor of his Conduct, instead of being brought as Evidence against him, is the

Your Committee will not pretend to decide, whether an Arrest of Cheyt Sing was the only assure which could convince him of the Governor General's Determination; but they are so from thinking the Arrest of his Person was a necessary Measure, that they consider the Arrest as a manifest Ignominy inslicted on him, and done with a View to accomplish a most justifiable Exaction, of that which is called by the Council, a proper Fine for his (alledged) linguency.

Your Committee do not admit the Reasoning of the Council General—that if a total Revotion in the Administration of the Zemindarry had been intended, the Arrest must have been ected with more Force, and greater Marks of Severity. In Justice to the Governor General, ought to be supposed, that he thought his actual Military Strength, or the ready Means of inforcing that Strength, amply sufficient to effect the Purposes which he intended to carry into tecution.

The Council General have drawn Conclusions from the Neglect of a common Precaution in e Military Officers; and they affert, that this Negligence was a Proof that those Officers were notinced no Measures of determined Severity were intended against Cheyt Sing. By adverting the Orders given to Mr. Markham, it will appear, that he was to repair to the House of the ajah, with his (the Resident's) usual Guard, and put him under Arrest, by Orders of the Gornor General. In the Performance of this Duty, Mr. Markham was the executive Officer. is own Guard was to affish him in the Execution of this Order. In case of Resusal, he was to ait the Arrival of Two Companies of Grenadier Sepoys belonging to Major Popham's Detach-Sup. Sel. Com. Rep. II.

Vide Narrative S.

Vide Narrative V.

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ment, who were directed to follow and affift him in the Execution of the Service. It does mappear that the Subaltern Officer who commanded this Detachment, received any other Directions, than to march to the Rajah's Palace, and then to obey the Orders which he should recenfrom Mr. Markham. But the Rajah quietly submitted to the Arrest. Mr. Markham left to Rajah in Charge of Lieutenants Scott and Stalker, with Orders to "disarm all the Servants" the Rajah—to allow him any Eight or Ten of them for the Attendance of his Person—at to indulge him in any Request consistent with the Security of his Person." He then returned to the Governor General; and so little Apprehension did he entertain, that any Rescue would be attempted, that he brought back with him his own Guard. Intelligence came soon after to the Governor General, that large Bodies of armed Men had crossed the River from Ramnagur, as had proceeded to the Rajah's House; and it now appeared (when Danger threatened) that the Detachment of Grenadiers had taken no Ammunition with them. Major Popham sent another Company of Sepoys, under an Officer, with Ammunition, to reinforce and support the first Parameters of Opinion, that the Conclusions drawn by the Company of Sepoys, under an Officer, with Ammunition, to reinforce and support the first Parameters of Opinion, that the Conclusions drawn by the Company of Sepoys, under an Officer, with Ammunition, to reinforce and support the first Parameters are of Opinion, that the Conclusions drawn by the Co

From this Detail, Your Committee are of Opinion, that the Conclusions drawn by the Council General, from the Negligence of the Officers in not carrying a Supply of Ammunition, cannot be considered in any Degree in the Light in which they have endeavoured to represent it in the

Minutes upon this Subject.

The Council General think that "the Third Question involves much Argument;" but with out entering into that Argument, they refer the Directors to the Governor General's Narrain for the Discussion of Cheyt Sing's Sunnud, under which he ruled the Province. Your Committee have fully shewn, not only what were the Rights of Cheyt Sing when he was the Zemindar of Superior General of those Rights. The Council General add, "that the Correspondence with the "Indian States, shews clearly their Ideas of the Rights of Zemindars and Rajahs protected their Zemindarries by superior Power." Your Committee are at a Loss to know to whose Correspondence the Council General refer; and if it is their own, they are still equally uninform where to find these clear Ideas of the Rights of Zemindars.

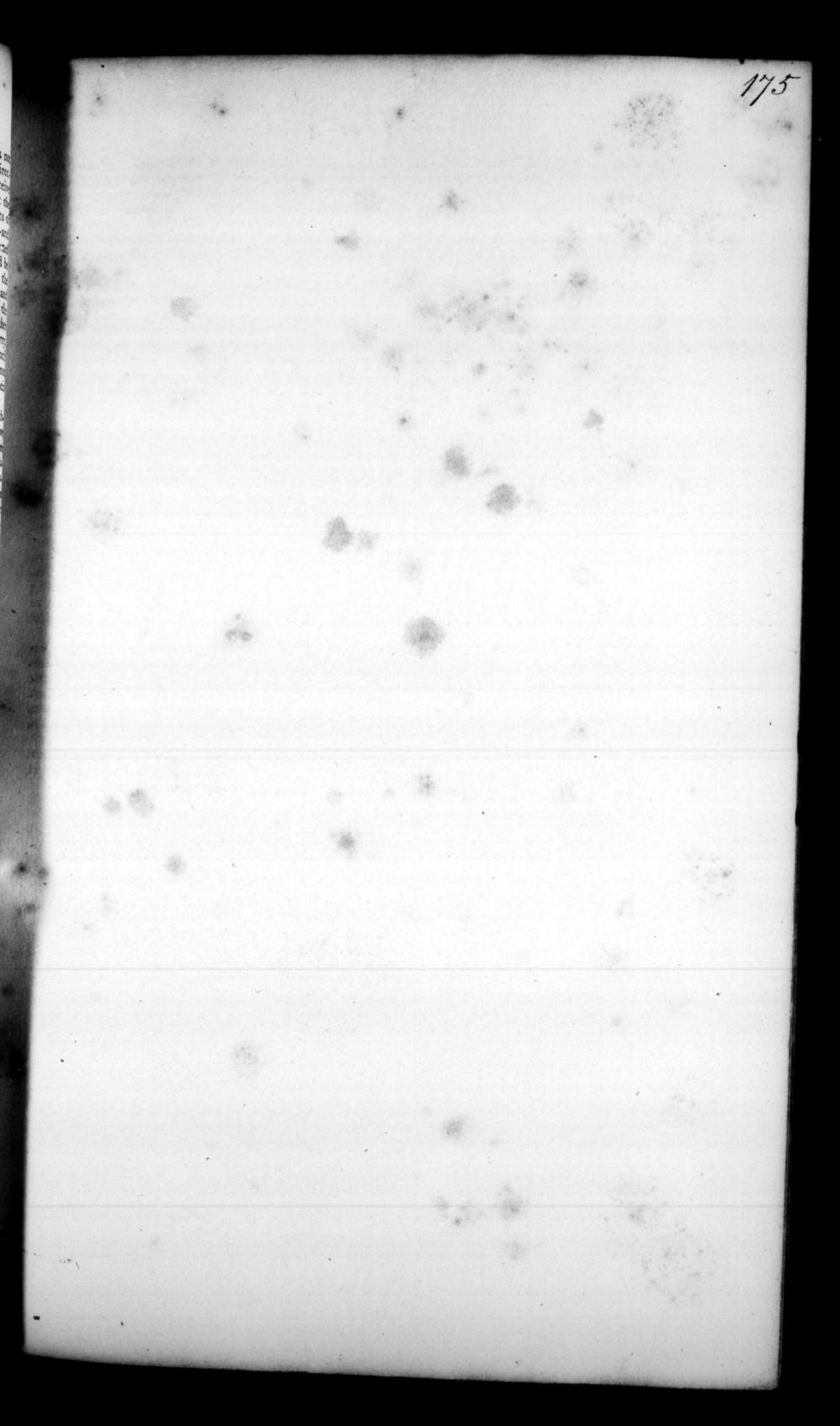
As Your Committee have made their Observations so fully on the Charges brought by the Givernor General against Cheyt Sing, they will refer the House to that Part of the Report; and they have already stated that the Military Preparations of Cheyt Sing were not imputed to him a Crime by the Governor General and Council previous to his Arrest, so neither do they find the stands charged, before that Period, with maintaining a Correspondence with the Enemy.

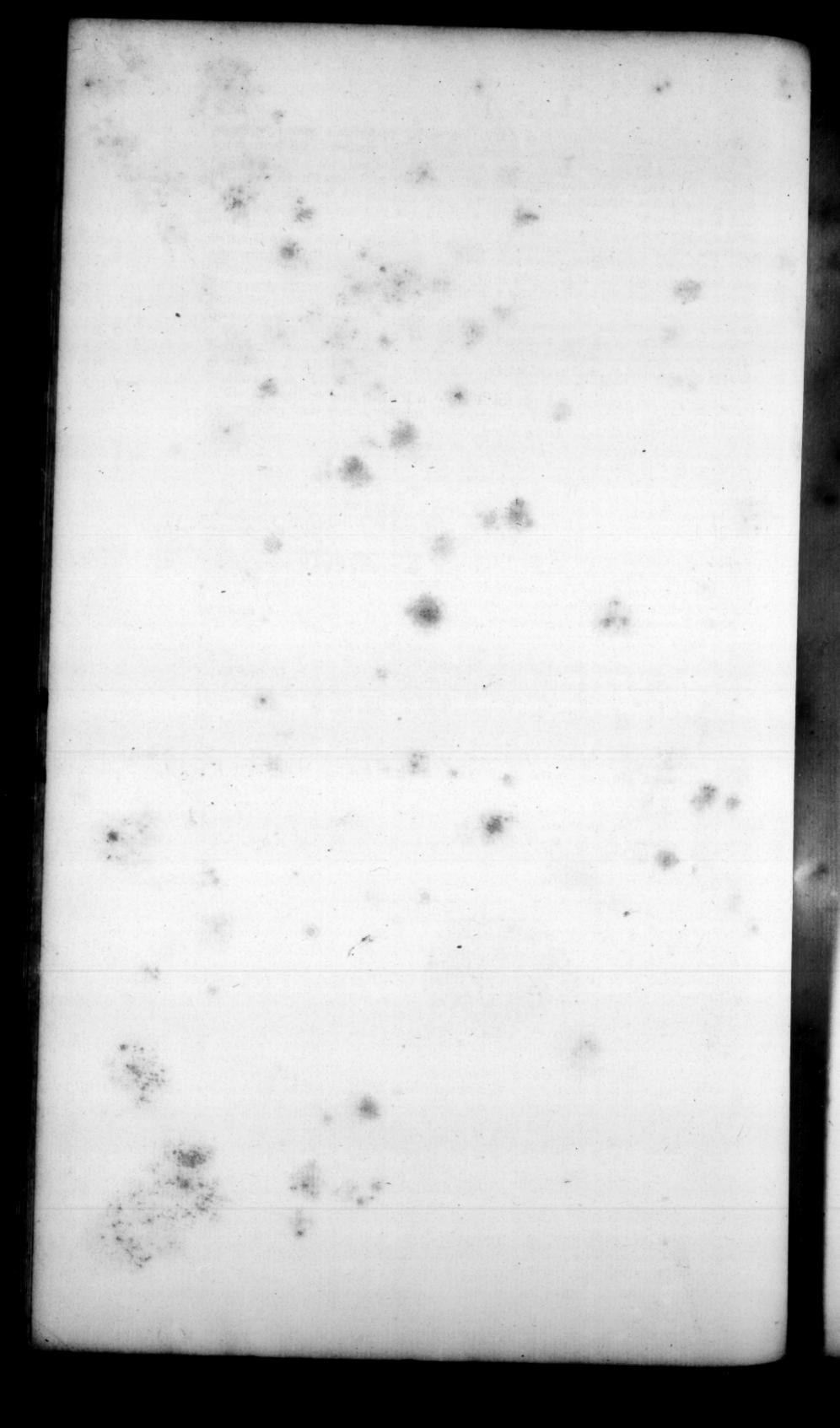
It appears to Your Committee, That if the Conduct of Mr. Hastings towards Cheyt Sing is been such as to merit the Approbation of this House, the Two Members of the Supreme Council, Mr. Wheler and Mr. Mac Pherson, are entitled to their Share of that Approbation, by the unreserved Manner in which they have justified his Acts.—If, on the other Hand, the House has be of Opinion, that the Proceedings against Cheyt Sing were unjust, oppressive, and contrary Public Faith; those Members of the Council who approved those Proceedings, are implicated the Criminality.

Your Committee thinking it necessary to examine Major Fairsax, who is lately arrived for Bengal, and who was at Benares at the Time the Governor General was there, as is mentioned the former Part of this Report, have inserted his Examination in the Appendix, No 15.

Appendix, Nº 15.







APPENDIX

TO THE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE SECOND REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE.

1783.

APPENDIA

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PPLEMENT TO THE SHOOND REPORT

PROM THE

ELECT COMMITTEE

1783.

APPENDIX.

Nº I.

OF THE TRANSACTIONS AT BENARES.

Edward Wheler, Esquire, &c. &c. and Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen, Have now the Honour to fend you the Narrative, which I promised in my Letter, dated the 18th October, of the Transactions and Events which passed during the Course of the last Insufrection of this Province. I had begun it at the Time of the Date which I have prefixt to it; but the busy Scenes which followed, both while I was at Chunar, and after my Return to Benares, hindred me from profecuting it till a few Days before the Date which I have subjoined to it. I did not chuse to alter the Introduction, although written at such a Distance of Time from that in which the Body of the Work was executed, and even from the Existence of the Events which are recorded in the latter, because I found it not easy to give it a new Form, without a total Omission of what had been already produced, while my Mind was animated by the recent and actual Scenes in which it was engaged, to an anxious and most feeling Solicitude, not more for the Issue of the impending Contest, than for its Consequences on my own Reputation. In the Consciousness of the Rectitude of my own Intentions, I had allowed myself to use an Appeal, the most solemn and the most facred that could bind my Relation to Truth, or impress the Conviction of it on the Hearts of others; nor could I, confishently with my own Sense of its Obligation, withdraw it, or coldly place it after the Narrative already written, and written under the Check which I had imposed upon it. I know not whether I shall be clearly understood. If I am not, yet let this Endeavour to explain a feeming Impropriety in the Construction of this Performance, be accepted for its Apology.

I have only to add my Hope, that as I have received the most cordial Support in the past Events from you, my respectable and most respected Associates in the Administration, and as it has been my unvaried Study to prevent your suffering any Embarrassment from them, my Conduct in them may also receive its first Reward in the Testimony of your Approbation.

Benares, 31st December 1781. I have the Honour to be, Gentlemen,

> Your most obedient, and most humble Servant.

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Chunar, 1st September 1781.

In whatever Manner the Scene may close in which I am now engaged, the Calamities with which it opened, will not fail, on their first Impression, to influence in some Degree the Minds of all Men in forming their Judgment of it. In the following Narrative, if I can trust to my own Sentiments, or if those who shall and it will credit this Declaration of them, I shall less study to efface that Impression,

APPENDIX, Nº 1.

Impression, than seek to divest my Mind of all partial Biass, and to deliver all the past Transaction and Occurrences with the strictest and most faithful Regard to Truth; in which if I fail, I fail un knowingly: And may the God of Truth so judge me, as my own Conscience shall condemn or acquire me of intentional December 1

acquit me of intentional Deception.

The Motives and Objects of my Journey were various. With these, the Design of my Transactions at Benares had but a remote and secondary Connection. I left Calcutta on the 7th of July. At Buxar, Rajab Cheit Sing paid me the customary Duty of Respect, by advancing to the Place, which lay the nearest to the Boundary Line of his Zemindarry. He brought with him a great Fleet of Boats, which, as I afterwards learned, were crowded with Two thousand armed and chosen Ma. This Circumstance was noticed by many of the Gentlemen who accompanied me, and was certainly a Deviation from the established Rules of Decorum, not only such as are observed from Vassals their Superiors, but even such as pass between Equals. An Instance of this will be remembered many to have happened at Benares in the Year 1773, in the Meeting which took place them between the late Vizier Suja ul Dowla and myself. He had left his Capital with a large Retinut but hearing that I came unattended, he dismissed his Followers, and met me with a State as humble as mine.

I received the Rajah with Civility, and without any Expression of Displeasure. I left Buxar the next Morning, and received a fecond Visit from the Rajah in my Boat. After a short Space le desired to speak to me in private. The Particulars of our Conversation I do not exactly remember; I can only relate the Substance of it. He professed much Concern to hear that I was displeased with him, and Contrition for having given Cause for it, affuring me that his Zemindarry, and all that he possessed, were at my Devotion; he expressed his Fears of Cossaun Sing, who had been some Days in my Suite, and of the Intrigues of his Relations; and he accompanied his Words by a Action either strongly expressive of the Agitation of his Mind, or his Desire to impress on mine; Conviction of his Sincerity, by laying his Turban on my Lap. I replied, that I had not feet Coffaun Sing, nor concerned myself about him, nor should I descend to be a Party in his Family Disagreements; that my Business was with him, and with him only; that what he had heard, or might have conjectured, of my Displeasure, was true: And I entered into a full Discussion of the Causes of it; that I had been already once deceived by his Oaths and Protestations, and should not fuffer my Purpose to be changed, or my Duty to be overruled, by any verbal Concessions or Declarations, which were made with little Cost, and for the Observance of which I had no Pledge nor Warrant to credit them. He pleaded his Inability to answer my Charges against him, admitted that he was in every Respect faulty, but desired that I would forget the past, and form my Opinion of him on his future Behaviour. I declined any further Conversation upon the Subject, and he took

his Leave.

As the preceding Conversation was accidental, and made no Part of the Plan which I had concerted in my own Mind for my Conduct with the Rajah, I kept no Minute of it, nor should have thought it deserving of a Place in this Narrative, but for the Weight which he has since given to it, and that it might he

imputed to me as a designed Suppression, if I made no Mention of it. I shall proceed to relate the Sub-

On the first Intelligence of the War with France in July 1778, it was resolved in Council, that Rajah Cheit Sing should be required to contribute an extraordinary Subsidy for the Expence which this new Exigency had imposed on our Government; and the Sum was limited to Five Lacks of Rupees for the current Year. After many Excuses and Protestations of Inability, he at length consented, with a very ill Grace, to the Payment, and with a much worse discharged it. The next Year the same Demand was repeated, and he attempted in like Manner to elude it, affecting to borrow Money in small Sums, and to sell his Plate and Jewels, to raise it; nor was it paid at last, till he had reduced the Board to the Extremity of ordering Two Battalions of Sepoys to

the Neighbourhood of Ramnagur, and quartering them upon him, with their Pay charged to his Account, until the whole Payment was completed.

Early in the following Year, about the Month of May, he deputed Lalla Saddanund, who was his Buxey, and the confidential Manager of his Affairs, on a private Commission to me, to solicit my Forgiveness of his past Conduct, and to give me Assurances, confirmed by Oath, of his future Submission to the Orders of my Government, and Compliance with my Advice. I accepted his Excuses, and promised him an Oblivion of all that had passed exceptionable in his Conduct, and my future Protection, and every good Office in my Power, so long as he adhered to his Professions, requiring only, as the Pledge of their Sincerity, that he would immediately notify his ready and unreferved Confent to the Demand which would be made upon him, this being the Period for it, of the Subfidy for the current Year, and that he would use no Delay in discharging it. I at the same Time explained to Saddanund, the Nature of the Demand; its Conformity to the Customs of all States in Times of extraordinary Emergency; and assured him, that though he must expect a Repetition of it every Year to long as the War lasted, yet it could not be justly drawn into a Precedent for exacting an Increase of his regular and stipulated Rent; and, so far as it could depend upon me, I gave him the strongest Assurances, and I believe very solemn Asseverations, that it should not. Saddanund vowed the fullest Obedience on the Part of his Master; the Demand was accordingly made; and the Rajah answered it with a liberal and unreserved Declaration of his Acquiescence. I expected the immediate Payment of the whole Sum, according to his Promise, and I placed a Reliance upon it so far as to destine the Appropriation of it to the

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APPENDIX, Noi.

upport of the Detachment which was then acting in the Province of Malva, under the Command f Lieutenant Colonel Camac, not apprehending any Policy which could warp him from the trong Obligation of such an Engagement, and from the evident Interest which he had in fulfilling t. I was mistaken. The First Payment was made in different Periods in the Course of a Month, mounting to about a Lack of Rupees; and there, as I recollect, he stopped, and even descended to the Meannels of writing to folicit the Forbearance of the Remainder, that it might be included n the regular Payments of the enfuing Year which was then approaching. I am not possessed at his Time of the Materials for ascertaining the Dates of the Demand, and of his Letters written n Acquiescence of it, nor the Dates and correspondent Sums of the subsequent Payments; but I defire that these may be inserted by the Secretary, as a Note to this Page of the Narrative: It is sufficient to say that the Demand was made, and the whole Payment consequently due, in July; that it was not until the Month of October, nor until the same Constraint was practised to compel his Obedience as had been used in the preceding Year, by an Order for the Advance of Two Battalions of Sepoys for that Purpose, that the Balance of the Subsidy, which was Two Lacks and a Half of Rupees, was discharged. In the mean Time, the Resident received an Order from the Board to remit the Money as he received it, by Bills; to the Paymaster of Lieutenant Colonel Camac's Detachment; but these, from the Lateness of the Receipts, were not sent until the Detachments had suffered the Extremity of Distress from the Want of Money, and very great Desertions; all which Calamities I charge to Rajah Cheit Sing's Account, as it is certain that my Reliance on his Faith, and his Breach of it, were the principal Causes that no other Provision had been

made for the Detachment, and that it suffered such Want in consequence.

It is with the greatest Tenderness that I recur to the past Dissentions in our Government; but I am compelled to it on this Occasion, for the Elucidation of the Conduct of this Man; which had the Appearance of being invariably guided by the Reports which were made to him of the State of my Influence: When he deputed his Buxey Saddanund to me, in the Manner which I have mentioned, an apparent Harmony had taken place in our Councils, with the general Expectation of its being permanent. The Powers of our Government whenever united, and if I may use the Term, consolidated, by such an Event, will ever recover the Respect which is due to them, especially from those who have rendered themselves obnoxious to its Terror. The Subject which produced the subsequent Contest between Mr. Francis and myself, originated a little before the Departure of Saddanund from the Presidency, but was not perhaps either generally known; or known to have grown into a decided Breach, till the latter End of July. A Reference to the Proceedings of that Period will prove the Grounds of this Supposition. It was the prescribed Duty of Cheyt Sing's Vackeels in Calcutta, to furnish him with every little Anecdote which bore any Relation to the State of our Government. I believe, that the deliberate Manner in which he made the First Payment of the Subsidy of that Year, was dictated by the Doubts suggested of the Firmness of my Authority; and I am morally certain, that his subsequent Excuses and Delays in the Payment of the Residue of the Subsidy, were caused by the Belief that I was no longer able to enforce it; and possibly, for such was the Report, that a few Months would close the Period of my Administration altogether: That I had his solemn Promise, in the Manner which I have recited, to pay the Subfidy, I as folemnly affirm; and his Letter, affenting to the Payment, which is recorded on our Consultations, is a strong presumptive Evidence of it: And that he evaded the Performance of his Promise; that he attempted; to the utmost of his Power, to elude it altogether, is also proved by the Record of the Dates of the different Payments; the Minutes of the Board relating to them; and the Order of the Board for the March of a Detachment for the Purpose of compelling him to perform it. That this Order had a principal Effect in bringing him to a Compliance, I believe; but I also attribute a Share of it to the approaching Departure of Mr. Francis, which was publicly and generally expected.

I owe it in Candor to the Gentleman whose Name I have reluctantly repeated in this Digression, to obviate an Inference which might otherwise be unwarily drawn from it, by declaring, that I mean not, by the most distant Hint, to impute any Part of this Policy to him, and in my Heart do totally and deliberately acquit him of any Concern in it, however, in the Resentment of instant Disappointment, I may have suffered my Mind to catch such a Suspicion; although I believe that if I have,

it has been facredly confined to my own Breaft.

This was the First direct Charge which I had to prefer against the Rajah. The Second was similar in its Quality and Principle. On the 2d of the Month of November 1780, a Resolution passed the Board, That a Letter should be written to the Nabob Vizier, advising him to require from the Nabob Feyz Oolla Cawn, the Number of Troops stipulated by Treaty, expressed, as it was then understood to be, 5,000 Horse; and that the like Demand should be made on Rajah Cheyt Sing, for all the Cavalry in his Pay which he could spare for our Service. At that Time we stood in need of every Aid that could be devised, to repel the multiplied Dangers which surrounded us. The Rajah was supposed to maintain a very large and expensive Standing Force, and the Strength of his Cavalry alone was estimated at Two thousand. I had formerly experienced their Utility in the War with the Seneasses, in which they were successfully employed, and liberally rewarded. The Demand was formally made, both in a Letter from myself, and in Person by the Resident, Mr. Fowke, in the easy and indefinite Terms mentioned above. His Answers were evasive, pleading (as I recollett, for I am not in Possession of them) the Scantiness of the Establishment, its Employment in enforcing the Collections, and the Danger of these failing if the Detachments were withdrawn. At length a more peremptory Order was sent to him, and repeated by the present Resident Mr. Markham. The Number required was 2,000, and afterwards reduced to the Demand of 1,500, and lastly to 1,000, but with no more Success. He offered 250, but furnished none. SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II.

" Demapa, Sect Conf. 22d June 1780 Acquiescence, expressed Letter from the Resident, 21st July. Public Conf. 7th Septem

E. Dates of Payments; vi 30th July 1780 3d August 20th September 18th October

These Instances of Contumacy and Disobedience, criminal as they were in themselves, and aggravated by the extreme and known Distresses and Dangers of the superior State, to which he owed not only personal Fealing, but every voluntary Aid which all the Resources of his Zemindary could contribute, appeared to me of less Consideration as such, than as they were Evidences of a deliberate and suffermatic Condust, aiming at the total Subversion of the Authority of the Company, and the Erestion of his own Independency on its Ruins. This had been long and generally imputed to him. It was reported that he had inherited a vast Mass of Wealth from his Father Bulwant Sing, which he had secured in the Two strong Fortresses of Bedjeygur and Luteespoor, and made yearly Additions to it that he kept up a large Military Establishment both of Cavalry, of disciplined and irregular Infantry, and of Artillery; that he had the above and many other Fortresses, of strong Construction, and in good Repair, and constantly well stored and garrisoned; that his Aumils and Tenants were encouraged and habituated to treat English Passengers with Inhospitality and with Enmity; that he maintained a Correspondence with the Marattas, and other Powers who either were or might eventually become the Enemies of our State; and if the disaffected Zemindars of Fyzabad and Bahar were not included in the Report.

vision for open Revolt, waiting only for a proper Season to declare it, which was supposed to depend either on the Arrival of a French Armament, or on a Marratta Invasion.

This Design had been greatly favoured by the unhappy Divisions of our Government, in which he presumed to take an open Part. It is a Fact, that when these had proceeded to an Excremity bordering on civil Violence, by the Attempt to wrest from me my Authority, in the Month of June 1777, he had deputed a Man named Sumboonaut, with an express Commission to my Opponent, and

the Man had proceeded as far as Moorshedabad, when hearing of the Change of Affairs which had taken place at the Presidency, he stopped, and the Rajah recalled him.

It may perhaps be urged in favour of Rajah Cheit Sing, that he was justifiable by the Principle of good Policy, in feeking a State of Independency; that we had no natural Right to his Vaffalage, having acquired it, with all our other Rights of Dominion, by no other Charter than the fuccessful Spirit of Enterprize. Were this truly the Case, it would reduce the Relation between us to the primitive Law of Nature, and it would be equally incumbent on us, on that Ground alone, to uk every Means to confirm and perpetuate his Subjection, as it would be allowable in him to emancipate himself from it. But something more, I apprehend, was due, both as a political and even moral Obligation, from him.—His Father, Bulwant Sing, derived the Degree of Independency which he possessed during the latter Period of his Life, from the Protection and Intervention of our Government. His Son, Cheyt Sing, obtained, from our Influence exerted by myself, the First legal Title that his Family ever possessed of Property in the Land, of which he till then was only the Aumil, and of which he became the acknowledged Zemindar by a Sunnud granted to him by the Nabob Sujah Dowlah, at my Instance, in the Month of September 1773. On the Succession of the Nabob Assof o Dowlah, the Rights of Sovereignty which were held by him over the Zemindarry were transferred by Treaty to the Company. Those Rights were indisputably his, and became, by his Alienation of them, as indisputably the Company's; and every Obligation of Fidelity and Obedience which is due from a Zemindar to the fuperior Magistrate, by the Constitution of Hindostan, became as much the Right of the Company from Cheyt Sing, as they had been due to his former Sovereign, with the additional Ties of Gratitude for the superior Advantages which he was allowed to possess with his new Relation. The unexampled Lenity of our Government, in relinquishing to him the free and uncontrolled Rule of his Zemindarry, subject to a limited Annual Fine, and the Royalties of the Mint, Administration of Justice, and Police, ought to have operated as an additional Claim on his Fidelity; but evidently ferved to stimulate his Ambition, and perhaps to excite in his Mind an Opinion that he possessed an inherent Right of Self-dependency. I considered Cheyt Sing as culpable in a very high Degree towards our State; and his Punishment, of which

I considered Cheyt sing as culpable in a very high Degree towards our state; and his Punishment, of which I had given him frequent Warnings, if he did not amend his Conduct, as an Example which Justice and Policy required, equally for the Reparation of the Wrongs which its Dignity had sustained, and for the future Prefervation of its Authority. I was resolved to draw from his Guilt the Means of Relief to the Company's Distresses, and to exact a Penalty, which I was convinced he was very able to hear, from a Fund which I was also convinced he had destined for Purposes of the most dangerous Tendency to the Company's Dominion. In a Word, I had determined to make him pay largely for his Pardon, or to

exact a severe Vengeance for his past Delinquency.

Those who have been accustomed to regard Cheyt Sing as a Vassal or tributary Prince, may revolt at the Idea of treating him with such Indignity, and call it an Oppression; they will suppose nothing due from him to the Company, but the Payment of his stipulated Tribute, and that the Pledge of his Exemption from every other Claim: I suspect too, that the Deeds which passed between him and the Board, on the Transfer of his Zemindarry to the Company in 1775, are by many understood to hear the Quality and Force of a Treaty of optional Conditions between equal States. To such I reply, that such an Opinion is itself criminal to the State of which he was a Subject, and that he was himself amenable to its Justice, if he gave Countenance to the Belief. He paid no Tribute to the Company, but a fixed annual Rent. The Deeds by which he held his Zemindarry, and the Company their Claim to their Portion of its Revenue, were a Sunnud or Grant, and a Potta or Lease, executed on the Part of the Company; and a Caboleeat or Agreement, and Kistbundee or Account of Payments to be made by Instalments, on his Part. These, excepting the special Privileges allowed to the Rajah, of the Mint, the Cutwallees of Benares and Jowanpoor, the Fowjdarree and Aumeeny; that is so far as they relate to the Zemindary

State; and if the disaffected Zemindars of Fyzabad and Bahar were not included in the Report, which I do not recollect, we have had woeful Proof, that there was equal Room to have suspected the like Intercourse between them; and lastly, that he was collecting, or had prepared, every Provision for open Revolt, waiting only for a proper Season to declare it, which was supposed to depend either on the Arrival of a French Armament, or on a Marratta Invasion.

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APPENDIX, Nº 1.

darry alone; are drawn precisely in the same Forms as Instruments of the same Denominations interchanged with the Zemindars of Bengal. I refer to the Instruments themselves, which will make a Number in the Appendix to this Narrative; in which it will be feen on how different a Tenure, and how infinitely below Independency, he really held his Zemindarry. The Sunnud and Cabuleeat are Counterparts of each other; the former prescribes the Revenue which was to be paid, and the Duties which were to be performed, as the Conditions on which the Rajah was confirmed in the Possession of his Zemindarry; and of these Conditions the Cabuleeat is a Pledge or Engagement for the Performance. In the first, the "Government and Sovereignty" of the Zemindarry transferred by the Nabob Affof o'Dowla to the Company, are stated as the Basis of it: The Zemindarry is confirmed to him: A strict Observation and Execution of the Duties incumbent on him, " to behave "with Moderation and Kindness to the Reyats and People; to promote the Cultivation and " Encrease of the Inhabitants and Produce of the Lands; to preserve the Peace, and punish the " Disturbers of it;" and to pay a yearly Rent of 23,40,249 Mahidar Rupees in monthly Payments, agreeable to the Kistbundee; are most strictly and positively commanded and enjoined; and the Officers of the Zemindarry are commanded to regard him as the Zemindar, " and to acknowledge "his Authority in the several Acts appertaining thereunto." I must observe, that in the Translation of the Sunnud, the yearly Revenue is in one Place, through the Negligence of the Translator, expressed by the Word "Tribute;" but it is not on the Translation, nor on the Will of a Translator, that the Rights of the Company depend. I affirm the Word to be false, as it is inconsistent with the proper Term "Revenue," immediately following in the same Translation, and with the same Term Revenue" occurring in the Translation of the Cabuleeat or Agreement.

The Cabuleeat also sets off with stating the Company's Sovereignty as the Basis of the Agreement, and acknowledges the Grant made by the Company to Rajah Cheit Sing of the Zemindarry, and other Privileges recited in the Sunnud: And it proceeds to express, that "it shall be his Duty to do "every Thing that may be needful and usual for the Interest and Security of the Country, to provide for the Welfare of the Inhabitants, to be attentive to the Encrease of Cultivation and Improvement of the Revenue, "to use his Endeavours to expel Robbers, &c. and to pay the

" annual Revenue of Government" in the Manner prescribed by the Sunnud.

To obviate Misapprehensions, I think it proper to remark, that in the above Recitals I have abridged the Text, where it was too prolix and involved for literal Quotation, and given the Substance in the closest Sense of it; but where I have used the original Words of the Translations, I have marked them with inverted Commas as such. The Copies in the Appendix will shew with what

Fidelity I have conformed to the Text in both Instances.

I have dwelt with a greater Stress and with a more minute Exactness, on the foregoing Subject, because it is on this Point that the Justice and Propriety of my Conduct must wholly turn. If Rajah Cheit Sing possessed the Zemindarry of Benares in his own Right, and with an inherent and exclusive Authority; if he owed no Allegiance to the Company, nor Obedience beyond the Payments of a stipulated Tribute; I am liable to Condemnation for exacting other Duties from him, and for all the Consequences of that Exaction; and he is guiltless: But if the Company, possessing the acknowledged Rights of his former Sovereign, held an absolute Authority over him; if in the known Relations of Zemindar to the sovereign Authority, or the Power delegated by it, he owed a personal Allegiance and an implicit and unreserved Obedience to that Authority, at the Forseiture of his Zemindarry, and even of his Life and Property, at the Discretion of those who held or fully represented the sovereign Authority; if in Corroboration of the general and implied Obligation, he was bound to it by written Engagements and specific Conditions; I am warranted in my Affertions of the Rights of Government, which were fully and wholly delegated to me; and he alone is responsible for his Opposition to them, and for all the Consequences which have attended that Opposition.

Whether I have exercifed the Power vested in me with Justice and with Moderation, will appear

from the preceding Relation, and the following Parts of this Narrative.

Before I quit this Digression, I must further trespass on the Patience of the Board, and of those for whose Judgment it is ultimately written, by a more pointed Application of the above to my own

personal Conduct and Character.

I will suppose for a Moment that I have erred, that I have acted with an unwarranted Rigour to wards Cheit Sing, and even with Injustice. Let my Motive be consulted. I left Calcutta impressed with the Belief, that extraordinary Means were necessary, and those exerted with a strong Hand, to preserve the Company's Interests from sinking under the accumulated Weight which oppressed them. I saw a political Necessity for curbing the overgrown Power of a great Member of their Dominion, and to make it contribute to the Relief of their pressing Exigencies. If I erred, my Error was prompted by an Excess of Zeal for their Interests, operating with too strong a Bias on my Judgment. But rare are the Instances in which the Judgment suffers the Bias of such an Operation; and much stronger is the Presumption, that Acts, prompted by an unmixed Attention to the Public Interests, are founded on just Principles, than that they are the Result of a misguided Judgment.

Possibly it may be suspected, and may God forgive those who know me, and countenance the Suspicion; I have no Title to an Exemption from it with others; that I was influenced by a secret and mercenary Interest. I have heard of the Practice of holding out the Terrors of Authority, and the Denunciations of Disgrace, Dismission, and War, as the Instruments of private Rapacity. Though the Charge, if true, is capable of positive Conviction, yet I know of no direct Evidence which

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could refute it, were it were false; for no Man can be conscious of the Recesses of another's Mind. I can therefore only offer such presumptive Proof of my Intention, as the Nature of it will admit, and Accident has provided. These are my own early and considential Declarations, and the Attestations of those to whom they were made. In a Point of such public Moment, independently of the near Interest which I have in establishing the Truth of it, Mr. Wheler will pardon my Appeal to him, although in one Light it may tend to involve him in a Participation of the Reproach of those who may regard every Severity shewn to Cheit Sing as criminal, however founded. He will doubtless recollect the Conversation which I had with him on the Subject, on the Eve of my Departure from Calcutta; our mutual Opinion of Cheit Sing's past Conduct; mine, of the Justice and Policy of exacting an exemplary Punishment for it, by a large pecuniary Mulct; the Sum to which I then declared my Resolution to extend it; my Conviction of his Ability to pay it; and the Two Alternatives on which I had resolved, if he refused to submit to it. He will also remember, that I bespoke his Considence in the Means which I should use for this End, and his Support in the Issue of them. I entreat him to give me his formal and circumstantial Attestation of these Facts, and that he will permit it to be inserted in this Part of my Narrative.

Mr. Wheler.

I have the Pleasure to comply with the Governor General's Request, and will chearfully record, in this Place, what I at present recollect to have passed between us, at the Time and on the Circumstances which he mentions.

I well remember, that on the Eve of the Governor General's Departure from Calcutta, the Conduct of Cheit Sing, late Rajah of Benares, was a principal Subject of a confidential Discourse between us.

and that he bespoke my Support of the Measures which he intended to pursue towards him.

The Rajah's Offences were declared to require early Punishment, and as his Wealth was great, and the Company's Exigencies pressing, it was thought a Measure of Policy and Justice to exact from him a large pecuniary Mulct for their Relief; the Sum to which the Governor declared his Resolution to extend the Fine, was Forty or Fifty Lacks; his Ability to pay it was stated as a Fact that could not admit of a Doubt; and the Two Alternatives on which the Governor declared himself to have resolved, were, to the best of my Recollection, either a Removal from his Zemindarry entirely; or, by taking immediate Possession of all his Forts, to obtain out of the Treasure deposited in them the above Sum for the Company.

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After such an Appeal, it would be as superfluous as indelicate to call in the Aid of other Testimonies, if all that were required were no more than to afcertain that I did hold fuch a Conversation as that which I allude to with him. The Conclusion will be much strengthened by its Agreement with Declarations made by me on the same Subject, and nearly at the same Point of Time, to others. I shall therefore require similar Attestations from Major Palmer, my Military Secretary, and from Mr. Anderson, my appointed Assistant on this Deputation. With these References, and their Refult, I shall make my last and solemn Appeal to the Breast of every Man who shall read this, Whether it is likely, or morally possible, that I should have tied down my own future Conduct to so decided a Process and Series of Acts, if I had secretly intended to threaten, or to use a Degree of Violence, for no other Purpose than to draw from the Object of it a mercenary Atonement for my own private Emolument, and suffer all this Tumult to terminate in an ostensible and unsubstantial Submission to the Authority which I represented? Whether it is likely, or morally possible, that I should have chosen to irritate the Feelings of my Colleague in Office, and expose myself to all the Effects of his Indignation, by so wanton and unnecessary a Deception; or lower my own Dignity and Character, and afford so base an Example to my Inferiors, by pretending to make them privy to Acts which I never meant to perform, and from which I could not depart with any possible Share of Reason, but the manifest Sacrifice of my Integrity. A Man actuated by such a Motive, and possessing the Trust which I held, would have used a Cover to his Venality; he would not have compromised himself by positive Declarations of what he would do, much less by detailing his Intentions in a Series of Trials, as they might successively fail; but would have been contented with distant and indefinite Intimations and Suggestions, which obviously left his Actions open to Enquiry and Variation, which could not subject him to the Imputation of Inconsistency, if they were productive of no Effect, and which he might use as Justifications, if his Artifices should chance to operate with the Effect oftentibly portended by them. I now return to my Narrative.

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I arrived at Benares on the Morning of the 14th of August; the Rajah some Hours later. I for-bad his coming that Evening to my Quarters, as he had intended, and required him to defer his future Visits until he should receive my Permission, as I had some previous Matters to settle with him, of which he would be informed by the Resident, whom I should depute to him the next Morning for that Purpose.

My Narrative will be best continued, nor will the Thread of it be broken, by the following Copy of my Report of my Proceedings, and the Consequences which attended them, to Mr. Wheler, then

the only effective Member of the Board.

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To Edward Wheler, Efquire.

"I arrived at Benares on the 14th Instant. My Transactions with the Rajah being of a most important Nature to the present and future Interests of the Company, I have determined to inform you of them without Delay, in the Order in which they have occurred.

The first Step which I judged it necessary to take, as the Ground on which my future Pro-

ceedings with the Rajah were to be conducted, was to recapitulate in Writing the several Instances of his Conduct, which for some Time past have repeatedly drawn upon him the severe Reprehensions of the Board, and to demand a clear and satisfactory Explanation.

"This Paper I sent to the Rajah, by the Hands of Mr. Markham, who was directed to require an immediate Answer. Late in the Evening his Answer arrived. The following are Copies of

"N' 1. To Raja Cheit Sing.

It is about Sixteen Months fince Lallah Saddanund, your Buxey and confidential Servant, came to Calcutta, charged with an express Commission and Authority to make Excuses for your past Conduct, and to give me Affurances, confirmed by Oath, of your future Submission to my Advice and the Orders of my Government. As a Test of your Sincerity, I required an immediate and unreserved Acquiescence in the Demand, which at the same Time was made to you in the Name of the Governor General and Council, of a Subfidy of Five Lacks of Rupees, for the Ex2 pences of the War. With this Demand you oftenfibly complied in your Answer to my Letter; and the Buxey promised me verbally, in your Name, and in Terms so strong as amounted to the fullest Assurance, that there should be no Delay in the Payment. Relying on this Agreement and Promise, I gave Orders to Mr. Fowke, who was then Resident at this Place, to receive the Money, and remit it to Colonel Camac, for the Pay of the Army which had been ordered to march towards the Province of Malva; and I made no other Provision for it, such was my Confidence in your Faith. But you deceived me; and, after having made the First Payment of a few Rupees; either confulting the Temper of the Times, or conforming to a premeditated Design, you, by Shifts and Pretexts, withheld the Remainder, until the Army, for whose Use it was intended, was reduced to the last State of Distress. Many Hundreds deserted, and, had an Enemy at that Time appeared against them, their total Destruction had been inevitable. In all this Time daily Application was made to you by the Resident, and I wrote repeated Letters to you; but you paid no Regard to either. Besides this, I required, in the Name of the Governor General and Council, by Letter, and ordered Mr. Fowke to repeat the Requisition in Person, that you should furnish a Body of Horse to assist and act with the Armies of the Company; and when Mr. Markham succeeded Mr. Fowke, I gave him an Order to repeat the Demand, which he did accordingly, with 21.91.38. frequent and almost daily Importunity, limiting the Number to 1,500, and afterwards to 1,000: To this Demand you returned evalive Answers, nor to this Hour have you contributed a fingle

"I pass over other Instances of your Conduct, in which, through the Means of your secret Agents, you have endeavoured to excite Diforders in the Government on which you depend; and your Neglect of the Duty which you owe to it, and to the Subjects of this Zemindarry, by fuffering the daily Perpetration of Robberies and Murders, even in the Streets of the City of Benares itself, to the great and public Scandal of the English Name, and in Violation of one of the Conditions on which you received the Confirmation of this Zemindarry. But as the Two foregoing Instances amount to a direct Charge of Disaffection and Infidelity to the Government on which you depend, and happened at a Time in which it was your Duty more especially to have exerted yourself in the "Support of its Interest, I have therefore judged it proper to state them to you thus fully, and to

require your Answer to them; and this I expect immediately.

" No 2. From Rajah Cheit Sing to the Honourable the Governor General.

" I received your Letter delivered to me by Mr. Markham, and I have understood every Particular of its Contents. Sir, after the Arrival of Shaick Ally Nucky, I observed all the Orders which you fent me; and I received the Letter which the deceased Shaick brought me, informing me that every Suspicion was now completely removed from your Mind, and that I must consider you, as formerly, attentive to me. But I have not experienced from you the same Generolities as formerly. I sent you, repeatedly, Letters representing to your Consideration my unhappy Circumstances; but you never honoured me with any Reply. For this Reason I sent my Buxy Saddanund to your Presence, enjoining him to represent to you the Firmness of my Obedience and Attachment, to " lay before you the Particulars of my Situation, and to learn the Disposition of your Mind towards " me. He arrived accordingly in your Presence, and represented every thing in a proper Manner. "I have never deviated in the smallest Degree from these Professions; and the Benefits and Civi-SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II.

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lities with which you have honoured me, have given me the greatest Satisfaction; and I have confidered you as the Source from which I derived the Fulfilment of all my Wishes and Desires. It is my firm Hope that I may be always favoured with your Directions. In this Manner I complied, with the utmost Readiness, with the Order you sent me for the Payment of Five Lacks of Rupees on account of the Expences of the War. I sent first One Lack of Rupees, with an Answer to your Letter; afterwards, having paid to Mr. Fowke the Sum of One Lack and Seventy thousand Rupees, I sent a Letter requesting a further Allowance of Time to enable me to make some Preparations. To this I received no Reply, it being no Time for Delay. Notwithstand, ing this, I was not a Moment inattentive to this Concern; and as soon as my Buxey arrived, paid immediately the remaining Part of the Sum. The remitting of this to the Army did not depend on me; if any Delay bappened on this Head, I could not belp it. If besides the Payment of the Money, the Remittance of it also to the Army bad rested with me, a Delay of this Kind should not have bappened, I have enclosed in this Letter a Paper, specifying the particular Sums which have been advanced, with their Dates.

"With respect to the Horse, you defired me in your Letter to inform you of what Num." ber I could afford to station with you, and I sent you a particular Account of all that were in my Service, amounting to One thousand Three hundred Horse, of which several were stationed at distant Places; but I received no Answer to this. Mr. Markham delivered me an Order to prepare a Thousand Horse. In compliance with your Wishes, I collected 500 Horse, and as a Substitute for the Remainder, 500 Burkundasses, of which I sent you Information; and I told Mr. Markham they were ready to go to whatever Place they should be sent. No Answer however came from you on this Head, and I remained associated at the Cause of it. Per peatedly I asked Mr. Markham about an Answer to my Letter about the Horse; but he told he did not know the Reasons of no Answer having been sent. I remained associated respect to the Sepoys, I received first an Order to station Two of my Companies, which is respect to the Sepoys, I received first an Order to station Two of my Companies, which is

"I was then defired to give a Tunkaw for the Payment of the Sepoys, and likewise to pay the Contain which has been done on the Payment of the Sepoys, and likewise to pay the

Captain; which has been done every Month.

"Excepting Abdullah Beg and his Attendants, none of my People, either Dependants or Ser. vants, or others in any Shape connected with me, have ever gone to Calcutta. My Enemies, with a View to my Ruin, have made false Representations to you. Now that, happily for me, you have yourself arrived at this Place, you will be able to ascertain all the Circumstances relative to the Horse; to my People going to Calcutta; and the Dates of the Receipts of the pare

lative to the Horse; to my People going to Calcutta; and the Dates of the Receipts of the particular Sums abovementioned. You will then know whether I have amused you with a salse Representation, or made a just Report to you. I have given my Aumils most particular Injunctions, and have taken a Penalty Bond from them, that they shall keep no Thieves in their District. What Power have they to act otherwise? But if ever a Murder or Robbery is committed in the Country, I have been careful to impale or otherwise punish the Culprit. If a Person having committed a Delinquency should escape to some other Place, so as to elude all Discovery,

in that Case I am helpless; but to the utmost of my Power I endeavour to fulfil your Orders. I have never swerved in the smallest Degree from my Duty to you. It remains with you to decide on all these Matters. I am in every Case your Slave. What is just I have represented to you.

" Account of Five Lacks of Rupees advanced for the Expences of the War.

" 1st. Shaabaun, — 1,00,000 — 1,70,000 — 1,70,000 — 1,70,000 — 1,30,000 — 1,00,000 — 1,00,000 — 5,00,000 — —

This Answer you will perceive to be not only unsatisfactory in Substance, but offensive in Stile; and less a Vindication of himself, than a Recrimination on me. It expresses no Concern for the Causes of Complaint contained in my Letter, or Desire to atone for them, nor the smallest Intention to pursue a different Line of Conduct. An Answer, couched nearly in Terms of Desiance, to Requisitions of so serious a Nature, I could not but consider as a strong Indication of that Spirit of Independency which the Rajah has for some Years past assumed; and of which indeed I had early observed other manifest Symptoms, both before and from the Instant of my Arrival.

"Under these alarming Appearances of the Rajah's Conduct and Disposition, I conceived my self indispensably obliged to form some immediate and decisive Plan for obviating their Consessed sequences, and for the Preservation of the Company's Rights and Interests in this Zemindarry. To have left him in the full Exercise of Powers he had notoriously abused, and which it was to be apprehended he would employ to the most dangerous Purposes, was totally inconsistent with the Maxims of Justice and Prudence. To divest him entirely of the Zemindarry, though justifiable on the Grounds stated above, would have been attended with an Appearance of Severity, and might have furnished Ground for Constructions unfavourable to the Credit of our Government,

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" May your Prosperity increase.

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APPENDIX, Nº 1.

and to my own Reputation, from the natural Influence which every Act of Rigour exercised on the Persons of Men who stand in elevated Stations, is apt to impress on the Minds of those who are too remote from the Scene of Action to judge, by any Evidence but of the direct Facts them-

felves, of their Motives or Propriety.

"Thus circumstanced, and attentive to these opposite Considerations, I laid down the following

Plan for my future Proceedings.
"I first directed the Resident to repair to the Rajah, who resided at his House situated on this Side of the River, at the Distance of about Two Miles; and gave him the following Instructions.

" N. 3. Mr. William Markham, Resident at Benares.

"Sir,
"It is my Order, that you proceed early To-morrow Morning to the House of Rajah Cheit
"Sing, with your usual Guard, and put him in Arrest. You will require his immediate Submission,
informing him that you act under Orders given you by me; and in case of his Refusal, you will
wait the Arrival of Two Companies of Sepoys belonging to Major Popham's Detachment,
who are directed to follow and affist you in the Execution of this Service. Having secured the
Rajah, you will keep him in your Custody until further Orders.

Benares, 15th August 1781. I am, &c.

"On the next Morning, Mr. Markham went, according to his foregoing Instructions, and was followed by Two Companies of Grenadier Sepoys, belonging to Major Popham's Detachment. The Rajah quietly submitted to the Arrest, and Mr. Markham returned to me with the following Letter from the Rajah, leaving him under the Charge of Lieutenants Stalker, Scot., and Simes. For the Particulars which passed in this Interview, I refer you to the following Report, which Mr. Markham delivered to me on his Return.

" Nº 4. Letter from Rajah Cheit Sing.

"At this Time Mr. William Markham being come to me, has informed me that your Highness's Orders are, that I should remain under a Guard. My Protestor! I before represented to you on board your Pinnace, that I was the Servant of the Honourable Company, and was ready from my Heart and Soul. "Whatever may be your Pleasure, do it with your own Hands. I am your Slave. What Occasion can there be for a Guard?"

" Nº 5. Report of Mr. Markham.

" To the Honourable Warren Haftings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

"Honourable Sir,
"I this Morning, in obedience to your Orders of last Night, proceeded with a few of my
Orderlies, accompanied by Lieutenant Stalker, to Shewalla Ghaut, the present Residence of
Rajah Cheit Sing; and acquainted him, it was your Pleasure he should consider himself in Arrest;
that he should order his People to behave in a quiet, orderly Manner, for that any Attempt to
rescue him would be attended with his own Destruction. The Rajah submitted quietly to the Arrest,
and assured me, that whatever were your Orders, he was ready implicitly to obey; he hoped,
that you would allow him a Subsistence; but as for his Zemindarry, his Forts, and his Treasure,
he was ready to lay them at your Feet, and his Life if required. He expressed himself much
hurt at the Ignominy which he affirmed must be the Consequence of his Consinement, and intreated me to return to you with the foregoing Submission, hoping that you would make Allowances for his Youth and Inexperience, and, in Consideration of his Father's Name, release him
from his Consinement, as soon as he should prove the Sincerity of his Offers, and himself deserving of your Compassion and Forgiveness.

"Nearly a Quarter of an Hour after this Conversation, Lieutenant Scott arrived with the

Two Grenadier Companies of Major Popham's Detachment; to whose and Lieutenant Stalker's Care I lest the Rajah, having given them the following Instructions: That they should disarm every Servant of the Rajah's; that they should allow him any such Eight or Ten Kistmutgars for the Attendance of his Person, as he should approve of; that these Men should be shewn to the Sepoys, lest any Deceit should be practised; but that they might indulge him in any Request consistent with the Security of his Person.

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APPENDIX, Nº 1

"I am returned to acquaint you with my Proceedings, and to receive any further Instructions which you may think necessary.
"I have the Honour to be,

" Benares,
" 16th August 1781.

"Honourable Sir,
"Your most obedient,
"humble Servant,
"(Signed) W" Markham.

"As the Rajah in the above Letter had defired that Mr. Markham might be fent back to him, I was preparing Instructions for that Purpose, when I received another Letter from the Rajah, of which the following is a Translation.

" N. 6. Letter from the Rajah.

"I am the Servant of the Sirkar, and am ready, from my Heart and Soul, in the Performance of your Orders. My Honour was bestowed on me by your Highness: It depends on you alone to take away, in not to take away, the Country out of my Hands. In case my Honour is not left me, how shall I be equal to the Business of the Sirkar? Whoever, with his Hands in a supplicating Posture, is ready with his List and Property, what Necessity can there be for him to be dealt with in this Way?

"From the apparent Despondency in which these Letters were written, I thought it necessary to give the Rajah some Encouragement, and accordingly wrote him the following Answer."

" Nº 7. Letter from the Governor General.

"I have received your Two Arzies, from the Hands of Mr. Markham, and understand their Contents."
That Gentleman will wait on you in the Afternoon, and explain Particulars. Set your Mind at rest, and is not conceive any Terror or Apprehension.

"To this I received the following Reply:

" N. 8. Letter from the Rajah.

"Your gracious Letter has been received, and has made me acquainted with your Commands. You order, that in the Afternoon Mr. William Markham will come to me; that I must not suffer any Apprehension to disturb me, but remain at Ease in my Mind. My Protector! wherever you spread your Shadow over my Head, I am entirely free from Concern and Apprehension; and whatever you, who are my Master, shall as such determine, will be right.

At this Time I had prepared Mr. Markham's Second Instructions; but before he could set out with them, Intelligence came, that large Bodies of armed Men had croffed the River from Ramnagur, and had proceeded to the Rajah's House. What follows is a Scene of Juch Horror, that it is with the greatest Reluctance I submit to the painful Duty of relating it .- The Guard placed over the Rajah consisted of Two Companies of Grenadier Sepoys, as above-mentioned, from Major Popham's Detachment, commanded by the Officers already named, who were stationed in an enclosed Square, which surrounded the Apartment where the Rajah was. The Resident's Guard had returned with him. It now appeared that these Troops had taken no Ammunition with them. Major Popham sent and ther Company of Sepoys, under an Officer, with Ammunition, to reinforce and support the First Party. When the latter arrived at the Rajah's House, they found it surrounded, and all the Avenues blockaded, by a Multitude of armed Men, who opposed their Passage. The Minds of this tumultuous Assembly becoming soon inflamed, some of them began to fire upon the Sepoys within the Square; and immediately, as if this had been the concerted Signal, made an instantaneous and fierce Attack on the Sepoys; who, wanting their accustomed Means of Defence, were capable of making but a feeble Resistance, and fell an easy Sacrifice to the superior Numbers of their Assai-" lants, who cut almost every Man of this unfortunate Party to Pieces. The Officers, it is supposed, were the first Victims to their Fury; but not until they had, by astonishing Efforts of Bravery, and undiffnayed amidst the imminent Dangers which surrounded them, involved a much superior Number of their Enemies in their Fate. In this general Report of them, all Accounts concur, though varying in Circumstances. I yield to my own Feelings, in bestowing this just but unavailing Tribute to these unhappy Gentlemen.

"In the Midst of this Consusion, the Rajah sound Means to escape through a Wicket, which opened to a River, and the Banks being exceedingly steep in that Place, he let himself down, by Turbands tied together, into a Boat which was waiting for him, and conveyed him to the opposite Shore. Those who had essected his Escape followed him across the River in the same tumultuous Manner in which they had assembled, leaving the Party of our Sepoys which had last arrived, in Possession of the House. On the first Intelligence of this Commotion, I had, directed Major Popham to repair immediately to his Camp, which was about Two Miles from the Resident's,

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APPENDIX, No 1. A

and at the same Distance from the Rajah's House, and to march instantly with the Remainder of his Detachment to the Support of the Party.

"This Order was executed with all possible Expedition; but Major Popham arrived too late, and had the Mortification to be a Spectator of the Effects of a Massacre, which he could neither prevent nor revenge. He returned to me immediately, and made the following Report:

" No 9. Major Popham's Report.

"Consequent to an Order for the Detachment under my Command to proceed to the Support of the Grenadier Companies under the Order of Lieutenant Stalker, I carried it with as much Expedition as possible to Cheyt Sing's Palace, which I found to be entirely evacuated by the Rajah's People, who were already landed on the opposite Side of the River.

"Of the Two Companies commanded by Lieutenant Stalker, very few remained alive, and the Majority of those appeared to be severely wounded. The Bodies of Lieutenants Stalker, Scott, and Simes, were lying within a small Distance of each other, shockingly mangled, and without any

"Signs of Life.
"It may be necessary to observe, that Lieutenant Birrell was dispatched with One Company of Sepoys upon the First Rumour of the Rajah's coercive Intentions, but the Fate of the Companies which preceded him was decided prior to his being able to enter the Palace. There were, however, some of the Rajah's People, whom he effectually cleared it of. In his Attack he met with some Loss. My utmost Endeavours have hitherto proved insufficient to procure an exact Detail of the Killed and Wounded in this unfortunate Transaction. I thought it necessary to leave a Company with a Subaltern in the Palace.

"Benares, "(Signed) W" Popham, "Major.

"I cannot learn with Certainty what is become of the Rajah; but the prevailing Report is, that he fled from Ramnagur, his usual Residence on the other Side of the River, in the Middle of the Night, and proceeded with his Zennana and Effects to Lutteefgur, a strong Fort of his, situate about Ten Miles from Chunar. He was accompanied by Sujan Sing, his Brother, and Mannyar Sing, a Relation and Son by Adoption of Rajah Bulwant Sing. He has also had the Precaution to take with him Ranny Goolabkoor, the Widow of Rajah Bulwant Sing his Father, her Son-in-Law Durgbijey Sing, and his Two Sons, his Grandsons. In them he possesses every Member of his Family who can have any Plea to dispute with him the Right of Inheritance from his Father, Rajah Bulwant Sing, if that were ever a Question; his Right to the Zemindarry being derived exclusively from Sunnuds, which his Father never possesses, but which were first granted to Cheit Sing by the late Vizier Sujah ul Dowlah, through the Instuence of our Government, in 1773, and since repeated by similar Grants from our Government, when the Sovereignty was ceded to the Company by the present Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah.

"I have made Choice of Bauboo Oosaun Sing, who held the Office of Dewan during several Years of the Life of Rajah Bulwant Sing, and for a considerable Period since the Accession of the present Rajah, to administer the Revenues and Government of this Country, in the Quality of Naib, until it can be determined to whom the Zemindarry may legally belong, and who may be in a Capacity to receive it.

"To this Effect I have caused a Proclamation to be made through the City of Benares, and have notified it by circular Perwannahs to all the Zemindars and Aumils of the Zemindary.

"To enforce the Execution of these Acts, to maintain Tranquillity and Order in the Country, and protect the Inhabitants, I have ordered one Battalion of Sepoys from Chunagur, the Remainder of Major Popham's Detachment from Mizzapoor, and One Regiment of Sepoys from Dinapoor, to march immediately to Benares.

"The Detail of these Proceedings shall be transmitted to you in a subsequent Letter.—I do not expect they will detain me here much beyond the Time I had prescribed to myself, which was about 7 or 8 Days.

"I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Esteem, "

"Your most obedient
"humble Servant,
"(Signed) Warren Hastings.

"P. S. The Delay occasioned in copying this Letter, from its great Length, has afforded me an Opportunity of contradicting the latter Part of it; and I have now the Satisfaction to add, that Ranny Goolaub Kooer, together with her Son-in law Durgbijey Sing, and his Two Sons, are safe at Benares.—I have this Morning received a Visit from Durgbijey Sing and his eldest Son, Mehipnarain."

I have read over the preceding Letter with great Attention, but can find nothing in it, with the Advantage of recent and better Means of Information, to correct; nor do I know that it reSup. Sel. Com. Rep. II.

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divires a Comment. That which I am now about to make, may appear trivial, but I make it, as it impells me by its present Impression. The Rajah, in his Reply to the Charges which I had preserved against him, infilts much on the many Letters which he wrote to me, praying to be dispensed from his Obedience to the Orders of Government, and my Neglect to answer them; and this Charge against me he repeats in a Manner not the most respectful. I do not know but it may be true. He had received positive Orders, and those had been repeated. It was his Duty to obey them, not to waste my Time with Letters of Excuse, to cavil with my Answers for Evasions, or with my Silence for Delays. His Vackeel was in daily Attendance on me, and knew my Mind fufficiently upon these Subjects; and what he knew, I am sure he wrote to his Master. As to his Plea of Inability to pay the Residue of the Subsidy "without Preparation," that is, without contriving the Means to raife the Money, after having facredly promifed the full and instant Discharge

of it, it was as infolent, as we know too furely that it was most egregiously false.

It was truly reported that Cheit Sing, after his Escape from Showalla Gaut, immediately fled to Lutteefpoor, taking his Family and his whole Force with him, except the ordinary Guard, which had been early appropriated in the Time of his Father, Bulwant Sing, under the Command of Gudgerauje Sing, who had the Title of Killadar, to the Charge of Ramnagur. This was a valt Pile of irregular, but maffy Buildings, constructed of Stone, on the River Side, and within the Bed of the River. To its original Strength, Cheit Sing had added Two or Three small Bastions of Stone and Earth: A large Town had grown round it, which rendered the Approach to it suspicious; and the Intricacy of the Apartments and Passages of the Palace was such, that a cautious Officer would hesitate, under almost any Encouragement, to enter it. I had early Information, that it was in effect evacuated; and I believed it; but not being certain, I did not chuse to hazard a Repulse, nor had I a Force equal to any Operation of doubtful Success, much less of Enterprize, My whole Strength had confifted originally of Six Companies of Major Popham's Regiment, about Sixty Sepoys, which I had taken from the Garrison of Buxar, for the Protection of my Boats, and a few Men, who had been newly recruited, for the Resident's Guard; who had yet neither Arms nor Discipline. Of Major Popham's Regiment 82 Men had fallen in the Massacre of Showalla Gaut, and 92 were wounded. The whole Number of killed and wounded, of every Corps and Denomina. tion was 205.

Every Circumstance of an Event and Time fo critical to the present Existence, and the Perma. nency of the British Interests in India, will merit Notice in a Relation of this Kind. If Cheit Sing's People, after they had effected his Rescue, had proceeded to my Quarters at Mahdoodos's Garden, instead of crowding after him in a tumultuous Manner, as they did, in his Passage over the River, it is most probable that my Blood, and that of about Thirty English Gentlemen of my Party, would have been added to the recent Carnage; for they were above 2,000 in Number, furious and daring, from the easy Success of their last Attempt; nor could I affemble more than 50 regular and armed Sepoys for my whole Defence. Let it not be thought, that I attribute too much Consequence to my own Person, when I suppose the Fate of the British Empire in India connected with it. Mean as its Substance may be, its accidental Properties were equivalent to those, which, like the magical Characters of a Talisman in the Arabian Mythology, formed the Essence of the State itself; Representation, Title, and the Estimate of public Opinion. Such a Stroke as that which I have supposed, would have been universally considered as decisive of the National Fate; every State around it would have started into Arms against it; and every Subject of its own Dominion would, according to their several Abilities, bave become its Exemy. What really passed approaching to such an Effect, from the sole

Apprehension of such a Cause, more than warrants the Conclusion of what would have followed the Caufe itself, had it existed.

The Effects of the first Consternation having subsided, a Number of Men, reputed 2000, returned to Ramnagur on the 18th, under the Command of Ramjeeawun, a confidential and domestic Chief

The Remainder of Major Popham's Detachment, confisting of Four Companies of Sepoys, One

Company of Artillery, and the Company of French Rangers, lay at Mirzapoor.

These were ordered to march immediately to Ramnagur. Lieutenant Colonel Blair was ordered to detach a Battalion of Sepoys from the Garrison of Chunar on the same Destination. It was intended, that as foon as these Corps had joined, and were properly equipped for Service, Major Popham should take the Command, and proceed against the Forces quartered in Ramnagur. I wrote an order express to Captain Blair, who commanded the Battation from Chunar, commanding him to halt at a secure Distance from Ramnagur, and wait for further Orders; and Major Popham, whom I had afterwards veited with the Command in form, wrote a limitar Order to Captain Mayatre, the Officer commanding the Refidue of his Detachment, with an additional Caution to avoid Hostilities, and attend to the Safety of the whole Party, of which, being the Senior Officer, he would have the Command till Major Popham affumed it. To ensure the Success of his Operations on that Side, he had chosen a convenient and open Plain on the Shore opposite to Ramnagur, for a Battery of Two Mortars, which were expected from Chunar; nor can there be a Doubt that a Place fo peculiarly ill formed for fuch a Mode of Actack, and in no State of Defence against a wary Assailant, would have proved an easy Conquest. Unhappily, the ill-timed Ambition of a rash Individual defeated this Plan, and had nearly caused the Destruction of the whole Party. Captain Mayaffre, unwilling, as it appears, for no other possible Motive can be ascribed to so precipitate and irregular a Conduct, to lose the Opportunity which his present and casual Command afforded him, of acquiring a military Reputation,

Reputation, without Plan, without Enquiry, against the Advice of his Officers, and against Orders ordered the Detachment to march into the narrow Lanes of the Town, where they were opposed by the Fire of an Enemy furrounding them unfeen, and the Party which entered were in an Infant annihilated, rather than defeated. Twenty-three Men of the Corps of Rangers; with their Commander Captain Doxat, who led the Attack, were killed, and Ten wounded; the 1st Battalion of the 6th Regiment of Sepoys, commanded by Captain Blair, which followed, loft 57 killed and 41 wounded. The whole Lofs fustained in all the Corps was 107 killed and 72 wounded. Captain Mayaffre was killed. The Detachment instantly retreated. The Retreat appears to have been onducted by Captain Blair, and in a Manner that did him much Credit. The Enemy pursued with little Effect, their Numbers gradually leffening till the Detachment arrived within Four Miles of Chunar, which it regained the same Evening.

This unfortunate Affair happened on the Morning of the 20th of August: I confidered myself now as plunged in a decided War, and made every Provision both for its

speedy Termination and for its Confinement to the Scene in which it had opened.

Orders were written, and dispatched in multiplied Copies, to the different military Stations, for Affistance; to the Resident of the Vizier's Court, for a Supply of Treasure; and to Lieutenant Colonel Blair, for an instant Reinforcement. The Detail of these Orders will be found in the Appendix: Very few reached their Destination, the Communication with every Quarter being intercepted, and all the Country in Arms against us; and our Emissaries, unused to this dangerous Service, either made Prisoners, or not daring to execute it, and secreting their Dispatches. Two of my Letters reached Colonel Blair, who ordered Captain M'Dougal, with the 2d Battalion of the 6th Regiment, to march on the next Day, which was the 21st, to Benares. I now passed an Interval, like that of a dead Calm preceding a violent Storm, and fraught with all the Symptoms of its certain Approach. Successive Notices were brought to me by various Channels, of Preparations making at Ramnagur for an Assault on my Quarters, which stood in the Midst of the Suburbs of Benares, and consisted of many detached Buildings within one large Enclosure, surrounded by Houses and Trees, which intercepted every other Prospect. The whole Force which I had left, amounted to about 450 Men. The Report of an intended Affault, which was fixed for that Night, grew stronger as the Day advanced; the Boats on the other Side of the River were faid to be in Motion; and, befides the moral Certainty of the real Existence of such a Design, the obvious Advantages which it presented to the Enemy, who had nothing left to fear, and nothing else to do, precluded all Hesitation but on the Choice of Expedients for defeating it: There were but Two; which were, to wait the Danger and try the Chance of repelling it, or to retreat to a Place of greater Security or of equal Advantage for the Encounter. The confined State of the Place, of which any Description will be insufficient to convey an adequate Idea, rendered the First Plan impracticable: We had not a Force sufficient to guard all the Defences of that Place, nor a Store for the Provisions of a Day even for that small Number: The only Arguments for it were, the Difgrace of a Flight, and the Consideration of our wounded Sepoys, whom it might leave at the Discretion of a merciles Enemy. The former Consideration yielded to the superior Weight of Necessity, the latter, to the Impossibility of protecting the wounded Men, in either Case, as they were quartered at the Distance of near a Mile from Mahdoodos's Garden, nor would it have been possible, in their Condition, and in the Multiplicity of pressing Exigencies which the Resolution to remain would have created, to remove them. Yet these Considerations held me suspended during the whole Course of the Day. In the Evening it became necessary to come to a final Determination, as the Delay of a few Hours might now preclude every Option. I consulted Major Popham; he declared the Defence of that Place impossible, and advised a Retreat to Chunar. There were other Field Officers with me: I asked for their Opinions separately; they clearly and unhesitatingly agreed in the same Advice. My Opinion had been determined from the Instant that I received the certain Information of Captain Mayaffre's Defeat. I had not yet received the News of Captain M' Dougal's March, nor any Answer to the Letters which I had written to Lieutenant Colonel Blair for a Reinforcement; nor could I know whether these had reached him. I yielded to the Reluctance of a few Minutes. My Resolution was taken, and declared, and Orders given to form our little Corps, that we might have Time to gain the open Country, before the Enemy, having Notice of the Defign, could cross and attack us at the Disadvantage of the Streets, Lanes, and broken Ground, which we had to pass before we could reach it. These Orders were issued between Seven and Eight o'Clock, and by Eight the Line was in Motion, having been much retarded and impeded by an incredible Tumult of Servants, Palankeens, and Baggage of every Denomination, which for a Time threatened a total Obstruction to our March; fortunately, this enormous Mass took the wrong Road, which left the right with a free and undifturbed Paffage for the Sepoys. On the Way we paffed Captain M' Dougal's Battalion, about Nine o'Clock. We fent him timely Notice of our Movement, he turned and joined us. Early the next Morning we arrived at Chunar.

It is proper to mention, that as foon as I had formed my Resolution to leave Benares, I sent my Moonshy to the Nabob Saadut Ally Cawn, to inform him of it, and to recommend the wounded Sepoys to his Care; believing that the Rajah, from a Confideration of Policy, would not chuse to molest them, especially as he could have no Motive or Object to it but Revenge, if he would shew a determined Resolution to protect them. The same Request I made to him in Writing after my Arrival at Chunar. I owe him the Justice to attest, that he faithfully and liberally complied with my Request. He visited them himself, and furnished them with Provisions and with

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Money, and appointed native Surgeons to attend them; and, as they were able to bear it, he

caused them all to be removed to his own Quarters.

Many Reports and Suspicions have prevailed of his being concerned in some of the Defigns which were formed against us. I can neither credit nor refute them. The Evil imputed to him is at best doubtful: The Good which he did is certain, and he is entitled to the entire Merit of it. I avail myself of this Repose in my Narrative to relate another Instance of private Merit in Be. neram Pundit, the Vackeel or Minister of the Rajah of Berar, and his Brother Bissumber Pundit, These Persons had come to pay their customary Attendance at my Quarters, about the Time that the Line was already on the March. They immediately joined it. Some Time after I saw and spoke to them, expressing some Concern to find them in that Situation. They were on Foot, with. out a fingle Servant or Attendant. I suffered them to accompany me till we came to the Plain and halted. I then thanked them for the Proof which they had shewn of their Attachment, with which I was fatisfied, and defired them to return, as they had a large Family in Benares, which would be exposed by their Continuance with me to the Resentment of Cheit Sing, and perhaps to the world Effects of it, nor could by their Presence afford me any Service, which could repay what I myself should feel of Compunction for suffering them to be exposed to such Hazards. They refused me in a peremptory Manner, without Compliment, or the Oftentation of performing meritorious Ser. vice; and persisted, although I as peremptorily insisted on their Return. I then defired that the elder Brother, who was corpulent, and of a Constitution less equal to Fatigue, would return, and the younger only remain; but could not prevail. A few Days after my Arrival at Chunar, I casually mentioned to them my Distress for Provisions, which was occasioned principally by the Want of Money; for such was our total Loss of Credit, that we could not raise a Sufficiency even for the ordinary Wants of our small Detachment; and it was with great Difficulty, and a Degree of Violence, that Lieutenant Colonel Blair extorted from the Shroffs of Chunar, who had lived and grown opulent under the Protection of the Garrison, the small Sum of 2,500 Rupees, which was distributed among all the Sepoys, and afforded a satisfactory Relief. Beneram Pundit immediately, and with an Eagerness which belonged to his Character, told me that he had a Lack of Rupees in ready Money, lying in his House at Benares, which I might take, if I could find any Means to receive and convey it to Chunar; and the younger Brother advised, as the simplest Expe. dient, to fend a Battalion of Sepoys for that Purpose, which could easily go and return without Interruption, as there were no Troops stationed near the Town on that Side of the River, offering to accompany it himself, and to bring away the Money. I rejected this Proposal for an obvious Reason, and preferred the Trial of the Means which the Shroffs are supposed to practise for the Conveyance of Money on such Occasions. I accepted a Draft on their Family for the Sum, payable to Cantoo Baboo, my Dewan, who had been left in Benares, and fent it inclosed in a Letter to him, with Directions to concert with Gopaul Doss the Means of conveying it to Chunar. This proved ineffectual. Cantoo Baboo could not be found. Gopaul Doss was seized (I forget at what exact Period of Time) and fent a Prisoner to Lutteespoor, and in a short Time after, Cantoo Baboo was also secured and conveyed to the same Place of Confinement; I was obliged therefore to wait for a more favourable Opportunity, which never happened while I remained at Chunar. After my Return to Benares, Beneram again repeated the Offer; I accepted it, and received the whole Amount on the Instant, giving him a Note in the Company's Name, and in the usual Form, for the fame.

Examples of Fidelity and national Attachment merit the first Reward of being recorded. In me it is a Duty both of public and private Obligation to relate what I have related. Their Merit is national; for, under whatever Impressions their Assistance was offered, its Object was the national Service, nor can my Person in such an Instance be separated from my public Character.

On the 20th or 21st, I forget which, I received a Letter from Rajah Cheit Sing, filled with Expressions of slight Concern for what had passed; and Professions, but indefinite and unapplied, of Fidelity. I did not think it becoming to make any Reply to it; and I think I ordered the

Bearer of the Letter to be told that it required none.

On the Morning of the 21st, a Person came to Mr. Richard Johnson, who was one of my Party, and defired his Interposition with me to receive a Letter and Messenger from the Rajah in the Evening, with Proposals for an Accommodation. The like Application was made by Mizza Abdoolla Beg, the Rajah's Vackeel, to my Dewan Cantoo Babboo; and with my Permission, Cantoo Baboo returned to his own House in the Evening, to meet the Vackeel by Appointment for that Purpose; by which Means he missed the Opportunity of going off with me, the Intelligence of my Intention reaching him too late for him to join me, or his infirm State of Body not admitting of his taking to halty a Resolution. The Substance of the Message, as it has been since delivered to me by Abdoolla Beg in Writing, was to exculpate himself from any Concern in what had passed, which he charged to the insolent Behaviour of a Servant of the Resident's who was present, and the Resentment of his own People; and to profess his Obedience and Submission to my Will in whatever Way I should dictate.

I regarded this as an Artifice to gain Time, fince the Message, whatever were the Substance of it, might as easily have been delivered in the Morning as in the Evening, and the Messenger might have obtained an easy Access to me, without the Intrigue and Mystery of secret and indirect Applications.

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I have been fince confirmed in this Opinion by the Two following Anecdotes, and their exact

Coincidence with the Design to which I attribute that just recited.

On the Morning of the 21st, while Preparations were making to cross Captain M'Dougal's Battalion, Three Men, Two Strangers, and all Volunteers, went successively to Colonel Blair, with Intelligence that a Design was formed to escalade the Fort of Chunar with a numerous Force on that Night; and an earnest Caution, that he should not diminish the Strength of his Garrison.

The Intelligence and Advice delivered by each were expressed nearly in the same Words. When M'Dougal's Battalion was on the Road Three Men, Strangers and Volunteers, like the former, came to him successively with Intelligence, that a large Body of armed Men lay wait to intercept him at a Village called Beeterburr, and warned him not to proceed. He proceeded, but did not meet a Man. Lieutenant Colonel Blair caused a more than ordinary Watch to be kept on that Night in the Fort, but not a Man appeared to attack it. Not one of these Emissaries have ever

been seen since.

As it had been my original Intention to make but a short Stay at Benares, the Nabob Vizier, in the Expectation of my Visit, had already left his Capital, and advanced to a short Distance to meet me. I considered that his Presence would prove of much Service, by its Influence on our Credit; and his Troops, Rabble as they were, might serve to keep the Country in Awe, and to divide the Attention of the Enemy. But these Advantages would invert the Relation of our Alliance, and give him a Superiority in our Meeting, which would defeat the Purposes of it; besides, that I did not think it consistent with the Dignity of our Government, to employ a Foreign Aid for the Suppression of a Rebellion of its own Subjects: I therefore wrote a Letter to the Nabob, requesting him to return to Lucknow, and remain there until I should have Leisure from the actual Disturbances to profecute my original Journey. The Nabob refused to comply with this Injunction, and on the first Intimation of my Difficulties resolved to join me; and he executed this Purpose with such apparent Earnestness, that he made his first Stage with no other Attendance than about 100 Horse, and about Four Companies of his Body Guards, with his usual domestic Attendants. As soon as I was informed of this, to remove any unfavourable Impression of my former Letter under the Construction of Distress, I wrote another to the Nabob, expressing the warmest Sense of such a Testimony of his Attention, apologizing for what I had before written, from an Unwillingness to involve him in a Scene of Trouble, and expressing my Desire to see him at Chunar according to his own Wishes.

In the mean Time I had received feveral Intimations imputing evil Defigns to the Nabob, and warning me to guard myself against them, and especially be careful that I did not expose myself to the Effects of concealed Treachery, by visiting him without a strong Guard. Many Circumstances favoured this Suspicion. No sooner had the Rebellion of this Zemindarry manifested itself, than its Contagion instantly flew to Fyzabad and the extensive Territory lying on the North of the River Dewa, and known by the Names of Goorucpoor and Bareech. In the City of Fyzabad, Nawaub Allea and Junaaby Allea, the Mother and Grandmother of the Nabob, openly espoused the Party of Cheit Sing, encouraging and inviting People to enlift for his Service, and their Servants took up Arms against the English. Two Battalions of regular Sepoys in the Vizier's Service, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Hannay, who had been entrusted with the Charge of that District, were attacked and furrounded in various Places, many of them cut to Pieces, and Colonel Hannay himself, encompassed by Multitudes, narrowly escaped the same Fate. The Nabob Vizier was charged with being privy to the Intrigues which had produced and fomented these Disturbances; and the little Account that he seemed to make of them, served to countenance the Suspicion. I can truly say for myself, that I never afforded it the slightest Degree of Credit; neither his Character, the Tenor of his past Conduct, the Expectations which I knew he entertained of Assistance and Relief from myself, nor his Inability to support himself without the Protection of our Government, allowing me for a Moment to entertain a Thought so injurious to his Fidelity, and so contrary to Probability. Yet I was not perfectly free from Apprehensions similar to such a Suggestion. The Nabob was furrounded by Men base in their Characters, and improvident in their Understandings, his Favourites and the Companions of his loofer Hours. These had every Cause to dread the Effect of my Influence on theirs; and both these, and the Relations of the Family, whose Views of Consequence and Power were intercepted by our Participation in the Administration of his Affairs, entertained a mortal Hatred to our Nation, and openly avowed it. These all joined in prescribing the most pernicious and fatal Counsels to the Nabob, representing this as the Time to deliver himself from what they described as the Yoke of Servitude. Although he sirmly rejected all their Persuasions, and I was assured of it, was in their Power to use both his Authority and his Person for the Perpetration of their own Designs; nor could I use any Precaution to avoid them, which would not appear to proceed from a Distrust of the Nabob himself. I never communicated my Apprehensions, nor acted from them, and had the Satisfaction of receiving the Nabob, of maintaining an Intercourse with him, with every Mark of the most secure and mutual Considence, and of parting with him with every Demonstration of mutual Satisfaction. wo said noise and most care

I had before written to Colonel Morgan for Affistance. I now repeated the Order; and, as the Issue of a War, begun with such Disadvantages on our Side, and with the total Loss of the Country, was doubtful, I added an Order to follow with his whole Force, with another to Colonel Sir John Cumming, who commanded at Futteh Gur, to supply his Place at Cawnpoor. I considered, that if Sup. Sel. Com. Rep. II.

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we were successful with a less Exertion, it would be easy to countermand these Orders before the Troops could have advanced far in the Execution of them; but if we failed of Success, and such Orders were not sent, it might be too late to issue them with any Hope of Effect from them, or even of their being received, since the Communication, which was now very difficult and uncertain, might then be absolutely precluded. None of my Letters reached Colonel Morgan till he had taken his Resolution. Reports were conveyed to him of my Situation and past Misadventures. The sudden Failure of Intelligence convinced him of the Truth of what he heard; and, justly concluding that Orders had been sent which had been stopped in their Way to him, he at once resolved to execute their supposed and obvious Purport, and detached a Force superior to that which I had required, to my Assistance. It consisted of Two Regiments of Sepoys, Thirty European Artillery Men, and Two Companies of the European Regiment, with Four Six Pounders, One Howitz, Tumbrils, Ammunition, Draft and Carriage Cattle; for the greater Expedition he ordered this Detachment to proceed by Water. The Zeal of the Officers so well seconded that of their Commander, that although it appears that the Resolution was taken on the 29th, the Whole were embarked and in Movement on the 31st of the Month. Major Crabb commanded the Detachment.

A long Interval of Time, which acquired its full Measure from the Magnitude of the Events which were expected to grow out of it, and their uncertain Production, passed in total Ignorance of the Success of the various Orders which had been dispatched, and of the Succours which might be preparing for us. One Half of the Province of Owd was in a State of as complete a Rebellion as that of Benares. Futteh Shah had invaded Sircar Saurun, in our Province Bahar, supported by Supplies of Money, and encouraged with Promises of more from Cheit Sing. Many of the Zemin. dars of Bahar had discovered Symptoms of Disaffection; and Reports were made to me of Levies of Men openly entertained for the Enemy from our own Subjects in that Province; even the wretched Subjects of Napall dared to seize by Force some Villages to which they had a Claim, and had some Time before supplicated the Attention of our Government to it. In my Impatience for Advices I dreaded that every Packet would bring a fresh Accumulation to our Distresses, and the News of Commotions in every Quarter. At this Period a Letter found its Way to me from Colonel Muir, who commanded the Army employed against Mahdajee Sindia, informing me of Overtures made by that Chief for a separate Peace. This had been one of the Objects of my Journey to this Quarter; but eagerly as I had fought fuch an Event, I was proportionably mortified to learn with what Faci. lity it might have been accomplished, and how unseasonably our domestic Missortunes had happened to defeat so fair a Prospect of it. I had no Money, nor Credit equal to the Supply of 3,000 Rupees, and, by an unfortunate Train of official Perplexities, which had happened some Time preceding this, both Major Popham's Regiment, the Rangers, and all the Corps of the Garrison of Chunar, were Four Months in Arrears. This was our Situation.

What Force could be spared from the Garrison of Chunar, added to Major Popham's Regiment, was formed into a Detachment under his Command, and encamped on a Plain about a Mile to the Eastward of Chunar. The greatest Strength of the Enemy was collected at Pateeta, about Seven Miles from Chunar, in the same Direction.

On the 27th of August, Lieutenant Polhill arrived with Six Companies of Sepoys belonging to the Nabob Vizier's Body Guard stationed at Illahabad. He was ordered to encamp on the opposite Bank of the River, for the Purpose of keeping our Communication open with that Shore. On the 29th he attacked and deseated a considerable Body of Troops under the Command of a principal Chief, named Shaub Cawn, who was stationed at a small Fort and Town called Seeker, within Sight of Chunar. The Advantages gained by this Success were the Removal of that Part of the Enemy, and the Acquisition of a considerable Booty in Grain, which had been the Object of the Enterprize.

On the 3d of September, Major Popham detached Captain Blair, with his Battalion, and Two Companies of his own Grenadiers, to surprize the Camp at Pateeta. They marched at Three in the Morning, and arrived at the Ground by Day light, but found it abandoned, and the Enemy waiting for them in complete Order at about a Mile beyond it. A bloody Action ensued, in which the Enemy, as might be expected from Men slushed with recent Successes, fought with a desperate Intrepidity. Our Sepoys began to break into Disorder, when, by a well-timed and successful Attack of the Enemy's Guns by the Two Companies of Grenadiers, headed by Lieutenants Fallon and Berrell, the Fortune of the Day turned in our Favour, and the Field was left to our Possession, with Four Guns and Four Tumbrils. One of the Guns, its Carriage being broken, was spiked and left. The other Three, with one of the Tumbrils loaded with as much Ammunition as it could carry, was brought away. The other Three Tumbrils, with Two hundred Maunds of loose Powder, were blown up. About 1,500 round Shot of different Weights, and mostly hammered, were found and left in a Village adjacent.

Our Loss in this Action was very great; we had 48 Men killed, and 85 wounded: That of the Enemy was unknown, but must have been considerable. Their Guns were well served, and it was from their Execution that we principally suffered. It was remarkable, that they had all the Apparatus of our Artillery, such as Port Fires, Tubes, Chain and Quilled Grape Shot, &c. equal, or nearly equal, to the Production of an European Laboratory; Samples of each Kind will be sent to the Board. Their Artillery did not answer to the Quality of the Stores. One Gun was of Modern Cast, and with its Carriage, which was not bad, said to have been made at Ramnagur. The

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others were of a very old Cast and Construction, and their Carriages bad and much worn: This was

the general Character of all the Ordnance taken in the Course of the War.

Dearly as this Victory was purchased, with the Expenditure of One Fourth of the Party, it was et a Victory, ascertained and acknowledged; and had its due Effect of impressing the Enemy with Discouragement, and our own Men with Confidence; and it was an Earnest of our future Success in the public Opinion, which at all Times is of high Importance to our political Influence; was especially so at this, in which the Minds of all Men were suspended for the Decision of the Part which they were to take, either in the immediate Contest, or in their own Conduct as dependant on it.

I must not omit in this Place an Instance of Vengeance which marks the sanguinary Character of Cheit Sing, and too strongly proves, that if the other Excesses committed by his People were not authorized by his express Order, they were perpetrated under the Influence of his Example and the

Knowledge of his Inclination.

Fourteen Men of the Corps of Rangers had been left fick at Mizzapoor, when the Remainder of Major Popham's Detachment marched under the Command of Captain Mayaffre, at Ramnagur. They were made Prisoners, and sent to Lutteespoor. They arrived there on the 3d of September, about the same Time that News was received of Captain Blair's Action at Pateeta, which happened on that Morning. What Provocation they gave, or whether any, is not known: It is furmifed, but I know not the Authority, that one of these unhappy Men expressed a Joy on hearing that our Arms had been successful. They were all butchered on the Spot, and almost in the immediate Presence of the Rajah, except one Man, who made a Shift to crawl with a mangled Body to the neighbouring Woods, where he subsisted for a few Days; returned to the Fort; received Mercy, and is still living in our Camp. The Particulars of this Massacre have been since verified, with some unessential Variations from my Relation of it, in an Assidavit of the Survivor, which will be annexed.

On the 10th of September, at about Seven in the Morning, Major Crabb's Detachment appeared on the opposite Shore. It consisted of the Corps already related. It had proceeded as far as Illahabad by Water, but much retarded in its Course by strong and adverse Winds, on which Account, the Course of the Water also winding very much between Illahabad and Chunar, Major Crabb had prudently disembarked the Men and Stores, and marched them by the high Road, remanding the Boats to Cawnpore, whither indeed their Return would have been impracticable, and

hey passed the B oundary of this Zemindary. Major Roberts, with his Regiment and a Lack of Rupees, arrived on the 13th of September, from Lucknow; to which Place, as I have before related, he had been ordered to repair for the Guard of my Person, in my intended Visit to that Capital. A further Supply of Fifty thousand Rupees

was a few Days after received from the Nabob's Aumil of Illahabad.

The Money was immediately distributed among all the Troops in equal Proportions; and by fatisfying their Wants, facilitated Major Popham's Preparations for the Commencement of active Operations.

I have a Pleasure in testifying, that, distressed as the Sepoys had been for the Want of Money, they had never manifested the least Symptom of Discontent. I had frequently visited the Camp, and passed the Lines each Time in Review; once, and only once, I heard One or Two Voices of Complaint, but neither clamorous nor difrespectful.

On the 11th, the Nabob Vizier arrived at his Encampment, which had been formed on the opposite Shore. I chose to make him the first Visit, which was performed on the same Morning,

and was returned by him on the next.

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Hyder Beg, the Nabob's Second Minister, arrived at the same Time. He had been deputed early to meet me at Benares, and had arrived there about Two Days after my Departure from it. Instead of following me to Chunar, he had suffered himself to be detained by Lalla Bucherange, the Shroff, who had promifed to accompany him with a Supply of Money. In the mean Time, a fudden and great Swell of the River rendered the Burna Nulla, behind which he was encamped, impassable. The Rajah's People at the same Time carried away all the Boats, and after a long and fruitless Negociation with them for an unmolested Passage, which he did not think it prudent to attempt at the Hazard of the Opposition, he at length did attempt it, and met none. His Indecision on this Occasion furnished Ground for various Suspicions; but I know, and had Assurances from a Person in my Suite, who had taken Refuge with him, and acquired his Confidence, and on whose Authority I could implicitly rely, that they were wholly devoid of Foundation. I had a pleasing and incontrovertible Evidence of his Fidelity soon after the Conclusion of our Troubles, in a Letter which Captain Blair picked up at Lutteefpoor, and which I shall add to the Appendix, not merely as a Justification of the Minister, but as a Relief to the dry and unentertaining Materials with which it is affociated, if it shall convey the same Opinion of the good Sense of the Writer to other Minds, as it has done to mine.

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APPENDIX, Nº 1.

D d. On the 15th Lieutenant Polhill croffed and joined Major Popham's Camp. The whole Detachment now confifted of the following Strength; viz.

One Company of European	Grenadiers, com	mande	d by	Captain Grant.
	Light Infantry,			Captain Harrison.
One D° French R		D°	-	Lieutenant Wade.
Thirty European Artillery		Do	-	Captain Hill.
One Regiment of Sepoys, th		D°	and ban	Major Crabb.
One D°,	19th,	D.	-	Major Balfour.
One D.	goth,	Do	-	Major Roberts.
One D.	35th,	D°		Major Popham.
One Battalion, the 1st of 6t		De	_	Captain Blair.
Six Companies of the Nabo	b's Body Guard,	comma	inded by	Lieutenant Polhill.

The following is a Catalogue of Cheit Sing's whole Force, which has been fince delivered to me by one of his principal Officers; and as it made Part of a sworn Affidavit, I admit and credit it as genuine. It is certainly not exaggerated.

E e. LIST of the established Forces in the Service of Cheit Sing.

Cavalry, Sepoys, Matchlock Men, &c.

			15 50 3
Cavalry	-	1,700	
Select Troops, or Body Guard, Horse and Foot	-	700	
Sepoys — — —	-	1,150	
Matchlock Men -	-	1,800	
Attached to Bullum Daafs, Horse 300, Foot 500	-	800	0.0
With Soojaun Sing, Cavalry and Infantry 500, with 2 Guns, Sepoys,	, and		
Artillery Men — —	-	840	
With Munnear Sing, Cavalry and Infantry -	-	700	
Total established Troops	-		7,690
Troops entertained after the Arrival of Cheit Sing at Lutteefpoor,	0 0 7	and child	
First, Entertained at Lutteefpoor, Matchlock and Sword Men	-	2,000	
Second, ———Nujeeb, Sword Men from Lucknow	-	1,000	
Total	•		3,000
Troops affembled from different Places,			
Horse and Foot with Juggur Deave Sing —	_	500	
Matchlock Men arrived with Bukht Sing, by Order from the Rajah	_	1,200	
With Gomaun Sing, fent for by the Rajah, Matchlock Men	-	500	eg/50 Action
From the Foujdar of Biddeve arrived, Matchlock Men -	_	1,000	La de la
Raje Poots of the Tribe of Rugbunsee from Kurraukut -	_	3,000	91
Leave the second of the land of the land been deputed to the land been deputed to		3,020	
Arrived with Dullum Sing,			
Foujdar of Mukurun Badshahpoor, Matchlock -	-	1,500	da la
Cavalry and Infantry arrived with Ruzza Cooli Khawn, from Mizzap	oor	300	House Y
Raujpoots collected from Agoree and Purwah, by Dia Lutchoo	1 30 10	500	
Of the Tribe or Cast of Khummaur, collected by Saojaun Sing	_	1,000	S. C. Sile
Sword and Matchlock Men with Raumjewan —		2,000	
if the Opportion, he at leaven did arrespont, and met none. His		Paris No.	11,500
F f	2001130		
sonsbithed and boungs and Total Troops in the Service of Cheit Sing	Ven	Tar	22,190
I model to the thet with wholly devoid of Foundation I	ni ver	OULLE SHE	

Gg. "To which are to be added, Husbandmen and Adventurers who took up Arms voluntarily, making the foregoing Number amount to near Forty thousand."

Fidelity foon after the Consulign of our

These Forces were divided between Lutteespoor, Pateeta and Ramnagur. The best reputed of them were at Pateeta, and the great Mass, composing the last Corps, with a Part of the others, at Luteespoor with the Rajah, who had fixed his Residence at that Place since his Flight from Shawalla Gaut.

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Before I proceed, it may not be improper to flate the other Resources on which he, not very unreasonably, depended for lengthening the War, if not for Success in the Course of it.

First, his Fortresses; of which there are many, and some of considerable Extent and Strength, erected in various Parts of the Zemindary. Of these, the Two principal are Bidjeygur and Lutteef-

poor .- Ramnagur scarcely deserves to be named with them; and Pateeta has been rendered consider-

able only by its having been a capital Scene of his Opposition, and of our Victories.

Bidjeygur is a Fort erected on the solid Rock of a Hill, rising to the Height of 745 perpendicular Feet from the level Ground. It lies about Fifty Miles in a South East Direction from Chunar.

It was the Depository of all his and his Father's Treasures. Lutteefpoor is a large Fort built with Stone, and surrounded by Hills, and, either from Neglect or Design, obstructed from distant View by Trees and thick Shrubs surrounding it. It lies about

14 Miles Eastward from Chunar. Pateeta is a very large Town, surrounded by a Rampart of Earth, extending to a great Distance beyond it to the Hills adjoining. The Fort itself is a small square House of Stone, itself fortified with Four round Towers, and enclosed with a high Rampart, and a Ditch which is in most Parts broad and deep. Its greatest Advantage against an Enemy, to whom Delay was Defeat, was that it was invisible to its Assailants.

Ramnagur has been described already: The other Forts, whatever their Consequence under a different Train of Successes might have been, are of none to the Events of this Narrative.

His next great Resource was his Wealth'; on which he looked and thought himself invincible-an Expression which I borrow from one of the meanest of his Dependants. It is credibly affirmed, that he inherited from his Father Bulwant Sing, a complete Crore of Rupees, to which it is believed that he made confiderable Additions.

The Diftresses of our Government, and the Power and Number of its Enemies, may also be reckoned, though negative, yet amongst his Resources. The rest were delusory, which the false and violent Counsels of his Brother Sujan Sing, and his Buxey Saddanund, imposed on his Inexperience, and the Pliancy and Aptitude of his Disposition.

It would break the Attention, and perplex the Thread of the Narrative, to relate every distinct Event in its exact Order of Time. I have therefore, in the minuter Points, endeavoured rather to arrange them according to their Relation to the greater, or to find a Place for them in the vacant Intervals and Pauses of it. It may be proper in this Place to mention, that during the Time of Inaction which succeeded to my Arrival at Chunar, I received several Letters from Cheit Sing, besides Letters from Mr. Barnet, and one from Canto Babboo, who were both his Prisoners at Lutteefpoor, which were written by his Order. These were all alike in Substance, containing Acknowledgements and Professions of his Submission to my Authority; Assertions of his own Innocence, charging the Massacre at Showalla to the Chubdar, whose Insults provoked the Resentment of his Servants, whom he could not restrain, and claiming a Merit from his having in the Three past Actions been the suffering Party, though successful, and in none the Agressor; adding general Offers of Accommodation; and in the Letters written by his Order, a pompous Difplay of his inexhaustible Wealth, the Multitude and Bravery of his Forces, and the devoted Affection and Fidelity of all his Subjects. I refused to answer them, letting him know that they were written with too much Presumption, in the Style of Equality, and with inapplicable Professions, which were no better than none. Some of these Letters will appear in the Appendix; the rest were

It had been intended to begin our Operations with the Attack of Ramnagur, partly because it had been the Scene of our first Disgrace, and principally because the Repossession of the Capital, which would follow the Capture of Ramnagur, would, it was thought, redeem our Credit with the Public, and be deemed equivalent, in the distant Reports of it, to the complete Recovery of our Authority over the Country, as the Existence of a fugitive Chief in the Wilds and Mountains would be little regarded, when he was expelled from the Capital of his Government and the Seat of his Collections. For this Purpose battering Cannon and Mortars were ordered to Major Popham's Camp, and every other Preparative made for a Siege. This caused the Delay of some Days. In the mean Time a Man, named Bundoo Cawn, a Native and Inhabitant of the Town of Chunar, gave Information, that as the Rajah's Force was principally collected at Lutteefpoor and Pateeta, and was daily accumulating, it would become exceedingly difficult to dislodge him, if he was allowed to gain too great Strength there by a Process of detailed and consecutive Operations; that the Approaches both to Pateeta and Lutteefpoor were strongly guarded, and especially those of Lutteefpoor, which he described as unaffailable, but with a great and certain Loss, on this Side, the only Road to it lying through Pateeta; and even if carried, untenable from the Strength of the Pass behind it, of which the Enemy would keep Possession in Defiance of all our Efforts, and against any Superiority of Numbers. This Pass takes its Name from the adjacent Village of Suck-He advised a divided Plan of Attack, to be executed at the same Point of Time; one on the Fort of Pateeta, the other on the Pass of Suckroot; of which our Forces coming on it by Surprize, it being unguarded and easier of Access from above, might easily obtain Possession, and by that Means gain the same Advantage over the Garrison of Lutteespoor, as that would have over us, if we first took Possession of the Fort, with the Command of every Road of Communication, of which he did not doubt, if we succeeded against Pateeta. He offered to conduct the Party which should be destined on the Service against the Pass of Suckroot, by a Road unfrequented and unknown, which he described with a minute, and, as it has since appeared, correct Detail. The Confidence with which he spoke, and the Consistency of his Assertions, and Reasonings upon them, acquired a great additional Strength from his former recent Conduct. He had accompanied Captain Blair in both SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II.

APPENDIX, No.

Actions of Rumnagur and Pateeta, and had been very serviceable to that Officer by his Knowledge of the Ground, and by his Advice in the Application of it. His Service on the Occasions had been gratuitous, nor did he profess any other Motive for that which he now offered, but the Interest and

Safety of a large Family, which depended on our Success.

Major Popham at once saw the Propriety of his Advice, and adopted it. The Evening of the 15th was appointed for the first Execution of the Plan; in the mean Time it was concealed with the most profound Secrecy. As a Security for the Fidelity and Steadiness of Bundoo Cawn, he had a Promise of a Jageer in Perpetuity for himself and his Family, if the Enterprize succeeded. This Engagement has been since amply performed. Major Popham formed his Army into Two Divisions, one destined for the more distant Enterprize, and commanded by Major Crabb; it consisted of the 7th Regiment, Major Crabb's, the First Battalion of the 6th Regiment, Lieutenant Polhill's Six Companies of the Nabob's Body Guard, Four Six-Pounders, and a 5½ Inch Howitz. These Corps were told off, and began their March about Eleven that Night. Major Popham began his March with the other Division at about Three o'Clock in the Morning to Pateeta.

On his Arrival there, he found the Works much stronger, and the Approach more hazardous, than he had expected from the Description which had been given of the Place. He applied for the Two Battering Cannon and the Mortar, which had been originally intended for the Attack of Ramnagur, and remanded in the Change of Plan. They were sent, but made no Impression, and he resolved in the Encouragement of Five Days Experience, and from the Fear of a Delay operating against the other Part of his Plan, to attempt a Storm. This was ordered, and executed in the Morning of the 20th, with an instant and compleat Success. Major Roberts commanded the Storming Party. The Enemy made a slight Stand at the outer Intrenchment, and fled through the Fort, our Men following without Opposition. A slight Attack was made at this Time on our Camp, but repelled with some Loss on the Part of the Enemy, and none on ours. We lost during

the Siege Eleven Men killed, besides Ten wounded.

On the same Morning, Major Crabb having conducted his Division through almost impracticable Ways, arrived at a Village called Lora, which lies about Two Miles from the Pass. Here he found a Body of Men, with Three Guns, posted to oppose him: They made a firm Stand, but were defeated with a considerable Loss; ours was Twelve Men of every Denomination killed, and Twenty-two wounded. The Enemy sled through the Pass to Lutteespoor; our Detachment sol.

lowed to the Head of the Pass, and there encamped for the Remainder of the Day.

The News of these concurrent Successes being conveyed to the Rajah at the same Instant of Time, alarmed him exceedingly for his own personal Safety. His Fears were excited with a more forcible Impression by the Surprize of the Advance of so great a Force from a Quarter where he had not expected any. With his Face turned towards Chunar, and his whole Attention and that of his People directed to the Movements which were made on that Side, they had no Suspicion of any Defign being formed behind them. The first Intelligence which was received of Major Crabb's Party, described it as consisting of the Followers of Cossaun Sing, and only Three Companies of our Sepoys; the Hircarrahs who conveyed the News possibly mittaking the advanced Guard for the whole Force, and reporting it accordingly; nor was the real Strength of the Party known, even by that which was detached to oppose it, until the Instant of the Action. This Circumstance was related at the Time, and has been fince confirmed to me by an Officer, named Myher, who commanded a small Body of the Rajah's Sepoys and the Guns in the Action. No Design could be more judiciously planned, or more happily executed; even the Impediments and Disappointments which attended it, served but to promote the Coincidence of the final Movements of its Operation with so well-timed an Effect, that the Difference of Time which passed between the Engagement at Lora and the Gonquest of Pateeta, was little more than that which would be required by the Difference of the Distances of each from Lutteefpoor, for the News of each Success to reach Lutteefpoor at the fame Instant.

Cheit Sing instantly prepared for Flight: His Road to Bidgey Gur, which was his last Refuge, lay through the Pass which he durst not attempt. He lest Lutteespoor about Three or Four in the Asternoon, and making a Circuit over the Hills, gained the high Road at the Distance of some Miles beyond the Pass, and proceeded with a sew Followers to the Neighbourhood of Bidjeygur. Some others followed and rejoined him; the rest, lest without Orders, staid but to plunder the Place, and evacuated it. The Gown Wallahs, or Militia, composed of the Husbandmen who had been summoned to attend him, all fled to their own Homes. So rapid was the Report of this Event in its Communication, and so decisive in its Essect, that the Fort of Sutteesgur, which lies about Seven or Eight Miles to the Northward of Lutteespoor, and the Palace of Ramnagur, were evacuated on the same Evening; and the Allegiance of the whole Country restored as compleatly in the Course of a few Hours, from a State of universal Revolt to its proper Channel, as if it had never departed

from it.

On the next Morning, the 21st, Major Crabb marched through the Pass to Lutteespoor, and found it abandoned.

On the same Day Major Moses Crawford, with the 28th Regiment of Sepoys, arrived from Dinapoor, and joined the Detachment.

Major Balfour was detached on the Morning of the 22d to Ramnagur, of which he took quiet Possession; no one remained to oppose him.

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PENDIX,

Being desirous of returning, without Loss of Time, to Benares, and the Presence of the Nabob Vizier being more urgently required for the Quiet of his Country, we parted on the 25th with every Expression of mutual and real Satisfaction. The annexed Copy of my Letter to the Board, dated he 29th November, contains the Detail of my Transactions with him. See Appendix, Part 1st,

On the next Morning I arrived at Ramnagur, and on the 28th returned to my old Quarters at

Maudoodass's Garden at Benares.

To quiet the Minds of the People, Proclamations were issued, offering Pardon to all who should peaceably return to their Obedience, excepting the Persons of Cheit Sing and his Brother Shujan Sing, whom their late rebellious Conduct, and their Rancour manifested to our Nation in the deliberate Murder of our Soldiers, and even defenceless Passengers who had the Misfortune to fall into their Hands, had precluded from every Title to Lenity. Among the unhappy Sufferers to whom the above Exception alluded, was a Person of the Name of Hooker, who had followed the Occupation of a Dealer in European Wares to our Camps, and had ventured to pass in his Budgerow, a little after the unhappy Affair of Showalla, near Ramnagur, where he was feized, and, unarmed as he was, and pleading the Innocence of his Profession, murdered in cold Blood. Shujan Sing had the Command at that Time in Ramnagur. Two Soldiers also of Major Crabb's Detachment having wandered from the Line, were taken and murdered at Gopee Gunge. For this Reason

that Town was excepted in the Proclamation, and has fince been destroyed.

. My first Care, after my Return to Benares, was to determine the Succession to the Zemindarry and Rauge, vacated by the Forfeiture of Cheit Sing. The Right of the Company to the Disposal of it, certainly had not suffered by the past Events. The Territory had been wholly lost to their Doal.91:54. minion, and wholly conquered by their Arms: Yet the rest of the Family who formerly possessed it had not merited, by any Act of theirs, to be involved in the Punishment of a Man who had been equally their Enemy, and whom they had regarded as the Usurper of their more legal Rights; nor perhaps would it have been prudent to have put the Submission of the People to the Test of a new Species of Dominion. I therefore resolved, in virtue of the full Powers which I possessed from the Board for that Purpose, to bestow it on the next lineal Heir. This was Bauboo Mehipnarain. He Ta 1.9:04. was the Grandson of Raja Bulwant Sing, by a Daughter married to Bauboo Doorbejey Sing. Widow of Bulwant Sing, named Ranny Goolaub Kower, was still living, and in an extreme old Age. By the Hindoo Law she might claim the Inheritance. Her Daughter also, the Wife of Doorbejey Sing, might affert the like Pretention. Had it become a Matter of Contest, I had resolved to leave it to the Decision of the whole Body of the Pundits of Benares; but this Reference was unnecessary, Doorbejey Sing yielding up the Pretention of his Wife, and the old Ranny her own, by a Writing fealed with her Name, and acknowledged in the Presence of a confidential Person whom I deputed to her for that Purpose, declaring it to be her Wish and Request, that the Rauje might be conferred on her Grandson Mehipnarain. He was accordingly invested, and proclaimed on the 30th of September. His Father Bauboo Doorbejey Sing was at the same Time invested with the Office of Naib, and is in effect the fole acting Manager. He is about Thirty-five Years of Age, his Son Nineteen.

I have thought it proper to establish a distinct and independent Magistracy for the Town of Benares. The Reasons for this Act, the Description of the Office, and of the Officers subordinate to it, are detailed in the subjoined Letter to the Board, dated the 1st of November; see the Appendix Part 1st N° 2. Allee Ibrahim Cawn, the Person chosen for this Charge, was duly invested with it on

the 20th of October.

On the 5th of November I concluded the Settlement of the Revenue, which was to be paid by Rajah Mehipharain, being 33,33,333. 5. 8. for the Current Year, and a perpetual Rent of 40,00,000 Rupees for the future.

The Particulars of this Transaction are contained in my Letter to the Board, dated the 21st No-

vember. See Appendix, Part 1st, Nº 3.

It has been already mentioned, that foon after my Flight to Chunar, Colonel Muir advised me of Overtures made by Mahdajee Scindia for a separate Peace. I sent to Colonel Muir Credentials and Instructions; and on the 13th of October a Treaty was concluded with Mahdajee Scindia. confirm and improve the Advantages obtained by it, I deputed Mr. Anderson to Mahdajee Scindia, and at the same Time sent Mr. Chapman, with Bissumber Pundit, on a similar Commission to Moodajee Boosla, the Rajah of Berar. The Particulars of these Transactions, and of my Views relating to them, are contained in the annexed Copies of my Instructions to Colonel Muir, and of my Letter to the Board adjoined, dated the 25th November. See Appendix, Part 1st, Nº 4.

The annexed Letter to the Board, dated 22d November, contains also the Circumstances of some

new Arrangements made in the Customs. See Appendix, Part 1st, Nº 5.

On the 8th of October, Major Naylor, with the 23d Regiment, having been detached to the Relief of Lieutenant Colonel Hannay, arrived on the Northern Banks of the Dewa, defeated a large Force which had affembled round Colonel Hannay, and entirely dispersed them. The Return of the Nabob foon after effectually restored the Quiet of the Country.

About the same Time a Regiment of Sepoys, under the Command of Major Lucas, defeated and

drove Futteh Sing from the District of Sircar Saurun.

After

53.

After having gained Possession of Lutteespoor, Major Popham lost no Time in prosecuting his March to Bidjeygur. Cheit Sing did not wait his Approach, but fled, taking with him as much Treasure as his Elephants and Camels could carry, which has been reported to me to have consisted of One Lack of Mohrs, and Fifteen or Sixteen of Silver, besides Jewels to an unknown Amount. His Wife, a Woman of an amiable Character, his Mother Paund, and all the other Women of his Family, and the Survivors of the Family of his Father Bulwant Sing, who were connected with his, were left in the Fort of Bidjeygur. He took the Rout of Rewa, and from thence proceeded to Panna, the Capital of Boondelchund, paying and plundered as he passed. He was, by the last Advices, in that Country, the Rajah professing in his Letters to me a Resolution to withdraw his Protection from him, and secretly savouring him.

The Fortress of Bidjeygur surrendered by Capitulation on the 10th of November, yielding to Major Popham the peculiar Credit of having surmounted all the Obstacles which Nature and Art had opposed to the Conquest of Two of the Fortresses of Hindostan, which had been before univer-

fally deemed impregnable.

I have now brought my Narrative to its proper Conclusion, at that Point in which all the Movements which from the Subject of it, and all their Objects, appear to have attained their full and complete Termination. I regret the Length to which it has been drawn, and fear that it will appear unreasonable to those who may consider it a Point of Duty to give it a thorough Perusal, and who will scarce fail to reflect, that it comprises in Effect the History of but One Month. To myself the Reslection affords a different Sensation, when applied to the Multitude of Events and their Magnitude, comprised within so short an Interval of my public Life. I have aimed at Brevity, both in the Selection of Facts and in the Narration of them, having omitted every Circumstance, which, though engaging a Portion of my Attention at the Time, had no Connection with the general Train of Events or Influence in the Character by which they are discriminated from the ordinary Course of Affairs. For the Satisfaction of such as shall have more Patience or Leisure to look into them, I have added as an Appendix, Copies of all the material Papers which have Relation to the Narrative, but which would have increased the Bulk of it, and disturbed the Attention, if inserted in the Body of it.

I have also added Attestations of all the principal Facts and Events, sworn before the Chief Justice, to whose Advice I am obliged for having suggested it. It did not strike my Mind, that Matters of such Notoriety here would require some more authentic Verification of them at Home, than the Recital of the Man whose Reputation is so immediately concerned as mine is in the Judgment which my Superiors, and which the Public at large, will have a Right to form upon it. I am sensible of the Wisdom of the Precaution, and sorry that it was not earlier intimated, that I might have had Time to have collected a larger Fund of Evidence, although I have Reason to be satisfied with the Weight of that which I have obtained. Let it be also remembered, that this Relation itself has been written under the Force of an Obligation as binding as that of an Oath administered and

taken in all its legal Forms.

Whatever Judgment may be passed on my particular Conduct, I am yet happy that it has proved the Means of calling forth the inherent Virtue of my Countrymen, and displaying to all the Powers and People of India, both the National Character and the National Constitution, by such Effects as have been unrecorded in their Histories, and are scarce conceivable by their Habits of thinking.

The Suddenness of our Calamities, the Distance of Assistance, the Privation of every present Resource, the manifest Interest which animated and impelled every Corps and every Individual to the Support of the common Cause, and the Rapidity with which they rushed to repel the common Danger, are Facts of universal Observation, and will contribute more effectually to the Permanency of the British Influence and Dominion, than the most splendid Victories obtained over Adversaries of the highest Reputation; because it shews the Harmony which unites all the Parts of our Government, and their augmented Strength under the Compression of external Violence; and will be remembered as a most striking Example, which every Man concerned in its Operations will apply to his own Interests and Feelings, that its greatest and most successful Exertions have arisen out of the most desperate Emergencies, and have fallen, in every such Instance, with the most dreadful Vengeance on the Heads of its Aggressors.

For the Sense which I have entertained of the particular Conduct of the Officers who have distinguished themselves in the late Service, I cannot express myself in stronger Terms than those of the following Extract of my Letter to the Board, dated the 29th of September, and Copy of

one dated the 7th of October.

Extract

ENDIX,

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General to the Board; dated 29th September 1781.

" I have forborne any particular Commands in this Place, referving them, where they will be more properly introduced, for my detailed Narrative. Yet I cannot suppress, without a Violence to my own Feelings, the Testimony which is due, especially from me, to the unexampled Zeal and public Spirit of all our Officers, and the wonderful Activity with which these Qualities were displayed on the late Occasion. I have already acknowledged the early Exertions which were made by Colonel Blair, during my former short and calamitous Residence at Benares. Of Major Popham I cannot say sufficient to express my Sense of his Services. Though my Letters were every where intercepted, Colonel Morgan, with a Decision and Solicitude that reslect equal Credit upon his Character, detached Major Crabb with his Party to my Affistance, on the first and instant Rumour of my Situation. Colonel Sir John Cumming, with the like Alacrity obeyed the Order for his March to Cawnpoor; as did Colonel Ahmuty, in the immediate Dispatch of Major Crawford and the Troop of Cavalry. The same Spirit animated every Officer of every Corps, and infused itself into the Men under their Command, with an Effect so far exceeding the common Occurrences of human Affairs, that in the complete Space of One Month, this great and valuable Province, which had been suddenly and wholly loft, was in Substance wholly recovered to the British Empire.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to the Board; dated the 7th October.

"I have had frequent Occasions to express, in public Orders, the highest Approbation of the Zeal, Spirit, and good Conduct exerted by all the Officers and Troops, in all the late Operations for reducing this rebellious Zemindarry to Obedience. Several of the Officers have merited and received particular Thanks by Name; and it would give me the greatest Satisfaction to diffinguish and reward each Individual in Proportion to his Station and Services. But as no Government is possessed of the Means of such diffusive Recompence, it must be unavoidably confined to those whose elevated Rank or peculiar Situation affords them Opportunities of laying immediate Claim to the more honorary or beneficial Testimonies of public Gratitude. But such Testimonies, whilst they are in Possession of Persons in superior Rank, give Hopes to, and excite the Emulation of, those also who are in the inferior: And thus, by well-timed and judicious Rewards, the Prosperity of the State and the Interests of its Servants are united.

" It is on this Principle that I request Permission to solicit the Consideration of the Board, for an honourable Recompence to the Two Officers who have been first in Rank, and most conspi-

cuous in Services, during the Commotions in the District.

" Lieutenant Colonel Blair, who commanded at Chunargur from the Day of the fatal Catastrophe in this Town, manifested a general Zeal for the public Interests, and for my Safety, above all Considerations for his own. Every Requisition which I made to him was instantly complied with; and he fent me a Reinforcement of a Battalion of Sepoys, at a Time when he had the strongest Grounds to believe that an Attack would be made on his own Garrison, which it was incapable of fustaining.

" It is perhaps scarce less meritorious in Colonel Blair, to have not only submitted without repining to the Preference of an inferior Officer to a Command of fuch Importance within the Limits of his own, but to have affifted and co-operated with that Officer, with as much Alacrity

as if the Success was to have redounded to his own Honour.

"This is not the first Occasion on which the Attention of the Board has been called to the diftinguished Merit and Services of Major Popham. They have been again most happily exerted in his present Command, for the Sasety and Interests of the Company, in a very perilous Situation: I have been, in a Manner, an Eye Witness of them. I wish to express, and to shew, my Sense of them, but I want Language for the first, and Means for the latter.

"As, from the Knowledge which I have of the Characters of Lieutenant Colonel Blair and Major Popham, I am certain that the most honourable Reward will be to them the most acceptable one, I beg Leave to propose, that they be promoted by Brevets to the Rank immediately above that which they at present respectively hold; that is, Lieutenant Colonel Blair to the Rank of Colonel, and Major Popham to the Rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

"This Preferment, whilst it is an honourable Distinction to these Officers, cannot be deemed an Injury to their Seniors, as their Promotion will not be thereby retarded, they may be always employed on separate Service, and their Rank will not be affected, when they rise in the regular Course of Succession.

"The Company owe so much to the eminent Services of Major Popham, that I may think it " incumbent upon me, at a future Period, to recommend him to their further Consideration. SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II. " Whilft

APPENDIX, N.

Whilft I bestow the just Tribute of Praise due to those Officers who acted upon the Spot, 1 should be guilty of an unpardonable Neglect, and even Injustice, if I omitted to express my

Sense of equal Approbation of the Conduct of others more remote.

"Colonel Morgan, on the first Intelligence which reached him of my Situation, and without waiting for official Information or Authority, in the true Spirit of an able and zealous Officer, detached a very confiderable Portion of his Brigade, and all the Supplies of Provisions which he could procure.

Colonel Sir John Cumming likewise moved with the utmost Diligence and Alacrity, on re. ceiving an Order to occupy the Station of Cawnpoor, in the room of the Second Brigade, He marched with his whole Force in Fifteen Hours after receiving the Orders, and reached Campore in Four Days; himself, Officers, and Troops, chearfully making their utmost Efforts

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Such have been the spirited and judicious Exertions of your Officers and Troops in Support of the Company's most valuable Rights and Possessions, of the Dignity of their Govern ment, and of the Honour and Safety of their chief Magistrate: A Conduct which manifests the "Arongest Attachment and Affection on their Parts, and implies an Observance of Justice and Regard to the Prosperity and Happiness of those who are placed under our Authority, on ours. These are Circumstances which will always afford me the most pleasing Reflections, not. withflanding the Calamities which have produced them.

"I have the Honour to be, &c. Chunar, " (Signed) ist December 1781. Warren Hastings." (Signed) Warren Haftings.

P. S. I have divided the Appendix into Two Parts; the First consists of Papers which con. taining my Instructions on Points foreign from the immediate Subject of the Narrative, and which having, been already separately detailed in Letters addressed to the Board, I have preferred this Method of annexing them to it, having referred to them in the proper Order of their Dates in the Narrative. To these I have added a Letter from the Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizier, comprising a distinct Narrative of the Rebellion in the Pergunnahs of Gorookpoor and Bareech, and in the City of Fyzabad, in the Dominions of the Nabob of Owd.

The Second Part contains official Letters and other Papers, which form a connected Series of the Events and Proceedings recorded in the Narrative.

A F PEINGDIOX, N. K.

No is a larger than the Roll beat at the Court of the Mabob Vision, containing a Relation of the

A. Translation of a Sunned granted to Rajah Cheir Sing, for the Zoninday of Benard CATALOGUE of the APPENDIX.

PART THE FIRST.

No 1. A. Letter to the Governor General and Council, dated the 29th November 1781, respecting the Governor General's Agreement with the Vizier.

CATALOGUE of the APPE

- Copy of the Agreement concluded by the Governor General with the Vizier, on the 19th N° 1. B. of September 1781.
- Minute from the Governor General, explanatory of his Agreement with the Vizier. Nº 1. C.
- Copy of the Agreement made by the Vizier with the Governor General. Nº 1. D. Minute explanatory of the Agreement made by the Vizier with the Governor General. Nº 1. E.
- Second Minute from the Governor General, containing his Answers to possible Objections N° 1. F. to be made against the several Parts of his Agreement with the Vizier.
- No 1. G. Letter of Instructions from the Governor General to the Resident at the Vizier's Court, dated Chunar, 23d September 1781.
- Nº 2. A. Letter to the Governor General and Council, dated 1st November 1781, respecting the Establishment of Police and Courts of Judicature in the Town of Benares.
- Nº 2. B. Copy of the Plan for the Establishment of Police and Courts of Judicature in the Town of Benares.
- N° 2. C. Establishment allotted for the different Departments under the Chief Magistrate of
 - Nº 3. A. Letter to the Governor General and Council, dated the 21st November 1781, respecting the Settlement of the Zemindary of Benares, &c.
 - N° 3. B. Abstract Account of the annual Jumma of the Zemindary of Rajah Cheit Sing, for 1188, including the Jagheers allowed to the Farmers.
 - N° 3. C. N° 3. D. N° 3. E. N° 3. F. A particular Account of the Revenue of Benares, &c. for the Year 1184.
 - Abstract Account of the Revenue of Benares, &c. for the Year 1184. Account Particulars of the Revenue of Benares, &c. for the Year 1188.
 - Abstract Account of the Revenue of Benares, &c. for the Year 1188.
 - N° 3. G. Account of the Revenues of Ghazipoor.
 - N° 3. H. Form of the general Settlement concluded by the Governor General with Mehipnarain.
 - N° 3. I. Abstract of Allowances paid for the Support of distressed Families, and Men of Picty and Learning; and Copy of the Governor General's Resolution on this Subject.
 - N° 3. K. Paper relative to a Grant of certain Villages to the Fakeers of the Macburrah of Shaw Coffim Sulimany, and Shaw Waffel, at Chunar.
 - N° 3. L. N° 3. M. N° 3. N. Translation of the Pottah granted to Rajah Mehipnarain. Copy of the Cabooleat executed by Rajah Mehipnarain.
 - Kistbundee for the current Year 4189.
 - Nº 3. O. Kistbundee for the current Year 1190, and for ever.
 - N° 3. P. Agreement of Rajah Mehipnarain for Payment of the Arrears of the Year 1188, by the actual Collections.
 - Paper of Requests presented to the Governor General by Rajah Mehipnarain, with the Nº 3. Q. Governor General's Answers annexed.
 - Copy of a Letter from the Governor General and Council to Colonel Muir, dated 29th August 1781.
 - N° 4. B. Do from Do to Do, dated the 10th September 1781.
 - Extract of a Letter from the Governor General to the Governor General and Council, Nº 4. C. dated 22d October 1781.
 - Nº 4. D. Copy of a Letter to the Governor General and Council, dated 25th November 1781, respecting the Appointment of Messrs. Anderson and Chapman.
 - Nº 4. E. Translation of the Treaty concluded by Colonel Muir with Madajee Scindia, on the 13th of October 1781.
 - Copy of the Instructions given to Mr. Anderson, on the 4th November 1781. N° 4. F. Copy of the Instructions given to Mr. Chapman, on the 12th November 1781. Nº 4. G.
 - Letter to the Governor General and Council, dated 22d November 1781, respecting the Nº 5. new Regulations for the Collection of the Customs within the Zemindary of Benares.

A P PEINODIEX, Nº 1.

- Nº 6. Letter from the Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizier, containing a Relation of the Rebellion in Gooruckpoor, &c.
- N° 7. A. Translation of a Sunnud granted to Rajah Cheit Sing, for the Zemindary of Benares,
 &c. by the Governor General and Council.

 N° 7. B. Translation of a Pottah for the same.

 N° 7. C. Translation of his Cabuleat for the same.

of the APPENDIX. CATALOGUE

PART THE SECOND.

Memorandum. The Numbers from 19 to 43 inclusive, are misplaced through Mistake in copying but as they all relate to the same Series of Transactions, it was not judged of Consequence to cor. rell their Arrangement.

	rec, then 211 angeners.	0 1 1 7	and a market
Nº 1.	Minute of Council of	cut as a	July 1778.
2.	Arzie of Rajah Cheit Sing, received		
3.			
4.	Arzie of Rajah Cheit Sing, received		1779.
5.	Arzie of Rajah Cheit Sing, received	order to	<u> </u>
6.	D° D°, received —	-	— 1780.
7.	Minute of Council of —	-	- 1780.
8.		-	1780
9.	Letter to Major Popham	-	dated 15th August 128.
10.		-	dated 18th August 1781,
il.			Barr . 101
12.	Substance of an Order	-	dated 19th August 1781.
13.	List of English Gentlemen at Benares		- 21st August 1781.
14.	General Order	-	- 22d August 1781.
15.		-	- 23d August 1781.
16.	Letter to Major Moses Crawford	-	dated 23d August 1781.
17.	Letter to Mr. Middleton	-	dated 23d August 1781,
18.	Letter to Colonel Morgan	-	dated 25th August 1781.
19.	Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Blair	-	dated 15th August 1781.
20.		-	dated 16th August 1781.
2 1.		-	dated 16th August 1781.
22.			dated 17th August 1781.
23.		-	dated 18th August 1781.
24.	T	-	dated 18th August 1781.
25.		-	dated 19th August 1781.
26.		-	dated 19th August 1781.
27.		_	dated 20th August 1781.
28.		-	dated 20th August 1781.
29.		-	dated 20th August 1781.
30.	T	-	dated 20th August 1781.
31.		-	dated 20th August 1781.
32.		-	dated 17th August 1781
33.	* C C DI .	-	dated 18th August 1781.
34.	·	_	dated 19th August 1781.
35.	The state of the s	-	dated 19th August 1781.
36.		_	dated 19th August 1781.
37-	·	_	dated 20th August 1781.
_ 38.		_	dated 20th August 1781.
39		_	dated 21st August 1781.
40.	C F C' D''! C''' C'		1
41		_	dated 19th August 1781.
42.	0 10 6 1 6 77 70 11 70 11	_	received 24th August 1781.
			dated 26th August 1781.
43		Ξ	dated 26th August 1781.
44			dated 26th August 1781.
45			dated 26th August 1781.
46.	- ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '	100	dated 25th August 1781.
47.		SEE STATE	dated 26th August 1781.
48.	e		49. Letter

APPENDIX, Nº 1.

		1 . 1 . 6.1 4 0 0
	Letter to Lieutenant Polhill	dated 26th August 1781.
49:	Letter to Electer	dated 26th August 1781.
50.	Letter to Major Eaton	dated 27th August 1781.
51.	Letter to Lieutenant Polhill	dated 27th August 1781.
	I steer to Howard Wheler, Elquire	dated 27th August 1781.
52.	Letter to Major Moses Crawford, or Lieutenant Colonel	A STANDARD MADE AND COMPANY
53.	Almost —	dated 28th August 1781.
	Ahmuty	dated 29th August 1 781.
54.	Letter to Colonel Muir	deted seek Annual 1-01.
	Letter to Major James Crawford	dated 29th August 1781.
55.	Letter to Colonel James Morgan	dated 30th August 1781.
56.	Letter to Colotter James 1/20 gan	dated 31ft August 1781.
57.	Letter from Major Moses Crawford	
58.	Letter from Lieutenant Polhill	dated 31ft August 1781.
59.	Letter from Lieutenant H. F. Balfour	dated 28th August 1781.
	Letter to Edward Wheler Esquire	dated 31st August 1781.
60.	Letter to Edward Wheler, Esquire	dated ist September 1 781.
61.	Letter to Edward Wheler, Esquire Letter to Colonel Morgan, Letter from Major Popham	
62.	Letter from Major Popham	dated 3d September 1781.
63.	Letter from Captain Blair	dated 4th September 1 781.
63.	Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Blair from Lieutenant Pi-	
64.		set Contombon O .
	gott	4th September 178 1.
65.	Letter to Major Moses Crawford	dated 4th September 1781.
- 66.	Letter to Colonel Morgan	dated 4th September 178 1.
	Letter to Colonel Morgan	
67.	Letter from Mr. Middleton	dated 29th August 1781.
68.	Letter to Edward Wheler, Esquire	dated 4th September 1781.
69.	Letter from Colonel James Morgan	dated 29th August 1781.
	Letter from Colonel Morgan	dated 30th August 1781.
70.	Letter from Colonel Morgan	dated 30th August 1761.
71.	Letter from Major Eaton —	dated 30th August 178 r.
72.	Arzie from Rajah Cheit Sing	received 5th September 1781.
100 mm	Letter from Rajah Cheit Sing to Benaram Pundit.	
73.	Letter from Rajan Chert Sing to Denarati I didite	1 1 C
74.	Letter from Mr. Barnett	dated 5th September 1 781.
75.	Letter to the Nabob Vizier	dated 6th September 1781.
76.	Letter from Rajah Cheit Sing -	dated 23d September 1781;
77.	Letter from Colonel Morgan	dated 4th September 1781.
78.	General Orders — — —	dated 8th September 1781.
79.	Letter to Colonel Morgan -	dated 8th September 1781.
80.	Letter from Mr. Græme	dated ath September 1781
		dated 4th September 1781.
81.	Letter from Major Moses Crawford -	dated 9th September 1781.
82.	Letter to Colonel Muir	dated 10th September 1781.
83.	Letter to Edward Wheler, -	dated 1 1th September 1 781.
6.		
84.	Letter to Major Moses Crawford -	dated 17th September 1781.
85.	Letter to Colonel Sir John Cumming — —	dated 13th September 1781.
86.	Letter to Colonel Morgan —	dated 13th September 1781.
87.	Letter from Colonel Cumming — — —	detect set Concember 1901
	Letter from Coloner Cumming	dated 7th September 1781.
88.	Letter to Major Popham —	dated 15th September 1781.
89.	Letter to Major Eaton	dated 18th September 1781.
90.	Letter to Edward Wheler, Esquire -	dated 18th September 1781.
91.	General Orders —	
		dated 18th September 1781.
92.	Letter from Colonel Morgan —	dated 15th September 1781.
93.	Letter to Colonel Morgan	dated 19th September 1781.
94.	Letter from Mr. Barnet	
A SALES AND A		dated 18th September 1781.
195.	Letter from Captain Macdonald to Mr. Middleton	dated 9th September 1781.
7 96.	Letter to Mr. Barnett	dated 19th September 1781.
97.	Letter to Major Popham	dated 20th September 1781.
98.	Letter to Edward Wheler, Esquire	
-	Letter from Color I At	dated 20th September 1781.
99.	Letter from Colonel Ahmuty	dated 29th August 1781.
100.	Letter from Major Popham	dated 20th September 1781.
101.	Journal of a March over the Bende Hills from Chunargur to	I wreefnoor written by
	Major Crabb — dated from Le	Lutteerpoor, written by
	dated from 15	th to the 2 ist September 1781.
102.	Letter from Major Crabb	dated 25th September 1781.
103.	Return of Killed and Wounded in the Attack of Patenta -	dated 20th September 178 1.
104.	Letter to Edward Wheler, Esquire	dated 20th Ocptember 178 1.
	Letter from Cantain Di	dated 22d September 1781.
105.	Letter from Captain Blair	dated 21st September 1781.
106.	Letter to Major James Crawford	dated 22d September 1781.
107.	Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty	
108.	Letter from Captain Plain T	dated 22d September 1781.
	Letter from Captain Blair-Journal of Major Crabb's Expe-	Something of be
	CHILDING THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	dated 29th September 1781.
109.	General Orders	dated 22d September 1781.
110.	Letter from Major Popham	dated 22d September 1781.
	Letter from Mr. C	dated 22d September 1-81.
111.	Letter from Mr. Græme, and Enclosure	dated 19th August 1781.
112,	Letter from Major Crabb	dated 21ft September 1781.
113.	Letter from D°	
	Ser Con De- II	dated 21st September 1781.
501	P. SEL. COM. REP. II.	114. Letter

APPENDIX, No.

	114. Letter from D'	- dated 23d September
	115. Return of Killed and Wounded, &c. of the D	etachment commanded by No.
	Crabb	dated 20th September 1781.
	116. Letter from Major Balfour -	- dated 23d September 1781.
	117. General Orders	
	118. Translation of Proclamation issued by the Governor Ge	
N	119. Letter to Major Crabb -	Gated Zalli Aculember
-	120. Letter to Colonel Morgan -	- ualtu 97In Sentember - o
	121. Letter from Colonel Morgan -	- dated 27th September 1781.
	122. Letter from Mr. Græme -	- dated a . C. Offet 1781
		- dated 21st October 1781.
	123. Letter from Major Lucas to Mr. Græme -	- Gated 18th October
	124. Translation of a Letter found in Lutteespoor -	- dated oth October 180.
	125. Letter to Edward Wheler, Esquire -	- dated 7th October 150.
1.15%	126. Letter from Captain Blair	- dated 8th October 150.
	127. Letter to Edward Wheler, Efquire -	- dated 13th October 1781,
The state of	128. Letter from Major Naylor	- dated 13th October 1781,
		- dated 13th October 1781.
	129. General Orders —	- dated 19th October 1781.
	130. D°	- dated 8th November 178.
	131. Letter from Dr. Thomas -	- dated 18th October 1781,
- 430		

LIST of AFFIDAVITS, with the general Subject of their Contents.

No I. FIRST PARCEL; containing, viz.

1ft. Affidavit of Major Eaton, commanding the Fort of Buxar.

2d. A. Letter from Major Eaton to Thomas Graham, Esquire, Resident at Benares, dated 23d May 1779, complaining of the disaffected Conduct of Rajah Cheit Sing and his Officers, and of Enormities committed by the latter.

3d. B. Letter from Major Eaton to Francis Fowke, Esquire, Resident at Benares, dated 3d November 1780, upon the same Subject.

4th. C. Letter from Mr. Fowke, dated 8th November, in answer to the preceding, expressing that he had no Hope of obtaining Redress.

5th. D. Letter from Major Eaton to Francis Fowke, Esquire, dated 17th November 1780, representing the Assault made by the Zemindar of Beerpoor on Ensign Basset, and the general Enormities of the Zemindars of the Jurisdiction of Rajah Cheit

6th. E. Letter from Major Eaton to the Board, more circumstantial, on the same Subjects; Date omitted.

Nº 2. SECOND PARCEL, containing

1st. A. Major Palmer's Affidavit of the declared Intentions of the Governor General towards
Rajah Cheit Sing.

2d. B. Attestation of David Anderson, Esquire, to the same Effect.

Nº 3. THIRD PARCEL, confisting of

Transactions at Buxar and Benares, between the 9th and 21st August 1781, and the Insurrection of Gorookpoor, &c.

Ist. Affidavit of Captain Davy, Persian Translator to the Governor General.

2d. 1 a. Declaration of Hyder Beg Cawn: Correspondence with Cheit Sing, and other Matters.

3d. 2 a. Affidavit of Moonshy Gore Persaud: His Imprisonment and Sufferings: Ladders made for the Assault on the Governor General's Quarters.

4th. 3 a. Affidavit of Hurryam Pundit: Forces which attended Cheit Sing to Buxar.

5th. 4 a. Affidavit of Jewan Ram Moonshy: Massacre at Showald.

6th. 5 a. Affidavit of Bifhen Sing: His own Sufferings.

10th,

APPENDIX, Nº 1.

7th. 6 a. Affidavit of Moonshy Patnimul: Proclamation at Benares against Protection of English Gentlemen, on Pain of Death and Forseiture of Property.

8th. 7 a. Affidavit of Moonshy Gorepersaud—The same in Substance as the foregoing.
9th. 8 a. Affidavit of Doond Sing, Commandant—Attempt of the Rajah's Brother to

feduce him from the Company's Service, in February 1781:

1 oth. 9 a. Affidavit of Moonshy Mahmund Moraud — Mutiny of Captain Williams's Sepoys.

11th. 10 a. Affidavit of Doond Sing, Commandant-Insurrections in Gorookpoor, &c.

12th. 11 a. Affidavit of Ahlaud Sing, Subadar—The same Subject.
13th. 12 a. Affidavit of Danno Sing Subadar—The same Subject.
14th. 13 a. Affidavit of Ram Sing Jemautdar—The same Subject.

14th. 13 a. Affidavit of Ram Sing Jemautdar—The lame Subject.

15th. 14 a. Affidavit of Kundeall Sing, Commandant—The same Subject.

16th. 15 a. Affidavit of Beij Sing, Subadar—The same Subject.
17th. 16 a. Affidavit of Merum Moonshy—The same Subject.

18th. 17 a. Affidavit of Meer Ahmud Ally, Subadar-The same Subject.

19th. 18 a. Solemn Declaration of Ranny Golaub Koower—Preparations made at Raminagur for attacking the Governor General in his Quarters—Disaffection of Raja Cheit Sing.

20th. 19 a. Affidavit of Gudrauje Sing, Killidar of Ramnagur—Murder of Mr. Hooker
—Design to attack the Governor General's Quarters.

Nº 4. FOURTH PARCEL, viz.

Ift. A. Affidavit of Captain Davy, Persian Translator.

2d. B. Affidavit of Hindoo Sing, Adjutant at Buxar—Attempts of the Rajah's Brother to feduce the Sepoys of the Garrison—Insolences of the Zemindars—Force attendant on the Rajah at Buxar—Orders to reduce the Fort of Buxar—Affault made on Ensign Bassett, and other Gentlemen at Beespoor.

Nº 5. FIFTH PARCEL; viz.

1ft. A. Affidavit of Captain Davy, Persian Translator.

2d. B. Affidavit of Sheik Mahmud Aumeen Meyheer, Commandant in Cheit Sing's Service—Lift of Forces which attended the Rajah to Buxar—Massacre of Shewalla—Design to attack the Governor General's Quarters at Benares—Lift of Forces in the Service of Raja Cheit Sing.

3d. C. Affidavit of Sheik Hossein Ollo, Jemutdar-Massacre of Shewalla.

4th. D. Affidavit of Bishen Sing, Subahdar—The same Subject.
5th. E. Affidavit of Ruggoober Orderly—The same Subject.

Nº 6. SIXTH PARCEL; viz.

1st. A. Affidavit of Captain Davy, Persian Translator.
2d. B. Affidavit of Contoo Dos Proclamation issued at Benares, that whoever protected the English should be punished.

Nº 7. SEVENTH PARCEL; viz.

Ift. A. Affidavit of Captain Davy, Persian Translator.

2d. B. Affidavit of Dadjoo Sing and Gobindram Misser, attesting the following Perwannahs.

3d. C. Affidavit of Captain Davy, P. T.

4th. No 1. Perwannah from Rajah Cheit Sing to Dadjoo Sing, to join him and cut off the English.

5th. No 2. Perwannah from Do to Do to join Futty Shaw.

Nº 8. EIGHTH PARCEL; viz.

1st. A. Affidavit of Colonel Blair, commanding the Fort of Chunar, respecting false Intelligence, intended (as supposed) to prevent his sending Assistance to the Governor General at Benares.

ad. B. Affidavit of Captain M. Dougall, commanding a Battalion of Sepoys, detached to the Affistance of the Governor General at Benares, containing fimilar and false Intelligence to the same Effect.

Nº 9.

APPENDIX, Nº 1.

Nº 9. NINTH PARCEL; viz.

Affidavits of English Gentlemen of the Insurrection in Gorookpoor, &c. their Connection with the Rebellion of Rajah Cheit Sing, and other Matters.

- sing, commanding the Destruction of the English, and Letters to the Nabob's Zemindars, inciting them to rebel—Fidelity and Attachment of the Nabob Vizier—Murders of Gope Gungee—The Ministers of the Vizier's Mother encourage the Disaffection—Assist their levying of Troops at Fyzabad for Cheit Sing.
- 2d. B. Affidavit of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Hannay, commanding a Corps of Sepoys in the Service of the Nabob Vizier—Hostile Practices of the Begums of Fyzabad—Troops levied there publicly for Cheit Sing, with the Encouragement of the Eunuchs of both the Begums—Actual Departure of 1,000 Levies—Remonstrances made by the Deponent to Bow Begum without Effect—Attack of Captain Gordon by Shumsheer Cawn, the Begum's Aumil—General Disaffection of Gorookpoor, and all the Country lying South of Fyzabad, sometimed by the Agents of Cheit Sing, and by Money surnished by him.

3d. C. Affidavit of Major John M'Donald, commanding a Battalion of Sepoys in the Vizier's Service—Infurrections of Gorookpoor excited by Cheit Sing; encouraged by the Begums at Fyzabad—Total Defection of Fyzabad—The Rebellion of Cheit Sing preconcerted.

- 4th. D. Affidavit of Captain David Williams, commanding a Battalion of Sepoys in the Vizier's Service—Infurrection of Gorookpoor, &c.

 Mutiny of his own Sepoys.
- 5th. E. Affidavit of Captain John Gordon, commanding a Corps of Sepoys in the Nabob Vizier's Service—Hostile Acts of Shumsheer Cawn, Aumil of the Vizier's Mother, attributed to the Begum.

Nº 10. TENTH PARCEL.

1st. A. Affidavit of Jean Honore Mordelait, Private of the Company of Chasseurs, relating the Circumstances of the Massacre of his Comrades at Luteespoor.

Nº 11. ELEVENTH PARCEL.

1st. A. Affidavit of Lieutenant Colonel Hannay—Plan concerted by the Begum to seduce from him his Followers, and to detain him at Fyzabad.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

A true Copy of the Narrative.
J. P. Auriol, Sec.

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To-Edward Wheler, Esquire, &c. &c. &c. Council, Fort William.

Nº I.A.

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Gentlemen,
MUST have Recourse to your Indulgence, on the Occasion of every Report of Importance, for
the Delay in transmitting it. Many are the Causes of these Delays, which I need not enumerate,
is I am myself the principal Sufferer by them: Indeed I am almost tempted to say, that I find a Suffieiency for the Occupation of each Day in the Evil thereof, and in a Thousand little Occurrences, less
known in a regular Process of Business, which exact their Share of Attention, and pass without any
substantial Effect. It was for this principal Reason, that I have again shifted my Residence from Benares
to this Place, where I shall hope for more Leisure to bring up a long Arrear of Business, than it
would have been possible for me to have cleared if I had continued there.

I have now to inform you of my Transactions with the Nabob Vizier, during his short Stay at Chu-

har; these are comprised in the enclosed Papers.

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No 1. Articles of Agreement concluded with the Nabob Vizier.

No r. A and B. Explanation of the above Articles.

N° 2. Agreement of the Nabob Vizier. N° 3. Reasons for the above Agreement. N° 4. My Instructions to the Resident.

Nº 5. Orders iffued in consequence of the Agreement, Nº 1.

The following are added as explanatory to the foregoing.

Nº 6. Estimate of the temporary Brigade.

Nº 7. Establishment and Estimate of the Charges of the Nabob Vizier's Arsenal.

N. 8. Establishment and Estimate of the Expences of Three Battalions of Sepoys, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Hannay.

Nº 9. Establishment and Estimate of the Expences of the Nabob Vizier's Body Guard.

Nº10. Establishment and Estimate of Two Battalions of Sepoys, under the Command of Captain Osborne, now of Major Clark.

No.11. Estimate of the general Disbursements made by Mr. Wombwell, Paymaster and Auditor of British Troops in the Service of the Nabob Vizier.

I have alluded to the general Reasons which have prevented me from transmitting the Reports of my Proceedings to the Board with Punctuality. I am obliged to add a special Cause for the present Instance; which is, that the Resident having carried with him all the authentic Papers relating to this Business to Lucknow, I have since waited both for them and for the preceding Estimates, which are yet incomplete, though sufficient for general Elucidation.

To the Copy of the Articles of Agreement, N° 1, I have added the Papers N° 1. A, B, C. which will fully explain my Reasons for the several Articles; and to these I beg Leave to refer you. Upon the Whole, generally, I have only to observe further, that the Agreement was drawn up from a Series of Requisitions presented to me by the Nabob, to whom I was happy in the Occasion of making such a Return for the uncommon Instance of Fidelity and Attachment which he had recently shewn to our Government, by an instant and unqualified Assent to each Article. This was done verbally in his Presence. And in like Manner I requested and obtained his Acquiescence in the short Condition which followed mine. I considered the Subject of his Requests as essential to the Reputation of our Government, and no less to our Interest than his; and if the Resident performs his Duty in the Execution of my Instructions, the Nabob's Part of the Engagement, by a singular Inversion of their Purposes, in both Instances will prove of still greater Benefit to him than to our Government, on whose Behalf it was exacted.

Chunar, 29th November 1781.

SUP. SEL. COM. REP. 11.

A true Copy.
(Signed) E. Hay,
Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Esteem, Gentlemen,

> Your most obedient Servant, (Signed) Warren Hastings.

The Nabob Vizier ul Mummalie Aseph ul Dowlah Aseph Jaw Cawn Behadre, having repeatedly and urgently represented, that he is unable to support the Expences of the temporary Brigade Cavalry and English Officers, with their Battalions, as well as other Gentlemen, who are now paid by him under the Denomination of Sebundy, &c. &c. and having made sundry Requests to that and other Purposes; and as the Constancy and Firmness of his Alliance with the Company entitle him to every Consideration and Relief that may depend upon us; I, Warren Hastings, Governor General, Imadut Dowlah Jelladit Jung Bahadre, &c. &c. on Behalf of the Governor General and Council, have agreed to the under-mentioned Articles, this 19th Day of September, in the Year of our Lord 1781, corresponding to the last of Ramzan 1195 of the Hidjerie.

ift, That

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1st. That the temporary Brigade and Three Regiments, Cavalry, be no longer charged to the Nabob's Account for the Year Fusfullee 1189, excepting a Term of Two and an Half Months, which is required for their passing the Nabob's Boundaries; and for which, together with all former Ar. rears, their usual Pay and Allowances are to be made good: Also, the English Officers, with their Sebundy Battalions, and other Gentlemen, excepting the Resident's Office, now upon the Nabob's Lift, be no longer at his Charge for the Year 1189; the Arrears being paid up with the Addition of Two Months Allowances. The true Meaning of this being, that no more Troops be paid for by the Nabob than the Number of European Artillery and Sepoys agreed for, under Title of One Brigade, with the late Nabob Shujah ul Dowlah, now paid for at the Rate of 2,60,000 Rupees per Month to which is now to be added One Regiment of Sepoys of the present Establishment, expressly allowed for the Purpose of protecting the Office, Treasury, and Person of the Resident at Lucknow; the Pay and Allowances of which are to commence from the 1st of Aughun next, at the Rate of Rupees 25,000 per Month. The Regiment to be relieved every Three Months. The Brigade to be flationed or moved wherever the Nabob shall direct, in the Mode prescribed in the former Treaty with the Nabob Vizier deceased. And finally, That whenever the Nabob Vizier shall require a further Aid of Troops from the Company, the Pay and Allowances shall commence from the Day of their paffing the Caramnaffa. Also, should the Affistance of the Nabob's Troops be required by the Company, their Pay and Allowances, as may be then agreed upon, be allowed during the Time they may ferve.

2dly. That as great Distress has arisen to the Nabob's Government from the Military Power and Dominion assumed by the Jaguierdars, he be permitted to resume such as he may find necessary, with a Reserve, that all such for the Amount of whose Jaguiers the Company are Guarantees, shall, in case of the Resumption of their Lands, be paid the Amount of their net Collections, through the

Refident, in ready Money.

3dly. That as Fayzula Khawn has, by his Breach of Treaty, forfeited the Protection of the English Government, and causes, by his Continuance in his present independent State, great Alarm and Detriment to the Nabob, he be permitted, when Time shall suit, to resume his Lands, and pay him in Money, through the Resident, the Amount stipulated by Treaty, after deducting the Amount and Charges of the Troops he stands engaged to surnish by Treaty; which Amount shall be passed to the Account of the Company during the Continuance of the present War.

4thly. That no English Resident be appointed to Furrukabad, and the present one recalled.
5thly. That the Treaties made between the English and the Nabob Shujah ul Dowla be ratified between the present Parties, as far as may be consistent with the above-written Articles; and that no Officers, Troops, or others, be put upon the Nabob's Establishment, exclusive of those herein stipulated.

(Signed) Warren Hastings. (L. S.)

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

The Nabob Vizier Ulmumalie Asof ul Dowlah, Asoph Jah Seheyah Cawn Behadre, having repeatedly and urgently represented, that he is unable to support the Expences of the temporary Brigade, Cavalry, and English Officers, with their Battalions, as well as the other Gentlemen, who now are paid by him under the Denomination of Sebundy, &c. and having made sundry Requests to that and other Purposes; and as the Constancy and Firmness of his Alliance with the Company entitle him to every Consideration and Relief that may depend upon us; I, Warren Hastings, Governor General, Imad ul Dowlah, Jelladit Jung Behadre, &c. on behalf of the Governor General and Council, have agreed to the undermentioned Articles, this 19th Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord 1781, corresponding to the last Day of Ramzan 1195 of the Hidjeree.

Nº I. C.

1st. That the temporary Brigade and the Regiments of Cavalry be no longer charged to the Nabob's Account for the Year Fusfullie 1189, excepting a Term of Two and an Half Months, which is required for their passing the Nabob's Boundaries, and for which, together with all former Arrears, their usual Pay and Allowances are to be made good. Also, the English Officers with their Sebundy Battalions, and other Gentlemen, excepting the Relident's Office, now upon the Nabob's Lift, be no longer at his Charge for the year 1189, the Arrears being paid up with the Addition of Two Months Allowances. The true Meaning of this being, that no more Troops be paid for by the Nabob than the Number of Europeans, Artillery, and Sepoys agreed for, under the Title of One Brigade, with

Reasons in Support of this Article, which are incontrovertible. The Vizier declares, That he is absolutely unable to defray the Expence of these Troops. This Plea alone, if the Fact be admitted, will be allowed to be conclusive. But the Vizier urges our additional Claim to this Indulgence, and to every other in the Power of our Government to shew him, from the Fidelity and Attachment which he has unvariably manifested to the Company, and which was remarkably exemplified in the late alarming Conjuncture, when every Art was employed to shake his Constancy, and to engage him in Measures which would have been productive of the most fatal Consequences.

These Arguments, though confined to the Rights and Interests of the Nabob, will be allowed a complete Justification of this Engagement: But I have others to offer in Support of it, affecting with equal Force the Interests and Security of the Company. To whatever

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the late Nabob, Shujah ul Dowlah, now paid for at the Rate of 2,60,000 Rupees per Month, to which is now to be added One Regiment of Sepoys of the prefent Establishment, expressly allowed for the Purpose of protecting the Office, Treasury, and Person of the Resident at Lucknow; the Pay and Allowances of which are to commence from the rft of Aughun next, at the Rate of Rupees 25,000 per Month. The Regiment to be relieved every Three Months. The Brigade to be stationed or moved wherefoever the Nabob shall direct, in the Mode prescribed in the former Treaty with the Nabob Vizier, deceafed. And finally, That whenever the Nabob Vizier shall require a further Aid of Troops from the Company, the Pay and Allowances shall commence from the Day of their paffing the Caramnassa. Also, should the Assistance of the Nabob's Troops be required by the Company, their Pay and Allowances, as may then be agreed upon, be allowed during the Time they may ferve.

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Causes it may be attributed, it is certain that we do not at present reap those Advantages which we promised ourselves, and which we at first derived, from the Institution of the temporary Brigade. The actual Difbursements of it have fallen upon our own Funds; and we support a Body of Troops, established solely for the Defence of the Nabob's Possessions, at our own Expence. It is true, that we charge the Nabob with this Expence; but the large Balance already due from him, shews too justly the little Prospect there was of disengaging ourselves from a Burthen which was daily adding to our Distresses, and must soon become insupportable, although it were granted that the Nabob's Debt thus fuffered to accumulate might at some future Period be liquidated. Our immediate Wants are too preffing, and our Means of supplying them too limited, to admit of such a Drain from our Funds, as is caused by the current Disbursements of the temporary Brigade; and their Recall, on that Ground alone, would be indispensable. In short, the Existence of this Corps added confiderably to a Debt, which might never be realized, and intolerably to our current Expences. The Diffolution of it, in an œconomical Light, will advance one great Object of my Journey, which was to obtain instant Relief to our pecuniary Diftresses, which this Measure will substantially effect as foon as the Reduction of the Corps withdrawn from the Stations of Futty Gur and Daranaghur takes place.

Should the Nabob find his own Strength unequal to the Defence of his remote Dominions, and again require our Aid for that Purpose, we shall have a Right to prescribe our own Terms, and may secure the certain and regular Payment of the Troops, instead of receiving a fallacious Credit, and making the actual

Expenditure our own.

Notwithstanding the great Benefit which the Company would have derived from fuch an Augmentation to their Military Force as these Troops constituted, ready to act on any Emergency, prepared and disciplined without any Charge on the Company, as the Institution professed, until their actual Services should be required, I have observed some Evils growing out of this System, which in my Opinion more than counterbalanced those Advantages, had these been realized in their fullest Effect. [The remote Stations of those Troops placing the Commanding Officers beyond the a. 13. 20 Notice and Controul of the Board, afforded too much Opportunity and Temptation for unwarrantable Emoluments, and excited the Contagion of Peculation and Rapacity throughout the whole Army. A most remarkable and incontrovertible Proof of the Prevalence of this Spirit, has been seen in the Court Martial upon Captain Erskine; where the Court, composed of Officers of Rank and respectable Characters, unanimously and honourably, "most honourably," acquitted him, upon an acknowledged Fact, which, in Times of stricter Discipline, would have been deemed a Crime deserving the severest Punishment.

In a political View, the Removal of these Stations will be of important Advantage, by contracting our Frontier, and adding to our interior Security and Defence.

I request that the Board will take these Arguments into their ferious Consideration, and, if they are pleased to allow them that Weight which they have had in actuating my Conduct, that they will consult the Commander in Chief upon the Reduction and Distribution to be made of the Corps in question, that they may not

remain an unnecessary Burthen upon our Funds; and upon fuch a Disposition of the Army in general as may be suitable to our present and future Situation in every probable Variation of it, both foreign and domestic,

With respect to the Removal of the Company's Ser. vants, Civil and Military, from the Court and Service of the Vizier, I was actuated folely by Motives of Justice to him, and a Regard to the Honour of our national Character. In removing those Gentlemen, I di. minish my own Influence, as well as that of my Col. leagues, by narrowing the Line of Patronage; and I expose myself to Obloquy and Resentment from those who are immediately affected by the Arrangement, and the long Train of their Friends and powerful Patrons. But their Numbers, their Influence, and the enormous Amount of their Salaries, Pensions, and Emoluments, were an intolerable Burthen on the Revenues and Au. thority of the Vizier, and exposed us to the Envy and Refentment of the whole Country, by excluding the native Servants and Adherents of the Vizier from the Rewards of their Services and Attachment.

Art. 2d. That as great Diffress has arisen to the Nabob's Government from the military Power and Dominion affumed by the Jagheerdars, he be permitted to refume fuch as he may find necessary; with a Referve, that all fuch for the Amount of whose Jagheers the Company are Guarantees, shall, in case of the Resumption of their Lands, be paid the Amount of their net Collections, through the Resident, in ready Money.

The Mischiefs to which the Nabob is exposed, from permitting a Number of rich independent Estates, sup. porting a Body of military Tenants, to be maintained in the Heart of the Country, are of the same Nature which we have recently experienced from the enormous Wealth and Influence of Rajah Cheit Sing; and in fact, the Nabob did experience them also, and at the same

Time, and from the same Causes.

The Jagheers possessed by the Begums have enabled them to give frequent Disturbance to the Nabob's Government; and it can be well attested that they principally excited and supported the late Commotions in Gooruckpore, &c. in Concert with Cheit Sing, and that they carried their Inveteracy to the Nabob and to the English Nation so far, as to aim at our utter Extirpation. By a Disposition so malignant, and a Conduct so offenfive, and even dangerous to our Existence, as have been manifested by the Begums, without the smallest Injury or Provocation on our Parts, they have forfeited all Claim to that Protection which we afforded them, in exacting from the Nabob, at the Time Mr. Brillow affilted him in obtaining 30 Lacks of Rupees from them, on a Promise to our Government that those Ladies should enjoy full Possession of their Jagheers unmolested. We have a Right to withdraw this Protection when they are no longer worthy of it, and to provide against their Machinations by a Concession of that Pledge which atforded them the Means of injuring and distressing us.

The Begums will fuffer no actual Loss by the Refumptions of the Jagheers, (except of an Influence which they have invariably employed to the most pernicious Purposes against one State which conferred, and another which secured and protected them lince it is stipulated that they shall receive the Amount of the net Collections of them in Money by the Hands of our Resident.

These Arguments will apply to the Situation of all the other Jagheerdars, though they may not to their actual Conduct or Dispositions; but as we are neither engaged for their Possessions, nor have any immediate Connection with them, the Nabob should be left to the Exercise of his own Authority and Pleasure respecting

Art. 3d. That as Fayzula Khawn has, by his Breach of Treaty, forfeited the Protection of the English Government, and

The Conduct of Fayzula Khawn, in refusing the Aid demanded, though not an absolute Breach of Treaty, was evalive and uncandid. The Demand was made for

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nent to the Nabob, he be permitted, when Time shall fuit, to resume his Lands, and pay him in Money, through the Resident, he Amount stipulated by Treaty, after deucting the Amount and Charges of the roops he stands engaged to furnish by reaty; which Amount shall be passed to he Account of the Company during the Continuance of the present War.

Art. 4th. That no English Resident be appointed to Furrukabad, and the prefent

auses, by his Continuance in his present in- 5,000 Cavalry. The Engagement in the Treaty is lite-lependent State, great Alarm and Detri- rally for 5,000 Horse and Foot. Fayzula Khawn could not be ignorant that we had no Occasion for any Succours of Infantry from him, and that Cavalry could be of the most essential Service. So scrupulous an Attention to literal Expression, when a more liberal Interpretation would have been highly useful and acceptable to us, strongly marks his unfriendly Disposition, though it may not impeach his Fidelity, and leaves him little Claim to any Exertions from us for the Continuance of his Jagheers. But I am of Opinion, that neither the Vizier's nor the Company's Interests would be promoted by depriving Fayzula Khawn of his Independency; and I have therefore referved the Execution of this Agreement to an indefinite Term, and our Government may always interpole to prevent any ill Effects from it.

> I was glad to acquiesce in this Article, as it met my own Wishes of freeing the Nabob Muzusfer Jung from that unwarrantable and oppressive Restraint which he has so long endured from the Usurpations of the Court of Lucknow, and from which he has long and unfuccessfully solicited Relief of our Government. It was a Subject of Difficulty and Delicacy for us to interpole in Favour of Muzuffer Jung's Rights, invaded by the Vizier; but in permitting a Resident at Furrukabad, for the express Purpose of receiving the Assignments on that Country, transferred to us by the Vizier, publickly avowed and gave Sanction to all the Injustice and Injury complained of against the Servants of the Nabob, and opened a Door for new ones against our own.

> The Removal of Mr. Shee is an Example which I have recommended to the Nabob to imitate; to leave Muzuffer Jung in the uncontrolled Exercise of his Authority over the small Remains of his Country; and, if that little must be still subject to a Tribute, that he

may collect and pay that Tribute himself.

A true Copy. (Signed)

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

Having on my Behalf agreed to the Requisitions of the Nabob Vizier, without Diminution or Referve, I must now repeat the Request, which I before verbally made to him, that he will be pleased to attend to fuch Proposals as I shall have to make to him; and to these I expect his Assent the more readily, as they have for their ultimate Object his Interest alone, that of the Company being no further concerned, than in the Influence which they will eventually have in the Payment of the Debt due from the Nabob to the Company. I therefore recommend to him to reduce the great Number of his Sibundy and other Troops to regular and complete Establishments; not to be paid by Assignments of Revenue, but in Money from the Treasury; and their Number not to exceed the certain Means of paying them. But as this may be difficult, without making a Separation of the Nabob's public and private Funds, I further recommend, that he receive into his private Purse no more than a fixed Monthly Sum for the Expences of his Person and Household; and that the Remainder of the net Collections be left in a public Treasury, under the Management of his public Ministers, and the Inspection of the Resident, for the Discharge of his Military and Civil Disbursements.

This Advice is not meant to affect the Affignments annually, and which must be annually renewed for the Payment of the past Debt, and the current Demands of the Company.

Signed and Sealed by the Nabob, accepting and promifing to conform to the above Advice. A true Copy.

E. Hay, (Signed) Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

Having on my Behalf agreeed to the Requisitions of the Nabob Vizier, without Dimunition or Reserve, I must now repeat the Request which I before verbally made to him, that he will be pleased to attend to SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II.

In this fingle Requisition, which I have made to the No I. E. Nabob, I have confulted his Ease, Dignity, and Advantage, as much as the Security of the Company's Property, which is at present, or may be hereafter, in his Hands.

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fuch Proposals as I shall have to make to him; and to these I expect his Assent the more readily, as they have for their ultimate Object his Interest alone, that of the Company being no further concerned, than in the Influence which they will eventually have in the Payment of the Debt due from the Nabob to the Company. I therefore recommend to him to reduce the great Number of his Sibundy, and other Troops, to regular and complete Establishments; not to be paid by Affignments of Revenue, but in Money from the Treasury, and their Number not to exceed the certain Means of paying them. But as this may be difficult, without making a Separation of the Nabob's public and private Funds, I further recommend, that he receive into his private Purse no more than a fixed Monthly Sum for the Expences of his Person and Houshold; and that the Remainder of the net Collections be left in a public Treasury, under the Management of his public Ministers, and the Inspection of the Resident, for the Discharge of his Military and Civil Difbursements.

This Advice is not meant to affect the Assignments annually, and what must be annually renewed, for the Payment of the past Debt and the current Demand of the

Company.

The Numbers and licentious Spirit of the Vizier's Shebundy and other Troops, without Discipline or Obedience to Command, regularly paid, and that by the worst Mode, Assignments on the Collections, were different to the Authority, and dangerous to the Security of the Vizier, and an intolerable Grievance to the Country.

By reducing this disorderly and useless Rabble, and forming a new Establishment, to be well appointed and commanded, and punctually paid in Money, he will have an Army creditable in Appearance, of effectual Service, protecting instead of distressing his Country, and

a great Saving of Expence.

The latter Part of this Requisition is equally calcula. ted for the Honour and Interest of the Vizier: To difcri. minate his Disbursements; to make separate Provision for each Branch of Expenditure, and limit those for his Houshold and private Expences to a specific Sum; will introduce Order and Regularity into the Accounts, and enable the Ministers to ascertain and make an early Pro. vision for Deficiencies; and the Participation which is allowed our Resident, in the Inspection of the public Treafure, will fecure the Receipts of the Company's De. mands; whilst the Influence which our Government will always possess over the public Ministers of the Nabob, and the Authority over our own, will be an effec. tual Means of securing an attentive and faithful Dif. charge of their feveral Trusts, both towards the Com. pany and the Vizier.

A true Copy. (Signed)

E. Hay,
Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

N° 1. F.

In a great public Measure, constituted on a large and established System, and destructive in its instant Effect of the Interests and Fortunes of many patronized Individuals, I have no Claim to an Exemption from the common Lot of all Innovators; but must expect that Share of Reproach which the Disappointment of some, the Malevolence of others, the general Proneness to Suspicion which prevails in the Bulk of Mankind, and a Difference of Opinion even in the most candid, may lay in Store for me. I think it therefore not sufficient to have displayed the Motives of my Conduct, and the Good which may refult from it; but shall proceed to state all the Objections which may be made to it, with my Answer to each. Even this Precaution is liable to its peculiar Objection, to the Charge of a Consciousness of Error, too readily anticipating the Imputation of it, and implying its Existence; and it will be faid on this, as it has been faid on a thousand similar Occasions, that the Defects which I have thus supposed, must have had some Ground for them, or they would not have occurred as such to myself, against an Act of my own; nor excited so uncommon an Eagerness to refute them. To this I reply, That there is no Proposition, which the Wit of Man cannot find plausible, and perhaps even just Cause to censure, by a false and partial Review of it; and I of all Men may be allowed to dread this Treatment, after having invariably experienced it in every Instance of my public Life.

I shall proceed as above, to state the Objections in One Column, and the Answers to them in the opposite.

To the first Article it may be objected; 1st, That while Troubles were gathered and collecting all round us, it was unsafe and imprudent to lessen our Force in the distant Provinces. 2dly, That the internal Safety of the Nabob Vizier's Dominions, will not admit of our immediately withdrawing our Officers from his Service. 3dly, That the temporary Brigade was an Addition to our military Strength, and, if reformed, we should become proportionably weaker. 4thly, That if drawn into our own Provinces, we shall continue indeed To their numerical Order: 1st, This Argument was first suggested, against the when we were engaged Scindia, near our own Bo Carnatic wore so unfavour tend the Union of the who Powers against us; when prived us of every Foot of the Contagion had involved our own Provinces, we shall continue indeed Deaub and Rohileund; and their numerical Order: 1st, This Argument was first suggested, against the when we were engaged Scindia, near our own Bo Carnatic wore so unfavour tend the Union of the who Powers against us; when prived us of every Foot of the Contagion had involved in a similar Desect Deaub and Rohileund; and the contagion had involved to their numerical Order: 1st, This Argument was first suggested, against the when we were engaged Scindia, near our own Bo Carnatic wore so unfavour tend the Union of the Whon the Union of the Union of the Whon t

To these Objections I shall reply, with a Reference to their numerical Order:

ist, This Argument was much stronger, when it was first suggested, against the Measure actually depending, when we were engaged in a War with Mahdajee Scindia, near our own Borders; when the War in the Carnatic wore so unfavourable an Appearance as to portend the Union of the whole Maratta State and other Powers against us; when a sudden Rebellion had deprived us of every Foot of Land in this Province, and the Contagion had involved the whole Province of Owde in a similar Defection, and was spreading to the Deaub and Rohileund; and when even our own Pro-

qual in Strength, and perhaps stronger; but the incur an additional Expence, and from that Fund is this Expence to be defrayed, our Revenues in Bengal being unequal to the Expences already chargeable upon hem? 5thly, The Injury sustained by Indiduals withdrawn from the Nabob Vizier's rvice is not likely to be made a public avowed Objection; but as a private one, will operate with more Force against the uthor of it, than any that can affect the rate alone.

vince of Bahar was ready for an Insurrection, without any present Means of Defence.

These Objections I saw and felt in their fullest Force; but I knew, or believed I knew, that with the Suppression of the Rebellion in this Province, every other Evil would be instantly dislipated; that if this was not instantly suppressed, the Disorders would so multiply and gather Strength around us, that neither our Military Strength, nor Resources of Wealth, would suffice to oppose them; and in that desperate State we should require the Exertion of our whole Force in our own Defence, which we had no Right, without a Violation of public Faith, and even of common Honesty, to withdraw from the Nabob Vizier's equally prefling Wants, while he paid for it. With respect to the War with Mahdajee Scindia, the same Troops that were then opposed to him, would continue of course opposed to him, if the War continued; nor could we spare more for other Diversions, if the Nabob Vizier's Claim to the exclusive Use of the temporary Brigade continued. Thus it will appear, that by withdrawing the temporary Brigade, our Force was not lessened, but in effect augmented, in the distant Provinces; which is a clear

Answer to the Objection. adly. This is not our Concern, if the Nabob, whose it is, affirms the contrary; and though it may eventually affect us, we should be less liable to suffer by a remote Contingency, than by the immediate Privation or Diffipation of our own Troops, employed in Anticipation of possible Evils affecting us through him, while our own Exigencies immediately demanded their Exertions. But in Truth, I much suspect the Position; having been too much accustomed to the Tales of hostile Preparations and impending Invasions, against all the Evidence of political Probability, to regard them as other than Phantoms raised for the Purpose of perpetuating or multiplying Commands. Who are the Invaders of the Daub and Rohilcund? Not the Marattas; they are fully occupied in the Defence of their own Territories: Not the Sies; they are engaged with Nudjiff Cawn in an unequal War: And Nudjiff Cawn, with foreign Concerns, with domestic Intrigues, and the Habits of late-acquired Sloth, and an unwieldy, unpaid, and licentious Army, can have little Leifure or Inclination to embroil himself in new Difficulties, by a War with the Vizier and the English.

The 3d Objection I have answered in my Reply to the First.

The 4th I have anticipated in my Enumeration of the Reasons for withdrawing the temporary Brigade; and have shewn, that in respect to the present Time, our certain Means and current Wants, we gain nothing by a Credit in Account for a Charge which is unavoidably our own while the Corps subsists, and which we can only lessen by a Reduction of the Corps itself.

To the 5th I answer, from the Discharge of the Vizier's Debt to the Company, which the Reduction of his Expences, the Resumption of the Jagheers, and Improvements recommended in his Administration, ought, and I have no Doubt will, afford him ample Means of discharging.

The last Objection is independent of Reason, which few Men are pleased to admit against their own Interests, their Connections, or the Pride of Patronage. I have acted with the strictest Impartiality, I have spared no Friend of my own, or of my Friends, but have dealt with equal Rigour to all; the Times would not suffer me to dissipate the Benefits of my public Influence to Individuals, and at the same Time provide for the public Wants. I was compelled

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APPENDIX, N. I.

compelled to make my Choice, and in preferring the latter I have made a light Sacrifice of my own personal Ease to the Sasety of the Public, and to my own involved in it. This was the sole Motive that I had, or could have, in it.

Few Objections can be made to the 2d Article; it may be fuggested, 1st, that it will excite Clamour and Discontent, which in the present Time may be dangerous; and 2dly, that it will be, in a principal Instance, a Breach of our Faith, which is pledged to guarantee a Treaty concluded, through the Means of Mr. Bristow, between the Nabob Vizier and Nawaub Allea Begum, his Mother; in which it is stipulated, that no subsequent Claim should be made on her Property, or Invasion of her Rights.

2d. No Effects of any additional Clamour and Difcontent, excited by the Resumption of the Jagheers, would excite those of their actual Defection; and the Begum herself had forfeited all Pretension to the Benefit of the Treaty executed for her Behalf, by having been the first Mover and most busy Actor of the Sedition.

To the 3d Article I have already stated, answered, and obviated, the only Objection that can be made to it.

Objection to the 4th Article, That this Condition might more properly have been exacted by Mozutter Jung than Affof O'Dowla; and that by proceeding from the latter, who is already supposed to have oppressed the former, it may appear as if he was desirous of removing all Check to his Oppressions.

4. If the Nabob Mozutter Jung must endure Op. pression, and I dare not at this Time propose his total Relief, it concerns the Reputation of our Government to remove our Participation in it. It is a Fatt, that Mr. Shee's Authority over the Territory of Furrukabad is in itself as much subversive of that of in lawful Ruler as that of the Vizier's Aumil ever was and is the more oppressive, as the Power from which it is derived is greater. It is a Fact, that the Nabob Mozutter Jung is equally urgent with the Nabob Vizier for the Removal of our Resident; and it is m Care, that his Servitude shall not be transferred, if can help it. The Imbecility of Mozutter Jung, and the distracted State of his Affairs, will not admit of his being left in the uncontrolled Management of them He must be in a State of Pupilage to some one; and it is my Defire, that a proper Guardian may be felected for him, from the ancient Dependants of his Family This was too delicate a Matter to be made the politime Article of a Convention, and may be better convented to its professed Purposes, by the mutual good Understanding which subsists between the Nabob Vizier and myself, than by a formal Obligation, which it would have been difficult to apply to any precise and dette mined Point.

The great Objection to the 5th Article has been answered in the Answer to the 1st Objection on the First. It may indeed be asked as a further Objection, why we are so scrupulous about Appointments made by our Recommendation, when the Nabob himself is, by the same Agreement, precluded from appointing his own Military Commanders without the Concurrence of the English Resident?

AND THE REAL OF BRIDGING WINDOW

The Difference is infinitely wide between a politic and a negative Recommendation; and the Right of the latter is confined to the Resident alone as a Point official Duty. If he abuses it, it is at his Peril, and the Nabob has a ready Appeal, and the Encourage ment of Experience to expect Redress from 140 Appeal, on a just Occasion. The Truth is, that the Necessity of the Reservation arose from a too ut known Defect in the Nabob's Character. If he had make Choice of Men of Character and Rank for the Command of Posts in his Army, the Resident has " Right to exercise the Privilege which the Nabob yielded to him, on the Plea that there are other Md better qualified. If this Check be withdrawn, and the Choice left absolutely to the Nabob, the first Conmands in his Army will be filled by the most worthled and abandoned of his Subjects. His late Commande in Chief is a fignal and scandalous Instance of this

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,
Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

p: 10

APPENDIX, Nº 1.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Resident at the Court of the Nabob Vizier.

He to or thought two sit our success

Having on the 19th Instant entered into certain Engagements with the Nabob Vizier, tending relieve his Finances of a Burthen they were no longer able to sustain, with sundry other Clauses, the Execution of which is intrusted to you; I herewith inclose an authentic Copy of the same, for our Guidance. The Nabob, on his Behalf, has subscribed and sealed an Agreement in your Prence, and in the Presence of Mr. Richard Johnson and Hyder Beg Cawn, respecting the better deministration of his Affairs; of which I also transmit you an authentic Copy.

To these Papers, and to the Points consequently and necessarily dependant on them, I think it ecessary to add the following Instructions; to which I require your most implicit Obedience.

I need scarcely inform you, that my chief Object in my Negociations with the Nabob, has been to induce and affish him to bring his Government and Finances into such Regularity, as to prevent his Alliance being a Clog instead of an Aid to the Company, and to enable him to discharge his Debt in the shortest Time possible. To this End, the most effential Point is to limit and separate his personal Disbursements from the public Accounts: They must not, in their total annual Amount, exceed what he has received in any of the last Three Years. This Amount, in Twelve equal Parts, should be paid him Monthly out of the First Receipts, and the Remainder of the net Collections placed separately in a public Treasury, from whence his Public, Military, and Civil Establishment must be paid, under the sole Management and Controul of the Ministers, with your Concurrence. It is of course to be understood, that this has no Connection, and is in no Shape to interfere, with the Company's Assignments, and the Collections upon them, which are to be conducted as usual. And as by the Addition of the Jaghire Lands, with their Revenues, to the Nabob's regular Collections, his Income will, or ought to be, considerably increased, I shall expect that the Whole of the Excess be appropriated to the Discharge of the Nabob's Debt to the Company.

After settling the Amount of the personal Disbursements of the Nabob Vizier and his Houshold, the next Point that will require your Exertions, towards the general Arrangements of the public Charges, is the Reform of the established Multacena Troops, reducing them into One established Corps for the whole Service. If this Corps should be brought to consist solely of Cavalry, it would best answer mutual Benefit; leaving no Infantry in the Nabob's Service, but what may be necessary for his Body Guard; and to supply the Desiciency, should any occur from such Arrange-

ment, our Infantry may be employed where Infantry are wanted.

The Corps reformed and established, their Pay must be issued from the public Treasury. No Assignments to be in suture granted them, and those already issued, to be recalled. To complete this, all Numbers above what the real Service may require, or the actual net Receipts may be ade-

quate to the full Payment of, must be disbanded as fast as their Arrears can be paid off.

The Nabob will select and appoint his own Commanders; but if he should nominate improper Persons, such as Men commonly known by the Name of Orderlies, or others deriving their Instuence from them, or of known Disaffection to our Government, you are in such a Case to remonstrate against it, and if the Vizier shall persist in his Choice, you are peremptorily, and in my Name, to oppose it, as a Breach of his Agreement.

For the Management of the Collections, the Ministers, with your Concurrence, are to choose all Aumils and Collectors, and in their Choice to be guided by the Responsibility and good Reputation and known Ability of the Persons they elect, that, as far as possible, Changes should be avoided.

Much is to be faid, though little may now suit, upon the Subject of the Distribution of Justice in the Nabob's Dominions. For the present, I limit myself to direct you to urge the Nabob to endeavour gradually, if it cannot be at once, to establish Courts of Adaulet throughout his Districts; the Daraghas, Mowlavies, and other Officers of which, must be selected, as in the Case of the Aumils, by the Ministers, with your Concurrence. The Want of these Courts is equally hurtful to the Revenue, Government, and Reputation of the Nabob.

In consequence of the Disturbances which the rebellious Example of Rajah Cheyt Sing has caused in the Nabob Vizier's Country, I have instructed Colonel Morgan to assist you, in the Requisition of the Vizier, communicated by you to him, or at your own single Application, if any Case of Emergency should make it needful, with such Detachments as may be necessary, exclusively of the Regiment of Sepoys which is stipulated to remain with you at Lucknow. This Power you are not to risque but in Cases of the most urgent and manifest Necessity. It is directed, that the Regiment ordered for the immediate Protection of your Office and Person at Lucknow, shall be relieved every Three Months, and during its Stay there shall act solely and exclusively under your Orders.

It is finally my positive Order, that you do not permit any British Subject, or others claiming the Name and Protection of the Company, to reside at Lucknow, or within any Part of the Dominions of the Nabob Vizier, except the Officers and Soldiers of the Army acting in their Duty, and such Persons as are officially appointed to remain there. And that to such as are now at Lucknow, or in any other Part of his Dominions, and falling within the Description of the above Exception, you give due Notice in Writing, that they quit the Country, allowing them a reasonable Time, not exSup. Sel. Com. Rep. 11,

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APPENDIX, Nº 1.

ceeding Three Months, to settle their Affairs; and in case of their Refusal, you are to inform the Nabob thereof, that he may use his own Authority to compel them to depart.

Chunar, 23d September 1781. Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) Warren Hastings.

A true Copy. (Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

N° 2. A.

To Edward Wheler, Esquire, &c. &c. &c. Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

Having thought necessary to establish Courts of Judicature for the Protection of the Persons and Property of the Inhabitants of the Town of Benares, I now do myself the Honour to lay before you a Copy of the Plan on which these Courts are formed. I shall proceed to submit to you the Reasons which have given rise to this Plan, and flatter myself, that they will induce you to honour it with

your Concurrence and Approbation.

The Town of Benares has long been deficient in all those Regulations, which in populous Places are necessary for the Preservation of Peace and good Order, and the Protection of the Property and Persons of the Inhabitants. Whilft, however, the Sovereignty over it was retained by the Soubah of Owde, some Appearance of public Justice was still preserved, and the Awe of a despotic Prince produced Restraints on the Minds and Actions of Individuals, which bore a Resemblance, however faint, to the Effects of more regular and perfect Instructions. But these Restraints ceased with the Caule which produced them. By the Treaty made by the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, on the 21st May 1775, the Sovereignty of Benares was ceded to the Company, and soon after the Cootwallee, or Superintendence of Police, was formally made over by us to the late Rajah. From this Period the Ap. pearance of public Justice was gradually effaced, till at last, without any System of Police, any Courts of Judicature, or any Awe of the sovereign Power, the Inhabitants of Benares were guilty of Enormities and Crimes which reflected the greatest Disgrace on the Government to which they were subject. The Relations and Dependants of the Rajah, or the Merchants whole Cre. dit was useful in the Payment of his Revenue, might violate the Rights of their Fellow Citizens with Impunity; and the facred Character of a Bramin, or the high Rank of the Offender, were Confiderations which stamped a Pardon on the most flagitious Crimes.

Such was the State in which I found the civil Government of the Town

Such was the State in which I found the civil Government of the Town when I arrived at Benares. All Ranks of People joined in their Representations of the Necessity of a Reformation; and this appeared the more necessary from a Consideration of the Circumstances which are peculiar to Benares. Its Temples are held in particular Veneration by the Professors of the Hindoo Religion, who flock to it on occasional Pilgrimages from the most remote Parts of Hindostan, and many who have acquired independant Fortunes retire to close their Days in a Place so eminently esteemed for its Sanctity. It may therefore rather be considered as the Seat of the Hindoo Religion, than the Capital of a Province. But its Inhabitants are not composed of Hindoos only; the former Wealth which flowed into it from the Offerings of Pilgrims, as well as from the Transactions of Exchange, for which its central Situation is peculiarly adapted, has also attracted Numbers of Mahomedans, who still continue to reside in it with their Families. Amongst such a Mixture of Persons, mostly without Employment, of different Countries, and of different Sorts and Religions, it is obvious that every Defect of Civil Government must be productive of more than ordinary Evils; and these Evils are propagated in all Quarters of India, to the Discredit of our Government, and to the Hindrance and Discouragement of those who, under more favourable Circumstances, might wish to repair with their Wealth to Benares.

For these Reasons, after my Return from Chunar, when I began to settle the Affairs of this Province, the Reformation of the Civil Government of the Town of Benares was one of the first Objects to which I thought it necessary to turn my Attention. The Plan which I have formed is now submitted to your Consideration. You will observe, that I have established Three distinct Departments, for the Police, and the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction; and I have put the Whole under the Regulation and Control of One Chief Magistrate, who is to be subject to the immediate Orders of the Board. It was at first my Intention to have included also under his Authority, the Collection of the Revenues and Customs of the Town; but I found that this would give great Discontent to the new Rajah, and might perhaps hurt his Instructe in the Management of the Revenues of the rest of the Province; I have therefore left it out; at the same Time I am sensible, that it is a Defect which may occasion some Inconveniencies, from the clashing of the Authorities of the Rajah and the Chief Magistrate.

The Person whom I have chosen to fill the important Station of Chief Magistrate, is Ally Ibrahim Cawn, a Man who has long been personally known to myself, and I believe to many Individuals of our Government, and whose Character for Moderation, Disinterestedness, and good Sense, will bear the Test of the strictest Enquiry. On his good Conduct must doubtless, in a great Measure, depend

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the Success of a Plan which is to take Effect at so remote a Distance from the Seat of our Government; and it is chiefly from the Reliance I have in him personally, that I have ventured to delegate a Degree of Authority to him, which it would perhaps be unsafe to vest in a Person of a less esta-

blished Character. In forming the Establishment, I have calculated the Allowances of the Chief Magistrate and his Officers in Proportion to the Importance and Degree of Trust annexed to their several Employments; and I have fixed them at fuch Rates, as will fet them above the Necessity, and I hope the Temptation, of having Recourse for a Subsistence to the Practices of Corruption.

I have the Honour to be,

Benares, Ift November 1781. Gentlemen, Your most obedient humble Servant, Warren Hastings. (Signed)

A true Copy.

E. Hay, (Signed)

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

19th October 1781.

Whereas the Town of Benares is, and has been for many Years past, totally deficient in every effen- No 2. B. tial Regulation, usually established in all large and populous Places for the Maintenance of Peace, and the Security of the Persons and Property of the Inhabitants: And whereas the said Place is the fixed Residence, or occasional Resort, of Persons of all Religions, from every Part of Hindostan and Decan, and in effect rather the capital Seat of the Religion of the Hindoos than of the Territory to which it immediately appertains; and from that Confideration alone, demands a more immediate Protection and Attention from the Powers of Government: For these Reasons, the Governor General, in virtue of the Powers vested in him by the Governor General and Council, and in the Name of the East India Company, doth hereby ordain and proclaim,

That a Person shall be invested with the Chief Magistracy of the said Town, with full and compleat Authority over every Person inhabitant or resident therein, for the Preservation of the Peace and Administration of Justice, with the Title of Chief Magistrate of the said Town of Benares.

And it is further ordained and proclaimed, That to enable him duly to execute the faid Duties so affigned him, Three Officers, as hereinafter described, shall be established, in the Manner and with the Powers hereinafter mentioned.

First. A Cutwall; whose Duty it shall be to apprehend Persons who shall be guilty or accused of Murder, Robbery, Burglary, Theft, or any other Acts of Violence committed in the Town of Benares against the Peace, Persons, or Property of the People, and to deliver over the said Persons to the Court of Criminal Justice, hereinaster appointed and described; and to suppress and prevent all Riots and Disturbances in the said Town, with the Power of inflicting immediate Punishment, with Stripes of a Rattan, not exceeding Twenty, on any Offender: For which Purposes as aforesaid, a certain Number of Pikes or Peons in Monthly Pay, and diftinguished by certain known Badges, shall be put under his Charge and Authority by the Chief Magistrate, to patrole the Streets at such Times as he shall appoint, and to be occasionally employed in executing the other Services of his Office. And the faid Cutwall shall receive his Appointment from the Chief Magistrate, who shall also have the Power of dismissing him and appointing another, and of dismissing any of the Officers employed under him. And the faid Cutwall is required to obey all Orders, relative to the Duties aforesaid, which he shall receive from the Chief Magistrate.

Secondly. One criminal Court or Foujedarry Adawlut; which shall be composed of One Derogah and Three Molavies, Men of approved Integrity, and Skill in the Knowledge of the Mahomedan Laws; for the Trial of all Persons who shall be brought before them, and accused of Murder, Highway Robbery, Burglary, Theft, or any other Acts of Violence, committed in the faid Town, against the Peace, Persons, or Property of the People: And the Soorut Hall and Futwa, or Proceedings and Sentence of the faid Court, shall, on the Close of every Trial, be laid before the Chief Magistrate; who, after a due Examination thereof, shall return the same to the Derogah and Molavies of the faid Court, with his Warrant for carrying the same into Execution; and the Derogah and Molavies of the faid Court are required and commanded to cause the same to be carried into Execution. And the faid Derogah and Molavies shall receive their Appointments from the Chief Magistrate, who shall also have the Power of dismissing them, and appointing others in their Room; and the Chief Magistrate shall have the Power to establish Rules of Process for the said Court, which Rules the faid Derogah and Molavies are hereby required to obey.

Thirdly. One Civil Court, or Dewanny Adawlet; which shall be composed of One President or Derogah, and Three inferior Judges, being Men of known Integrity and Understanding, who shall be chosen from among the Inhabitants of the said Town; for the Trial and Decision of all Debts, Pledges, Mortgages, disputed Accounts, Transfers of Property, Rights of Neighbourhoood, contested Boundaries, Rights of Marriage and Claims of Inheritance, and of all other Claims of Property, whether real or personal, according to the Principles of natural Justice, in all Cases not depending

on the particular and prescribed Laws and Institutes of the Parties; and in all Cases which shall depend on the particular Laws and Institutes of the Parties, the said President and Judges shall first determine on the Facts, as afcertained by the Evidence before them, and shall adjudge the Right a established by those Facts, according to the respective Laws and Institutes of the Parties, whether they be Mussulmen or Hindoos; and for this Purpose they shall be assisted by Two Mussulmen, versed in the Serrah or Mahomedan Law, and Two Pundits, versed in the Pootee or Code of Justice instituted for the Professors of the Hindoo Religion, whose Opinions shall be consulted and taken in all Cases referable to them, as aforesaid. And it is further ordained, That in all Cases wherein the Judges shall not agree in One Judgment, their Opinions shall be severally delivered and recorded, and the greater Number of Opinions on One Point shall be taken and considered as the compleat Judg. ment of the Court thereon; and if the Number of Opinions shall be equal, that of the President shall be taken and deemed as equivalent to Two Opinions, and the Judgment of the Court shall be passed accordingly; and their Judgment shall be final in all Causes of which the original Amount or Matter in Suit shall not exceed One thousand Rupees: And in all Causes of which the original Amount or Matter in Suit shall exceed One thousand Rupees, it shall be allowable to appeal from the Judgment of the faid Court, within the limited Time of One Month from the Date of the Judg. ment, to the Chief Magistrate, who shall have Power to revise the same, or, if he shall think fit, to try the Cause again, with such further Evidence as the Parties shall bring before him, sufficient Reafons, to his Satisfaction, being given for their not having been before produced; and either to confirm or reverse the former Judgment, or to pass a new Judgment on the Cause; and his Judgment shall be final and conclusive. And it is hereby required and commanded, That the Chief Magistrate. and the President and Judges of the said Court of Dewanny Adawler, shall keep Records of their respective Proceedings; which Records shall be admitted as Evidence in all future Causes. And the President and Judges of the said Dewanny Adawlet shall receive their Appointments from the Chief Magistrate, who shall also have the Power of dismissing them and appointing others in their Room; and the Chief Magistrate shall have the Power to establish Rules of Process for the said Court, which Rules the President and Judges of the said Court are hereby required to obey.

And it is further required and commanded, That the Chief Magistrate do transmit to the Governor General and Council, Monthly, Copies of his Proceedings, and Reports of all Persons appointed or dismissed in the superior Offices, and of all new Regulations established by him as aforesaid, and of all Rules of Process instituted for the Two Courts of Foujedarry and Dewanny Adawlet, and in general of all other Matters of Consequence, which shall relate either to the general State of the Town, or to the several Branches of his Department; and shall obey all such Orders as he shall receive from the Governor General and Council. Although the Authority of the Chief Magistrate is, for the Purposes of this Institution, restricted to the Limits of Benares; yet, that the Ends of it may not be defeated by Offenders flying from his Jurisdiction beyond those Limits, it is hereby explained and declared, That if any Persons shall be guilty of Offences within the Town of Benares, and shall escape beyond the Limits of the said Town, the Chief Magistrate, or his Officers, shall have Power to apprehend, with a written Warrant, and bring them to Justice; and it is required and commanded, That the Zemindars, Aumils, or other Officers of the District into which such Offenders shall be so pursued, do assist the Officers of the Chief Magistrate in apprehending the said Offenders; and that it shall be also lawful for the Officers of the Judges of the Two Courts of Justice, to require and compel the Attendance of Witnesses living beyond the said Districts, Reason being first shewn, to the Satisfaction of the Judges of the said Court, that the Evidence of the said Witnesses

And it is hereby further ordained and proclaimed by the Governor General, That Ally Ibrahim Cawn be appointed, and that he is accordingly, from this Date, appointed the First Chief Magistrate

of the Town of Benares.

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A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board

APPENDIX, Nº 1.

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fo N° 3/A.

Edward Wheler, Esquire, &c. &c. &c. and Council, Fort William.

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

Gentlemen,

In a short Letter, dated the 5th of this Month, I informed you, that I had on that Day concluded the Settlement of this Zemindarry, for the fixt and perpetual yearly Jumma of Forty Lacks of Rupees, with a Deduction of Rupees 6,66,666. 10. 10. being the Amount of Two Months Collections, estimated in equal Divisions, for the current Year. I have now the Honour to send you the following Papers, which comprehend all the Accounts and Deeds appertaining to this Transaction.

N° 1. Abstract Account of the Annual Jumma or Rent Roll of the Zemindarry of Raja Cheyt Sing, according to the Pottahs for the last Year 1188, including the Jagheers allowed to the Farmers; delivered to me by the Resident.

2. A particular Account of the Revenues of Benares, &c. for the Year 1184, delivered to me by the Raja through his Naib.

3. Abstract Account of Ditto for Ditto-Ditto.

4. An Account Particulars of the Revenue of Benares, &c. for the Year 1188, by Ditto.

5. Abstract Account of Ditto for Ditto, by Ditto.

6. Account of the Revenues of Ghazipore, by a Person formerly in Office at that Place.

7. Form of the general Settlement concluded with Raja Mehipnarain.

7°. Abstract of Allowances paid for the Support of distressed Families and Men of Piety and Learning, and Copy of my Resolution on this Subject.

7^b. Paper relative to a Grant of certain Villages granted to the Fackeers of the Macbarrah of Shaw Cassun Sulimany and Shaw Wassel, at Chunar.

8. Translation of the Pottah granted to Raja Mehipnarain, conformable to No 7.

9. Copy of the Cabooleat, conformable to the above, executed by Raja Mehipnarain.

10. Kistbundee

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PENDIX, Nº I.

10. Kistbundee for the current Year 1189.

11. Ditto for the Year 1190, and for ever.

12. Agreement of Raja Mehipnarain, for Payment of the Arrears of the Year 1188, by the

actual Collections. 13. Paper of Requests presented to the Governor General by Raja Mehipnarain, with the Go-

vernor General's Answers annexed.

I shall now proceed to the Explanation of the preceding Accounts: You will obviously perceive, that the Six first Numbers served as the Materials on which the Settleent was formed. The first is an Estimate of the Collections received by Raja Cheyt Sing, and was livered to me by the Resident. It corresponds in its total Amount with my Recollection of a milar Account, which was formerly in my Possession, and sufficiently, with the Account, Nº 6. for he Presumption of its Authenticity. As it was the best Account that I was able to obtain, and the accounts delivered by the Nays were confessedly made up of imperfect Materials; all the Accounts having been either carried away by Cheyt Sing, or destroyed, and all the principal Officers of the Revenue, who could give any Information on the Subject, having accompanied him in his Flight; I

made this the Ground for forming the new Settlement.

Although I am convinced that with proper Management the Zemindarry might yield an Amount considerably exceeding that which I have taken as the Estimate of its Value; yet I must express my Apprehension, that unless the Naib can find Means to avail himself of better official Assistance than he at present possesses, his real Profits will fall below their allowed Amount; and on that Account I have encouraged him to hope, that if he shall prove himself diligent in his Office, and punctual in the Discharge of his Kists to the Company, he may hereafter obtain, from the Indulgence of the Board, some Remission from the stipulated Jumma, whenever the actual Demands of the Company shall be lessened, and the State of their Treasury will admit of it; and this I shall recommend as an Act of Generofity becoming their former Relation to this Province, and equally warranted by the Principles of good Policy: For there are certain Lines, beyond which the Exaction of a Public Revenue will not only defeat its own Purpose, but operate as effectually to a Reduction as an intentional Act of Bounty could do. But it is not my Wish to engage the present Attention of the Board in a Discussion upon this Subject; my Desire being only to premise what I may hereaster find necessary to introduce to their further Consideration, so that any future Proposition may not appear to rise wholly

from the instant Occasion of it.

I now proceed to the Explanation of the Particulars of the Settlement, as contained in the Account The first Deduction made from the gross estimated Jumma, of Rupees 53,06,002. 12. is the Sum of Rupees 61,496. granted in Jagheers and other Alienations. The First is a Jagheer granted to Beneram Pundit, of the yearly Amount of Rupees 25,000. I have already acquainted the Board with the faithful Services of this Man and his Family, during the late Troubles, which I can take upon me to affure the Board, whatever was our Opinion of them at the Time, and however repugnant it may be to our national Character to regard any Situation of Affairs with the Eye of Despondency, were confidered universally by all but ourselves, equally by Friend and by Foe, as utterly desperate. To the Merits of Beneram Pundit and his Brother on this Occasion, I must add a long Series of Attachment and effectual Service, from the Year 1773 to the present Time. Tho' the immediate Servants and confidential Ministers of a foreign State, to the constitutional Members of which they have always professed an almost enthusiastic Devotion, they have zealously adopted all my Views for the Promotion of a Connection between their Government and ours. For this Purpose, Beneram Pundit, at my Requisition, made One Journey to Naugpore, and attended Colonel Leslie and Colonel Goddard in the first Operations of their Detachments; another of the Brothers still attends General Goddard in the same Capacity, and has been of great Use, by his Letters, in refuting the false Representations which were made from Poonah to the Government of Berar, of the Events of the War. Beneram Pundit proceeded to Naugpore, and, chiefly at my Requisition, returned with a Constitution much impaired by the customary Effects of the malignant Climate of the Route lying between Calcutta and Naugpore. To his Influence I entirely ascribe the generous Conduct of that Government to ours in many fignal Instances, which stand recorded in our Consultations, and will be universally acknowledged as such, when Time shall have effaced the Prejudices with which they have been, and perhaps still are, represented by some; and to him I owe the Influence which I myself possessed with the late Dewan Dewargur Pundit, and its Effects, while he was living. In the same Spirit of common Attachment, Bissumber Pundit, the younger Brother, went, instructed by me, to Chimnajee Baboo, the Commander of the Army employed last Year in the Province of Orissa, and affisted Mr. Anderson in his Negociations. In all these Instances I have considered and treated them equally as the Friends of our Government, and the faithful Servants of their own; and wherever I have been, one or both have been my constant Attendants.

If these Services shall be admitted as meritorious, although they should be ascribed to Motives of perfonal Respect to myself, still let it be considered, that it was in my Character of the first and executive Member of our State that I received fuch Instances of it, or could have the Means of inspiring it; and that I doubt whether a national Attachment, in an alien Breast, can either grow or subsist on any

other Principle.

For all these united Reasons, I have thought it incumbent upon me to recompense the Merits of this Family, by the seasonable Grant of a public Income, derived from the Settlement of the Province in

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which they refided, and in the Recovery of which to our Authority they have made to themselves for near an Interest.

The Board have been pleased to repose so generous a Considence in me, that I persuade myself that I shall not need their Excuse for having determined this Act by my own Authority. It was necessary to include it in the Settlement, as it would have been the Source of much Embarrassment, and given Rise to unreasonable Claims, had it been ordered after the Settlement had been concluded. I might indeed have applied to the Board, and received their Answer in sufficient Time for the Conclusion of the Settlement, had I known that the latter would have been so long delayed; but it had been from the Beginning my Intention to form it immediately on my Return to Benares, and I was only prevented from finishing it sooner by the Delays and Procrassinations of others, which I could not conquer.

Upon this Subject I have only to add, that the Bounty of our Government has been rarely exercised on such Occasions; that no Occasions ever did more justly demand the Exertion of that Principle; and that it is one of the Duties of Government, as it is one of its best Instruments, to exercise it for the Reward of past, and for the Encouragement of future Deserts.

The next Article will require little Explanation, and no Apology. Bundoo Cawn, whose Name's affixed to a Jagheer of 2,000 Rupees annual Rent, is an Inhabitant of the Town of Chunar. He attended Captain Blair in the unfortunate Attempt on Ramnagur, and in the Battle fought at Pateeta and was of much Service to that Officer on both Occasions, by his Knowledge of the Ground, and by a natural good Understanding, which enabled him to apply that Knowledge to the Incidents before him. This Man suggested the Expedition, which was afterwards formed, to take Possession of the Passes lying behind Lutteefpore, by an unknown and secret Route, and was himself the Guide of the Detachment. Although his former Services, and that which he offered upon the Occasion, were gratui. tous; yet as the Success of the Enterprize appeared to me, from his Description of it, likely to prove the Crisis of the War, I thought it adviseable to secure his Fidelity, and animate his Exertions, by fuch Instruments as were likely to operate with the greatest Power on a Man in his Rank and Situation in Life: I promised him a Jagheer in any Part of the Company's Dominion of which he should make Choice, to the Amount of One Thousand Rupees clear yearly Rent, if the Enterprize succeeded, The Event proved the Justice of his Advice and the Truth of his Representations, and his Conduct in the Course of it obtained the most favourable Testimony of Major Crabb, the Officer who commanded the Party. On his Return to Chunar, I instantly granted him a Perwanna for the Village of Iclaalpore, of which I had allowed him to make Choice, fituated in the Pergunna of Pateeta; he him. felf told me that it yielded a Revenue exceeding 1,500 Rupees, and, to prevent future Disputes if it were more, I have inferted it at the round Sum of Two Thousand.

Jaggernaut Sing, late Commandant in the 3d Regiment of Sepoys, having been strongly recommended to me by Colonels Muir, Auchmuty, and other Officers of Rank, whose Recommendation at this Time had particular Weight with me, for a Provision in his declining Years, after having passed Thirty of his Life in faithful and meritorious Service; I procured for him a Jagheer in this Zemindarry to the yearly Value of 1,200 Rupees. I am persuaded that the Board will admit the Expediency, as well as the Justice and Humanity, of making a more comfortable Provision than our ordinary invalid Establishment allows, for such native Soldiers as have merited the particular Attention of their Superiors; and I flatter myself that the present Instance, as well as the Principle on which it is founded, will meet with their Approval.

The last Article will be explained in the separate Paper, N° 7. A. It is a simple Act of Justice; and I was pleased that our Government should have the Credit of passing it. On the same Principle I issued a Sunnud for the Restoration of certain Villages, which are a Part of the original Endowment of Two Durghas, in the Precincts of Chunar. The Particulars of this Claim are set forth in the accompanying Paper, N° 7 B. These form no Part of the Diminution of the Revenues.

With respect to the other Deductions, they stand exactly as they were stated by the Naib himself, except the last Article, which I myself inserted merely for Adjustment, that it might make the remaining Sum of the net Jummactar 40 Lacks; at which Amount I had predetermined to fix it.

The Accounts of the Settlement, N° 8, 9, 10, and 11, require no Explanation. The Deduction allowed for the present Year from the first Jumma, for Devastations, is accounted for in the Term itself. In the unequal Sum of the Kistbundee, I was compelled to yield to the pertinacious Instances of the Family. I should have been better pleased that so large a Sum had not been thrown upon the last Month of the Year; but this Advantage may and ought to be derived from it, that as it has enabled them to make their Payments with greater Facility, it will leave them without Excuse if they fail in any Part of them.

The Agreement, N° 12, passed against my Inclination, as well as my Advice. A substantial Revenue having been obtained to the Company, I wished to pay more Regard to their Credit than to the Prosecution of any immediate Interests which were not of essential Importance; I knew that an Enquiry might serve for an Instrument of Gratification of private Instrument, and wished to prevent the Temptation; having already allowed the Sum of Rupees 6,66,666. 10. 10. as a Deduction from the First Year's Jumma, I wished to bring the Raja to agree to Payment of the Arrears due from his Predecessors for the last Year, amounting to the Sum of Rupees 4,63,006. 5. 8. in lieu of the Agreement since made; but this he would not consent to. What he is to pay upon this Account therefore remains open for suture Enquiry.

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The Paper of Requests, N° 13, as it preceded the Settlement, ought regularly to have been inserted before it, but as the Settlement itself was not affected by it, it may stand in its present place.

Respecting the First Request, I had very early apprized the Raja, through his Naib, that I should not allow him the Exercise of any Privilege or Authority, on which an Opinion of Independency could be founded: That the Mint, the Cutwally, or Police of the Town of Benares, and the Administration of Justice to its Inhabitants; the Power of levying Forces, and maintaining Fortresses; were commonly understood as Kinds of Royalties or Appurtenances of the Sovereign State; which therefore could not be allowed to him, consistently with his Relation to the Company, nor with the Expectations which they would naturally form on the Experience of the past Troubles, in the Agreement which I might make for the future Administration of this Province.

I have directed him to deliver over Charge of the Mint to the Resident; whom I have also ordered to receive it, and to conduct the Business of it until he shall have your final Orders respecting it; to ascertain the Amount of the Annual Revenue paid from it to Raja Cheyt Sing during the last Five Years, that the Average thereof may be carried to the Credit of the present Rajah in the Payment of his Revenue to Government; to erect proper Offices for the Services of the Mint, which, to my great Surprize, I find have been performed to this Time in the private House of the Daroga; and to form and report to me a proper Establishment for the Mint on the most frugal

Valuation.

I beg Leave to recommend the actual Resident, as well qualified to conduct this Business, and to

request that you will be pleased to continue him in the Charge of it.

I have already advised you very fully of the Appointments which I have vested in the Person of Ally Ibrahim Cawn, respecting the Police and Administration of Justice in the Town of Benares; the Insertion of the other Articles comprized in this Request arose from my having directed them to be abolished, because they appeared to me to be discreditable and impolitic.—The following is a List of the Particulars.

1. Nekaus.

Duties on the State of Horses;—an oppressive Tax, and inconsiderable in its Amount. It was not my Intention to make this an express Prohibition; but having marked it, with other Articles which I thought improper, in the List of Revenues collected by the Aumeen of Benares, it was considered as an express Prohibition, and I chose to let it stand with that Construction.

2. Taxes levied on Strangers, confifting of the following Heads:

1st. Dustore Perdassy, or Duties levied on Pilgrims.

2d. Duttaulie Perdassee, or Sums paid by the Brokers to buy and sell for the Pilgrims.

3. Falashee.

Duties taken on the Examination of Persons travelling from Benares.

4. Hummar Connā.

Revenue paid by the Keepers of Gaming Houses.

5. Dustore upon Rings.

A Revenue paid by the Sellers of the Rings usually bought by Pilgrims.

The 2d, 3d, and 5th Articles have been often represented to me as grievous Impositions, no less in their Amount, than in the Mode of levying them, and a great Discouragement of Strangers, whom the Spirit of Devotion might induce to come to Benares. The Abolition, in itself a popular Act, and extending its Influence to every Part of India, is likely to repay the Loss arising from it, by the Inducement which it will afford to greater Numbers to resort to Benares, in the Proportion of the Immunity which it presents to them.

2d Request. The Zemindars to whom this Article alludes are as follow:

Buggut Sing, Zemindar of Chowsa.

Eidel Sing, of Agoree.

Govind Gut, of Kunteet.

Bikram Majut, of fundry Villages in Zemmar.

Ally Azim Cawn, of Ghazipore.

Dubject Sing, of Bidzigur.

As these Persons shewed a Zeal for the Service of our Government, and a Desire of being useful to us during the late Troubles, I have thought it proper that their Conduct should not pass without the Retribution due to it; and for that Purpose have directed, that they be restored to the Possession of the Lands to which they have hereditary Claims. I shall also give Orders to the Resident to pay Sup. Sel. Com. Rep. II.

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them annually, whilst they continue out of the Management of their respective Districts, an Allon ance proportionate to the Jumma of each, as soon as that can be ascertained.

The remaining Requests require no Explanation or Comment.

I will not engage the Time of the Board longer than to express my Hope, that the Explanations which I have given of my Proceedings in forming the Settlement, will be satisfactory. The Process of the Business I left to Mr. Anderson, to whom I am much indebted for the Pains and Diligence with which he affisted me in bringing it to a Conclusion. Much remained to be done in Detail at the Time of his Departure on another Service, which of course fell upon my Hands, with other Business. To this Cause I must beg the Board to attribute my Delay in making the Report of my Proceedings, and any Deficiencies that may appear in it.

Chunargur, 21st November 1781. I have the Honour to be, with the greatest Esteem,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient
humble Servant,
(Signed) Warren Hastings,

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the

Honourable Board.

NAMES of the PERGUNNAHS.	RENTERS NAMES.	Annual Grofs Jumma.	Annual Jumma of Jagheers.	Net Annual Jumma paid into the Raja's Tre-fury.
Pergunnah Cawnpoor D° Sidepoor and Bittree D° Seidabad D° Kumah Havillee Gazipoor Town of Gazipoor Jehoorabad Gurra Dimma Mahommedabad Bulleiah Khareed Pachoter, &c. Chowfah Zemineak Nugrah Zindary Pargunnah Angle Sariboor Seidabad Bulleiah Khareed Chowfah Zemineak Nugrah Zindary	Offan Sing Suddah Nund Jagger Deo Sing Omrow Sing Jockrie Agganinde Jagger Deo Sing Jakrow Omrow Sing Monear Sing Meer Sheriff Ally Boot Sing Jokrie Boot Sing Jokrie Boot Sing Jokrie	18,000 — 73,000 — 73,000 — 60,	50,000 12,000 10,000 11,000 15,	18,000 23,000 18,000 50,000 90,000 90,000 1,15,000 1,09,900 1,15,000 1,15,000 1,85,000 25,000
	Total Amount Sirkar Gazipoor, R.	15,25,000	001,92,1	13,48,900

BSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Annual Jumma or Rent Roll of the Zemindary of Raja Cheye Sing, and according to the Pottahs of the Farmers, for the Fuffullee Year 1188, including the Jagheers allowed to the Farmers.

6: 3.B. ABSTRACT

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Net Annual Jumma paid into the Raja's Treafury.	2,700,000 80,000 20,000 36,000 7,5000 25,000 25,000 25,000 35,000
Annual Jumma of Jagheers.	30,000 = 30,000 = 1
Annual Grofs Jumma.	3,00,000 — 80,000 — 90,000 — 90,000 — 75,000 — 75,000 — 75,000 — 80,000 — 8,23,000 — 8,23,000 — —
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NAMES of the PERGUNNAHS.	Pergunnah Baggoat Havillee Narrowe Patteeta Mowy Mowy Mowy Mugivar, an Half Division Doos Ralloopoor and Ramnagur Town Luttispoor Satteesghur Burhur Beechagur Matatch Burrah

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	APPENDIX, N. I.	
Net Annual Jumma paid into the Raja's Treasury.	88,000 — 48,000 — — 48,000 — — 85,000 — — 85,000 — — — 5,000 — — — 15,44,000 — — — 15,44,000 — — — 15,44,000 — — — 15,44,000 — — — 15,44,000 — — — 15,44,000 — — — 15,44,000 — — — — 15,44,000 — — — — 15,44,000 — — — — 15,45,000 — — — — — 10,000 — — — — — — 10,000 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	431-213-
Annnal Jumma of Jagheers.	25,000 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	317-1000
Annual Gross Jumma.	88,000 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	
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NAMES of the PERGUNNAHS.	SIRKAR JOWNPOOR. Kowl	ar

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•		A PPENDIX, N. i.
	Net Jumma.	4,38,764 1 — 2,84,968 7 — 28,537 3 — — 49,647 1 ½ 88,315 1 — 71,586 10 — 3,17,105 7 ½ 53,341 — ½ 53,341 — ½ 53,341 — ½ 53,341 — ½ 53,341 — ½ 53,341 — ½ 53,341 — ½ 53,341 — ½ 53,341 — ½ 53,341 — ½ 53,341 — ½ 53,341 — ½ 53,341 — ½ 53,341 — ½ 53,341 — ½ 54,493 10 — 12,031 — — 1,003,830 7 — 2,256 — — 2,256 — — 1,001 — 1,001 — 1,001 — 1,001 — 1,001 — 1,001 — — 1,001 — — 1,001 — — 1,001 — — 1,001 — — 32,582 4 —
	Charges in the farmed Mehals allowed under the Name of Maafy Mamooly.	1,500 1,500
	Deduct Charges of Collection in the Amany Mehals.	
	Jamma.	4,38,764 1 — 30,037 3 — 31,556 — 1 49,998 10 ½ 88,315 1 — 75,186 10 — 21,600 14 — 1,62,406 — 21,600 14 — 21,603 1 — 2,256 — 2,256 — 2,256 — 2,256 — 1,13,100 8 ½ 72,882 12 — 2,256 — 1,101 — 1,101
	700	A THERETHERE IN THE THEFT IN THE
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		Fownpoor Peffaraht Hurrearpoor Peffaraht enares
	industria a social	we woo or the Merta Furreka Villages the Buxey and Cootwal of Jownpoor containing the Tuppahs of Hurrearpoor by Division E Division Revenue of the Town of Benares and Gunge Operecba Paan Shewpore oly, &c. rrgunnah Curiat and Borapore Burrah
	the Ather	Bhaghwut, &c. Havelly Jownpoor Talook Serry Moo, and the Merta Villages of the Buxey and Cootwa Kherakut, containing the Tuppahs Gurwarah Gurwarah Gurwarah Muriakhoo Bhuddoce ½ Division Amanaut Revenue of the Town o Mehal Chuna Behree Mehal Chuna Behree Mehal Chuna Behree Nehal Chuna Behree Nergunnah Cootwally Benares Chodyar Pergunnah Pergunnah Curiat and Borapore Satteighur Lohta Chytapore Pergunnah Burrah Pergunnah Burrah

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				-	41,		1.

Net Revenue.	46,106 — — 86,221 — — 30,734 5 5 70,218 2 2. 6,758 6 — 10,594 11 — 18,547 4 — 56,311 1 — 45,116 9 $\frac{x}{4}$ 26,116 9 $\frac{x}{4}$ 26,116 9 $\frac{x}{4}$ 26,116 9 $\frac{x}{4}$ 26,117 9 $\frac{x}{4}$ 26,119 9 $\frac{x}{4}$ 26,197 9 $\frac{x}{4}$ 6,197 9 $\frac{x}{4}$		43,71,409 6 3
Charges in the farmed Mehals allowed under the Name of Maafy Mamooly.	2,000 2,000 1,000 2,927 1 11,095 11,095 2,927 1 11,095 11,095 2,927 1 11,095 11,095 11,095 11,095 11,095 11,095 11,095 11,095 11,095 11,095 11,095 11,095 11,095	Control of the Contro	1,05,598 8 1
Deduct Charges of Collections for the Amany Mehals.	20,000	The state of the s	37,119 6 ½
Fumma of 1184.	42,106 —— 88,221 —— 88,221 —— 31,734 5 5 70,218 2 2 6,758 6 — 10,594 11 —— 18,547 4 —— 76,311 1 —— 47,118 —— 30,103 10 ½ 30,103 10 ½ 3,53,161 —— 1,81,046 14 —— 18,767 15 ½ 21,592 7 ½ 6,197 9 ½ 2,001 —— 500 —— 14,14,831 9 ½ 46,05,174 2 ¾	2 2 4 1	45,14,127 5
is Enurap Backy. Calculate	Bealice Cotah Affelah Doof Moongerah Juffoore Mudhoopore Ahrorow Budhur Bejerghur and Agoree Sayer Mehal of Shewpore Pergunnah Raloopore Sayer of Ramnagur Pergunnah Cuntet Bejerpore Kheyraghur Rheyraghur Mint, &c. Mahayetch Dehat Muta Furracat Dehat Chunar Mehal Soora Mehal Soora Mehal Opium Sirkar Ghazepore	Deduck Kheiraghur, which is included in the above Account, though farmed from the Vizier Deduck Lachere	A true Copy. (Signed) E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourab
		ABSTE	RACT

N° 3. E.

APPENDIX, N.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Revenues of Benares, &c. delivered to the Governor N° 3. D. General by Rajah Mehipnarain; being formed from the Accounts of the Fusfullee Year 1184.

Jumma, as per Account	47,25,498 9
Jumma, not included in the Accounts; viz.	
The Jagheers of 1 Bhuddorre Pergunnah Mahayetch, the Jagheer of Durbejey Sing Seydpore, the Jagheer of Offan Sing, Amount Jagheer heer - 50,000 Amount Maaffee, or Remission in the Revenue + 4,000 4,000 1,58,341 60,000 - 4	38 E M 139
Total Jumma of the Districts held by Cheyt Sing Deduct the Revenue paid to the Vizier, for the Purgunnah of	2,72,341 — — 49,97,839 9 ½
Total Jumma of the Zemindary of Benares, &c. — Deduct	48,16,792 11 1
Amount of the Jagheers as above — 2,72,341 — — Charges incurred in collecting the Revenue of the Aummannee Mehals, also Mauffee, or established Indulgences usually granted to Farmers and Amils at the Close of the Year:	
Charges of the Aummannee Mehals Mauffee Maamooly 37,119 6 1/2 1,05,598 8 1/2 1,42,717 15	4,15,058 15 —
	44,01,733 12 —

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,
Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

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		0	2:	Charges allowed in the	er b
MEHALS.		Jumma,	Charges of Collections in the Amanny Mehals.	farmed Mehals, under the Name of Maafy Mamooly.	Net Revenue of
		70	- 00	- 11	.57 10
			5	£.3	3, e
ut, &c	1	4,38,764 1 —	1	1	4,38,764
Jownpoor - Shaaf Caw	1	- 4 896.64.2	1	1	2,79,968 7 -
Villages of the Bukiey and Cootwal, Mirza Fyz Ulla Beg	i	31,556	1	7,750	23,806
Tallook Serry Moo, and the Muta Furreka Villages -	1	30,037 3 —	1	1,500	28,537 3-
Kherakut Hurrearpore Pessarah	1	49,988 10 2	1	341 9 -	49,647 1 7
Gurwarah	1	-1	1	1	88,316
Ghefwah	1	- 01 981,27	1	3,600	71,586 10 -
0	1	3,30,105 6	1	11,000	3,19,105 7 3
Bhuddoe E Division -	1	1	1	00009	1,53,341 = +
. Amanaut Revenue of Benares -	1	i	- i	1	1,33,000
	1	21,600 14 -	1	1	21,600
Mehal Byram Gunge	1	11,00,028 8 -	1	1	11,00,028 8 -
Chowdrahy Dereeba Paun	1	301 12 +	1	1	301-12 -
Delally Tela	1	* 853 2 -	1	1 1 100	853 2 -
Cootwally Benares	1	4,991 4 -	I	1 .1	4,991 4 -
Cutthere Pergunnah -	1	91,737 2 3	1	3,000	ide
Talook of Shewpore	1	10	1	2,000	56,493 10 -
Narrainpore	1	10,000	1	l na l	10,000,01
Pundrha Booly, &c.	1	94,221 9 3	1	l l l	6
	1	990'1	6,967 I ½	2,303	97,795-14 #
Pergunnah Curreat, and Borapore	1	67,882 12 -	1 - 000*4	1	63,882 12 -
Satteelghur	1	2,20,056	1	1	2,20,056
Chermone	1	27,946	1	1-0004	23,946
Pergunnah Burrah	11	11,001 -	1	10001	10,901

A P P E N D I X, No I.	
40,106 86,221 30,734 4	42,61,572 9 4
2,000 2,000 1,000 1,000 2,987 11,595 11,595 11,595 11,4 4,	1,02,598 8 1
2,552	41,119 6 ½
42,106	9
	E. Hay,
Vizie I	1 1
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in the above Ao	Deduct Jagneers Benares Siccas A true Copy. (Signed)
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N° 3. F. ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the Revenue of Benares, &c. for the Fusfullee Year 1188, delivered to the Governor General by Rajah Mehipnarain.

Jumma or Revenue inserted in the Account, No 4.	46,33,661 12
Jumma of the Jagheers, not included in the Accounts of Revenue; viz.	
The Jagheers of ½ the Pergunnah of Bhuddovee — 1,58,341 — — Mahayetch, the Jagheer of Derbejey Sing — 60,000 — — Seydpore, the Jagheer of Offan Sing — 50,000 — — Maaftee, or Remission to D° — 4,000 — — 54,000 — —	
	2,72,341
Deduct the Revenue paid to the Vizier, for the District of Kheiragur -	49,06,002 12 1,98,046 14
Deductions from the Revenue Jagheers as above	47,07,955 14 -
\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	44,35,614 14
CHARGES.	
Charges of collecting the Revenues of the Ammannee Mehals 41,119 6 1 Maaffee Mamoolee, or established Remissions granted to Farmers and Amils at the Close of the Year — 1,02,598 8 1	1,43,717 15 -
Benares Siccas — —	42,91,896 15

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

ACCOUNT of the REVENUES of GAZYPORE.

N° 3.G.

Meer Sheef Ally's Districts, on a Mourrery Jumma.

	k Sim Segs	
		5,27,000
		3,07,000
ld on a Mourrery J	umma:	
	-	1,15,000 — —
ets, on a Mourrery	Jumma.	
	-	2,77,000 — —
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55,000 — —		
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APPENDIX, N'I.

N° 3. H.

COPY of the General Settlement of the Zemindary of Benares.

Jumma, per Account	- =	49,06,002 12 -
Add Profits enjoyed by the Baboos, which may now be a	refumed, calcu-	4,00,000
Deduct Articles of Revenue now alienated:		
Benyram's Jagheer Bundoo Cawn's D° Jaggunaut's D° Half of the Maash and Charity confirmed by Mr. Marriot, afterwards resumed, and now restored	25,000 — — 2,000 — — 1,200 — — 33,296 — —	61,496 —
Deduct also Charges of Collection, as per Account; viz.	R*	52,44,506 12 -
In the Amanny Mehals In the farmed Mehals allowed to the Farmers	41,119 6 ½ ,02,598 8 ½	1,43,717 15 -
Deduct Revenue paid for Kheiragur to the Vizier -		51,00,788 13 - 1,98,046 14 -
Deduct Jagheers and Allowances for the Support of the Raja and Dependants; viz.	h, his Family,	49,02,741 15 -
Ditto Mahayteh Durbeyey Sing Ditto Seydpore Offan Sing Allowance granted for the Support of the Raja, his	58,341 — — 60,000 — — 54,000 — —	
		9,02,741 15 -
		40,00,000

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board. No. 1. A B S T R A C T of the Allowances paid for the Support of distressed Families, and Men of Piety and Learning, from the Revenues of Benares; formed from an Account which was drawn out by Raja Cheyt Sing at the Desire of Mr. Fowke, and is now in the Possessino of the Cawzee; authenticated by Mr. Graham's Signature.

N° 3. I.

Established Allowances signed by Mr. Marriot, viz.

A.

	2	6	-
	5 168,85	92,111 9	
Maash, or Old and established Allowances, confisting partly of Assignments on the Revenues of Villages, and partly of Monthly	Allowances	Poor Men, being Charity Allowances.	

	19,290
Dow-	l
lagheers granted by the King, or by the Viziers, Sujah Dowlah lah and Afoph ul Dowlah, granted after the Time of Mr.	1
y the Vizi	1
ing, or by	1
by the K	
s granted	iot
Jagheer lah ar	Marr
8	

•	56,375 10
G. Maaftee Dehat, or Affiguments of Charity in particular Villiages granted by Suigh al Dowlah and Aford at Dowlah	1
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the P	Money.	dead.
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Gra	ands	nts ne
These Grants were after Mr. Marriot's Time. None of the Persons ob-	tained I	the Grants never took
2		

Some of them might now be struck out, the Persons being dead, or the Purposes for which they were granted having ceased. The Cawzee has engaged to draw out a List of such as may be struck out, or left for Enquiry. Under these Allowances are comprehended 323 Names or Families.

These Allowances were continued until the Year 1183 Fusfullee, when the Rajah made his Settlement with the Company, after which they were resumed.

the Jagheers were te	Maaftee Dehat were	r Ahema of Bahar.
These are similar to the Articles under B. only that the Jagheers were te	porary, and in confideration of Services; whereas the	reditary, and granted to poor People, like the Milk of
3		

Absences c

1 6

Rupees 1,66,668

No 2. The Cawzee delivers in a List of Persons who are not forthcoming, and in general supposed to be dead, or so provided for as not to require the Allowance, the Abstract of which is as follows:

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR				Contract of the second		1	
Absentees on	.1.	T :0 -C	A 11	C 1	To an	D.F.	N. /
A Dientees on	the	LIT OF	Allowances	nonea	nv	IVII.	Warrior
TTOIGHTCCO OH	CIAC	THILL OF	7 TY10 11 HILLOOD	** 6 ***	~,	PART .	TATELLIOC.

Maash	_	- 3	_	-	8 2 2 20	_	20,289 8_
Rozindars	The same	-	-			-	20,289 8 - 4,116 8 -
							24,406

Absentees on the List of Allowances granted after the Time of Mr. Marriot.

Maafee Dehat	-	+		-	12,934 3-
					37,340 3-

Statement shewing the whole Amount of the Allowances, and particularizing the Proportion thereof held in the Names of Perfons who are either dead or absent.

In Mr. Marriot's Lift.

Maash — Dead or absent	Ξ			=	=	58,891	5 =		
Rozindars — Dead or absent	=	Ξ	Ē	=	Ξ	32,111	9 -	- 38,601 - - 27,991	
		After	Mr. Mar	riot's Time				66,592	14 7
Maaftee Dehat	_	_	_		-	56,375	10 1		
Dead or absent	-	-	-	E	-	12,934	3 -		
Jagheers -	3181		_	127	_	43,441	$\frac{7}{-}$		
	9			1.15				62,731	

Resolved, That Copies of the Account be sent to the Rajah, and that he be directed to restore One Half of the several Allowances confirmed by Mr. Marriot, and held by Persons who are still in being and present, being by the above Account R' 66,592. 14. One Half whereof is Rupees 33,296. 7. and that he be allowed, on the Death of the Incumbents, to resume their Proportions: That Mr. Markham be authorized to examine any Claims which may hereafter be preferred to a state of the incumbents. milar Indulgence by the Persons who are supposed to be dead or absent, and who are comprehended under the Article of Account, No 2. R. 24.406, and that he report thereon to the Governor General and Council: That as it does not appear that the Allowances granted after Mr. Marriot's Time were properly bestowed, it is unnecessary to restore these.

A true Copy.

(Signed)

E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

Former

Former Lands belonging to the Tomb at Chunar.

N° 3. K.

The Village of Begpore.

Buggerah. \mathbf{D}°

Bohry. D°

Bibtee.

The Fackeer represents that all these Villages were resumed in the Time of Munsarum; afterwards e Nabob Seef Dar Jung restored the Two Villages of Behree and Bigpore, valued at 1,000 Rupees per Annum. These are still in Possession of the Fackeers, but they are now subject to a Revenue of 500 R' per Annum, which was imposed about 18 Years ago, when Tumkun Khan, the Naib of Sujah ol Dowlah, made a general Refumption of One Half of all the Charity Allowances of Benares. The remaining 500 R' was confirmed afterwards by Mr. Marriot, and in Exception to all other Allowances has been continued by the Raja. The Fackeer now requests to have the whole Four Villages restored, or if this cannot be granted, to have the Revenue of 500 R' taken off. He does not know the Amount of the Villages of Behry and Begpore.

The Cawzee of Benares being examined, confirms this Representation.

8 October, Sunnud issued to Mahomed Ismael the Khaleefa, granting the Villages of Begpore and Behree to be held free of Revenue, for keeping the Tombs and Mosque at Chunar in proper Repair, and for the Maintenance of the Fackeers.

A true Copy.

(Signed) Ed. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

The Pottah granted to Rajah Mehipnarain Bahadre.

Whereas the Sirkar of Benares and Chunar, and the Mahals of the Sirkar of Jownpoor, both No3. L. Maul and Sayer, and Havelee Mahomedabad Benares, and the Dums of Mulboos Khas, and the Pergunnah Bheddohee, and the Talook of Sungramow, dependant on the Pergunnah of Chandie and Sukteergur, and the Pergunnah of Kunteet, called Beejeypoor, and the Sirkar of Gauzepoor, and the Pergunnah of Seumderpoor and Khereed, and Shaadeeabad and Tuppe Serincha, with the Maul and Sayer, and Cootwally of Jownpore, and the Mokcarnee and Yettesaub, and Sungwazinee of Benares, both Maul and Sayer, with the Dastoor Dewannee, besides Half of the Jagheer of the Pergunnah Bheddohee, &c. and the Maaftie to the Rozeenadars and other Expences of the Hushoominhayee, conformably to your Cabboobeak, have been granted to you from the Beginning of the Month Affin 1189 Fusselee, answering to the 14th September 1781, at the Agreement of Forty Lacks of Sicca Rupees, struck in the Town of Benares, as a fixed and perpetual Sum, without Alteration, for every Year, and from that Amount the Sum of (6,66,666. 10. 10.) Six Lacks Sixty-fix thousand Six hundred and Sixty-six Sicca Rupees Ten Annas and Ten Gandas for this Year, which is 1189 Fusselee, on account of the Devastations, &c. in the Two Months of Disturbances, having been remitted, the remaining Amount of the Maulwajeb Maulguzarree of the Sirkar, being (33,33,333. 5. 10.) Thirtythree Lacks Thirty-three thousand Three hundred and Thirty-three Rupees Five Annas and Ten Gandas of Benares Sicca Coin, of due Standard and Weight, agreeably to the separate Kistbundee of Cubbooleeat, which you have written, and delivered under your own Seal, you will, Month by Month, without Excuse or Delay, and without the Expence of the Sebundee and other Expences, conformably to the Kists mentioned in them, pay duly as the Khezana to the Sirkar; and in the next Year the fixed and perpetual Yearly Amount Jumma of 40 Lacks of Sicca Rupees, which you have agreed to, and the Kistbundee of which also you have delivered under your own Seal into the Dufter of the Sirkar, conformably thereto you will yearly discharge, as the Maulguzzare to the Sirkar. By the Bleffing of God from this Agreement in no Instance shall there ever be any Deviation or Failure.

fo. 43

The BUNDOBUST of the Year 1189 Fusfullee.

en de la companya de	B. S. K.
Conformably to the Papers	53,06,002 12
Deduct the Jagheers, &c. Jagheer of Beneram Pundit — 25,000 — 25,	
Deduct the Expences of Mahals Amaunnee, &c. The Expences of Mahals Amaunee Maafee Maumoolze The Expences of Mahals Amaunee Maafee Maumoolze The Expences of Mahals Amaunee Maafee Maumoolze The Expences of Mahals Amaunnee, &c. 41,119 The Expences of Mahals Amaunnee, &c. The Expences of Mahals Amaunnee, &c.	
Deduct the Mahal of Keerghur, of which the Maulguzarree is appropriat to the Sirkar of the Nawab Vizier Almalek Bahadre Balance	51,00,788 13 -
Deduct my Jagheer, &c. with those of my Dependants, Half the Pergunnah of Bheddhoe	=
Balance	40,00,000
Deduct the Devastations, &c. of Two Months Disturbances —	- 6,66,666 10 10
Balance Benares S ² R ³	33,33,333 5 10
From the Year 1190 Fusselee a fixed and perpetual Sum, of formably to the former Bundobust — 33,33,333 5 Increase taken from the Deductions on account of the Devastations, &c. — 6,66,666 10 Total Benares S ² R ²	10
the case which consider the contract to manufact out the contract of the contr	

Dated the 1st of Asin 1189 Fusselee, answering to the 14th September 1781.

A true Copy. Ed. Colebrooke, Persian Translator. (Signed)

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the

Honourable Board.

CUBBOOLEEAT of Rajah Mehipnarain Bahadre.

N° 3. M.

I Rajah Mehipnarain Bahadre: Whereas the Zemindarry of the Sirkar of Benares and Chunar, and the Mahals of the Sirkar of Jownpoor, both Maul and Sayer, and Havelee Mahomedabad Benares, and the Daums of the Mulboos Khas, and the Pergunna Bheddhoee and the Talook of Sungramow, dependant on the Pergunnah of Chanda and Sukteefghur and Cunteet, called Beejeypore, and the Sirkar of Gauzeepore and the Pergunnah of Seumdeepoor, and Khereed, and Shaadeeabad, and Tuppee Serincha, with the Maul and Sayer and Cootwally of Jownpoor, and the Moheemil and Yettifaub and Sangwazinee of Benares, and the entire Mahals both Maul and Sayer, with the Dustoor Dewannee, of the Soubah of Illahabad, besides the Mahal of Keiragur, of which the Maulguzzary is appropriated to the Sirkar of the Nawab Vizier Almamaleh Asoph ud Dowlah Bahadre, and the Mahals of the Jagheers held by the Rozeenadars, and the Expences agreeably to the Hushaominhayee or Account of Deductions, have been given in Perpetuity to me from the Honourable Company, at the fixed and perpetual Yearly Sum of Forty Lacks of Benares Sicca Rupees, of full Weight and Standard. I have agreed to it of my own free and entire Will, and of that Amount the Sum of (6,66,666. 10. 10.) Six Lacks Sixty-fix thousand Six hundred and Sixty-fix Rupees Ten Annas and Ten Gandas having been remitted and deducted on Account of the Devastations, &c. in the Two Months of Disturbance for the Year 1189 Fusselee, I have acknowledged, without Hesitation, the remaining Sum of (33,33,333. 5. 10.) Thirty-three Lacks Thirty-three thousand Three hundred and Thirty-three Rupees Five Annas and Ten Gandas of Benares Sicca Standard, to be due from me as the Maulwajeb of the Sirkar for the faid Year, and having written and delivered under my Seal, upon a separate Paper, the Kistbundee of it, I engage and deliver in Writing to this Essect, that I will, agreeably to the Kistbundee, Month by Month, without Excuse or Delay, duly pay the Khizana Aumera of the Sirkar in the Town of Benares, and at the End of the Year I will take a Receipt and Difcharge for the Whole; and the Jumma of the next Year 1190 Fusielee having been settled for the entire Sum of Forty Lacks of Benares Sicca, as a perpetual and fixed Sum for every Year, that also do I include in this Cubbooleeat, and engage that I will, without Excuse or Delay, agreeably to the Kists of the fame, discharge, Month by Month, the Khezanna Aumera of the Sirkar; and that I will without Fail pay the Money of the Rozenadars, &c. conformably to the Hushoaminhayee, and take a Receipt for it; and that, employing myself in the Duties and Affairs of my Zemindarry, I will not neglect or be deficient in any one Point of Diligence and Care, but I will behave with the greatest Attention to the Ryotts and to all People of every Rank; and I will exert my utmost Abilities in the Cultivation and Population of the Country, and the Increase of the Revenues, so that it may improve daily; I will act with fuch Vigour in expelling Thieves, Night Robbers, Murderers, and all Evil Doers, that not one of them shall remain within my Zemindarry, and that no Crimes and Offences shall be heard of.

I have therefore written and delivered these few Lines in the Nature of a Cubbooleeat, that it may

be made use of when necessary.

Dated the 1st Day of Assin 1189 Fusselle, answering to the 14th September 1781.

> A true Copy. (Signed) Ed. Colebrooke, Persian Translator.

A true Copy. (Signed) E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

N°3. N. KISTBUNDY of the Sirkar of Benares and Chunar, and the Mahals of the Sirkar of Jownpoor and Mahomedabad, the Sirkar of Gauzypoor, &c. &c. for the Year 1189 Fusielee.

	Jagheer of Bundoo Khan — 2,0 Jagheer of Jaghernaut Subadar — 1,3	S ² R ³ —	53,06,002 I	
	Deduct the Expences of Mahals Amaunee, &c. &c.	alance — 119 6 10 598 8 10	1,43,717 1	5 —
46	Deduct the Mahal of Kheiragur, of which the Maulguzarree is a to the Sirkar of the Nawab Vizier —	opropriated —	1,98,046	
	The Pergunnah of Seidpoor — 54,		9,02,741	
	Deduct the Devastations of Two Months Disturbances	alance —	40,00,000 -	100 2 2 3 1 1 1
	Balance Benares, S	Rup' —	33,33,333	5 10
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Dated the 1st of Assin 1189 Fusselee, answering to the 14th Sept. 1781.

A true Copy.
(Signed) E. Hay,
Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

33,33,333 5 10

APPENDIX, Nº4.

KISTBUNDY of the Sirkar of Benares and Chunar, and the Mahals of the Sirkar of No 3. O. Jownpoor and Mahomedabad, and the Sirkar of Gauzeepore, for the Year 1190 Fusselee.

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Dated the 1st of Assin 1189 Fusselee, answering to the 14th September 1781.

A true Copy.
(Signed) E. Hay,
Sub Secretary to the
Honourable Board.

he Pound Arricle

Nº 3. P.

Agreement of Rajah Mehipnarain Bahadre, for the Payment of the Arrears.

Having been ordered from the Presence, to collect and pay to the Sirkar whatever Balances remain of Cheyt Sing's Administration, to the End of the Year 1188, I therefore represent, that whatever I can collect of the Balances for the above Year, I will pay to the Sirkar.

A true Copy.

A true Copy.

(Signed) Ed. Colebrooke,

(Signed) E. Hay,

Persian Translator.

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

Nº 3. Q.

The Requests of Raja Mehipnarain, to which he is hopeful that the Governor General's Signature may be affixed.

First Article.

49

Of the Mint and Adaalet, &c. agreeably to the following List, whatever Part shall be divided from my Bundobust, I hope that the Receipts of that may be deducted in the Maulguzaree: 1st, The Mint. 2d, The Adaalet. 3d, The Foujedarry. 4th, The Cootwallee of Benares. 5th, The Nekhas. 6th, The Brokerage from Strangers. 7th, The Talaashee. 8th, The Kumarkhana, 9th, The Dustoor upon Rings.

Answer to the First Article.

Of the Mint and Adaalet, &c. agreeably to the above Lift, whatever may be the Average Receipts for the Five last Years, shall be deducted in the Maulguzarree. But for the Tax upon Strangers, which out of Regard to the Welfare of the People, and the Population of the Country, I have annulled, you shall have no Deduction.

Second Article.

Whatever may be granted from the Presence to the Zemindars, &c. for their Support, I am hopeful may be deducted in the Maulguzarree.

Answer to the Second Article:

The former Zemindars and Possessions, who received Allowances and Support, and who were in Possession to the End of last Year, and who are not included in the Paper delivered to the Presence, shall be continued. Besides these, whatever further Allowance for Support may be made from the Presence to any Zemindar, &c. shall be deducted in the Maulguzaree.

Third Article.

Whatever may be the Expenses, on account of the Commissions of English Gentlemen, &c. I am unable to supply them. On this Point I request your Orders.

Answer to the Third Article.

Whatever Article may be commissioned, you shall receive the Price of it; and besides, on the Company's Account, there shall be no Commissions.

Fourth Article.

The Way that the Bundobust of Affairs has been settled is well known to the Presence. I providing the Maulwajeb of the Sirkar, wherever I may see the Means of making an Encrease of Profit, I will make the Bundobust accordingly. I am hopeful that no one may receive Indulgence from the Presence.

Answer to the Fourth Article.

Wherever you may see the Means of making an Encrease of Profit, you will make the Bundobust accordingly. No one shall receive Indulgence from the Presence.

Fifth Article.

I am hopeful that the Troops, which shall be appointed from the Presence, for the Protection of the Sirkar of Benares, etc. may be stationed agreeable to my Request,

Answer to the Fifth Article.

Wherever Troops may be necessary, they shall be stationed.

Sixth Article.

Respecting the Balances, to the End of the Year 1188, during Cheyt Sing's Administration, I have

ordered from the Presence to collect and pay them to the Sirkar. I therefore represent, that ever of the Balances for the above Year, I will pay to the Sirkar.

ver to the Sixth Article.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the

Honourable Board.

Chunagur, 29th August 1781.

Nº 4. A.

To Colonel Muir, The Treachery of Raja Cheit Sing has compelled me to retreat to this Place, where I wait to ree this Zemindary; a Work (I trust) of no great Difficulty or Time. I have received a Letter n you, mentioning that Madajee Scindia has offered Terms of Peace; I hereby give you full vers, in the Name of the Governor General and Council, to conclude a Treaty with him on the foling Instructions: I have sent you Credentials in Form: I do not repeat them in this, on account the Dangers of the Road; but in case of their Miscarriage, this Letter must serve in their stead. accordingly, and I will ratify it. Agree with him, either for an Alliance of mutual Defence, Neutrality. If he desires to include the Peshwa, you may agree to a Treaty of Peace with the hwa, and an Alliance against Hyder Ally Cawn, and all common Enemies, or of Peace simply, the Conditions of restoring all that we have acquired during the War, except Ahmedabad, and Territory conquered for Rajah Futtah Sing Guickwar, and the Fortress of Gwallior, and Fort Territory of Lahar; that we will never affift Ragonaut Row, nor interfere in his Concerns, nor hit him into our Forts and Factories; but we will not deliver him into the Hands of any one; Time be allowed him to repair to a Place of Security. We will yield what is ours, and we can Honour grant; but we will never suffer our Treaties to be infringed, nor our Faith to be lated. Referve for us Basseen if you can, even if it should be necessary to yield in exchange for all the Lands obtained by the Treaty with Colonel Upton, except Sabutta, and the other ceded inds, and the ceded Moiety of Barouch; but do not infift on the Reservation of Bassen to the ndrance of Peace; we want nothing from them but their Alliance against Hyder Ally Cawn, and t we can dispense with. Be careful that the Agreement do not contain any Thing hostile to the vernment of Berar, or hurtful to our Connection with it. Obtain the Restoration of the Chunry Raja, and secure, as far as you may have the Means, the Interests of the Raja of Narwar, and other Chiefs who have been active in our Cause. Include the Rhana of Ghode, and Futty Sing ykwar in the Peace. To prevent future Provocations of Hostilities, let it be agreed to exclude French and all other European Nations from the Ports and Dominions of the Mahrattas. If a reaty has already taken place between General Goddard and the Mahratta State, the present Treaty ift in such Case be void, but you may affure Scindiah that no Peace can or shall be made to his Predice. Send, if you think proper, a confidential Person to Madajie Scindiah. If he will engage on the sove Terms, he must conclude them now: I am now making my final Arrangements, and if the Time is loft, a Treaty with him may be for ever precluded by them. Obviate any Conclusions which he may draw from the present Scene: It regards myself personally, and myself at this Time but little. Cheit Sing, by the sudden Massacre of some of the Sepoys of my Guard, which diminished it to the small Number of 400 Men, shut up with me in the close Suburbs of Benares, might have effected my Destruction. I escaped the Danger, and Troops are assembling daily, to which he can afford no Opposition. While the Effect of these Instructions is passing to Scindiah, the Rajah's total Exclusion might be accomplished; I hope it will.

(Signed) Warren Haftings.

A true Copy. (Signed)

E. Hay,
Sub Secretary to the
Honourable Board.

Chunargur, September 10th 1781.

Nº 4. B.

To Colonel Muir.

I have lately fent you Dispatches in Duplicate, containing Instructions and full Powers for negoiating and concluding a Treaty of Peace with Madajee Scindia, either for himself separately, or with Reservation in favour of the Peishwa, in case it should be agreed to include him as a Party in the Treaty. I have since received Intelligence that one of my Dispatches has been intercepted, and it s not unlikely that the other may meet with the same Fate. I have also sent a second Letter, of the fame Substance with the first, but without Credentials. As the present Opportunity promises a mo fafe Conveyance, I now fend you a Duplicate of my last Letter of Instructions, together with a mo

full and regular Commission than it was before in my Power to forward to you,

I had Yesterday the Pleasure to receive your Leter of the 17th ultimo. The one which you no tion to have written on the 13th has not reached me; I imagine it has fallen into the Hands Cheit Sing's People. It is with great Satisfaction I observe, from the Deputation of Chimnagee Ro that Madagee Scindiah has in some Degree anticipated the Overtures of this Government, that general Expressions of a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Desire of Peace, used at his firs position so consonant with our own. If Scindia should urge the Return of your Detachment beyon the Boundaries of his Dominions, I fee no Objection to this Condition being granted; on the on trary, I desire it. There can be no Use for the Continuance of the Detachment after Peace is to cluded; nor will there be any Thing in the smallest Degree dishonourable in agreeing to its Retun

The Objects of its Equipment were, to divert Madajee Scindia from the Operations on the Madajee bar Side of India, or to withdraw him from the Alliance of the Ministers of the Peshwa;

these Objects having been effected, its Return becomes a natural Consequence.

We are under no Engagements to protect the present Dominions of the King, or those Nudjiff Cawn and the Raja of Jaynagur; and if Peace is fettled betwixt Madajee Scindia and a I do not defire that he should be restrained in carrying into Execution any Plans which he may have formed against them; at the same Time, I think it necessary to caution you against insering any thing in the Treaty, which may expressly mark either our Knowledge of his Views or Cal currence in them. It will be sufficient for us (and Scindia ought to be satisfied with the Lating implied in it) if he is only restricted in the Treaty from making Encroachments on our own Te. ritories and those of our Allies, the Nabob Vizier, the Rhana of Ghode, and Futty Sing Gaickwa For these, an express Provision must be made. He must, in direct Terms, engage, that he will never invade, or in any Respect molest them; as we will in the same Manner stipulate with respect to Territories, In my Letter of the 29th ultimo, I instructed you to obtain the Restoration of Chandery Raja, and to secure the Interests of the Raja of Narwar, and any other Chiefs who have been active in our Cause. This Subject I must now leave to your Discretion, as it is not in to Power to fend you fuch explicit Instructions as I could have wished, not having Access at prefer to your and Colonel Camac's Letters, which point out the Nature and Extent of our Connection with each of these Rajas, and the Claims which their past Services may have given them to w Protection. In discussing their Interests, we must make a Distinction betwixt actual and implied Engagements. No actual Engagements whatever exist between us and any of these Rajas: Such them, however, as have taken an active Part in our Cause, are entitled to some Degree of Consider tion. You who are on the Spot, can best judge of their several Merits; and will attend to the as far as you may be able, without hindering the more important Objects of your Negociations.

It seems probable, that few Difficulties will arise in settling a separate Treaty with Madajee Scindia and this is the Object which I have principally at Heart. Let it not be impeded or retarded by the Obstacles which may occur in adjusting the more complicated Matters remaining in Dispute between us and the Peshwa. A Peace with the one must soon produce a Peace with the other. Let an Open ing be left for it in the Treaty with Scindia, on the Terms I have mentioned; and although the Terms comprehend in our Favour every Object which we could defire; yet they are, on the Whole, so advantageous to the Peshwa, that I think his Ministers will acquiesce in them, rath than continue a precarious and expensive War, deprived of the Support and Assistance of Made

It will be necessary to stipulate, that in case they shall not accede to the proposed Terms of Peats, Madajee Scindia shall not, directly or indirectly, affift them, or suffer any of his Tributaries or Subjects to affift them, with Men, or Money, or Arms, or any other Means of carrying on the Wa against us.

This must either be expressly stipulated, or so clearly and strongly implied, that no Doubt la

remain regarding it.

In the Event of a Peace being settled with the Peshwa, it will perhaps be thought proper to the call General Goddard's Detachment; and their best Route lies through Madajee Scindia's Terms ries. With a View to fuch an Event, you will stipulate with Madajee Scindia, that he shall allow them a free Passage, and assist them in procuring Provisions and other Necessaries on the Road.

I enclose a Letter which I have written to Scindia, informing him of the Powers which I have delegated to you; and defire that you will urge him to an immediate Decision on the Proposition which you have to make to him. Inform him, that any Delay or Evafion on his Part, may pit clude an Accommodation for ever; and that by your Answers I shall be regulated in entering in another Plan of Connections, which will not only prove an inseparable Bar to the Views he has at present formed on the Northern Provinces, but draw such a powerful Attack on his own Temtories, as must infallibly end in his Expulsion and Ruin.

If after the Conclusion and Execution of the separate Treaty with Madajee Scindia, he should desire to promote a Peace between us and the Peshwa, I will appoint a Person with full Powers 10 negociate the same, through the Channel of his Introduction and Mediation.

> I am, &c. (Signed) Warren Hastings.

A true Copy. (Signed)

E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board,

Extract of a Letter from the Governor General to the Governor General and Council; dated N°4. C.
Benares, 22d October 1781.

I have already expressed my Approval of the Orders sent to Bombay, and to Brigadier General Goddard, on the 24th September, against a Plan of offensive Operations, and an Augmentation of the Military Establishment on that Coast. The Reasoning in favour of an Increase of their Army, doubtless overset by their own Confession of an Inability to maintain what they have already; and are unable to supply them. I have not yet seen the Plan of offensive Operations recommended, of I am generally against it, not being able to discover to what useful Object it can tend. Be it that it may, this Government has no Object but a Peace; we have acquired all that we sought or when we were forced into the War, and we have offered to part with a large Share of that All, of effect a Peace. But I am influenced by still further Reasons for approving of the Orders sent of Brigadier General Goddard; and these I shall now recite, first making an Apology to the Board for not having before given them public Information of the Facts on which they were grounded. I alluded to them distantly in an official Letter, which I wrote to Mr. Wheler from Chunar; but from Fear of its being interrupted, it was expressed with so much Caution, that I fear my Meaning may not have been exactly understood. In a private Letter, which I have since written to Mr. Wheler, I have been more explicit, and shall be obliged to him, if he will be pleased to lay before the Board, and record on their Proceedings, such Part of it as relates to the Subject.

I was made to understand, by a Letter which I received from Colonel Muir, and by distant Advances made to me after my first Arrival at this Place, that Madajee Scindia was very desirous of a Peace. His Wishes coinciding with those of our own Government, I sent Orders to Colonel Muir to negociate, and full Powers to conclude, a separate Peace with him; accompanied by Instructions for the Colonel's Guidance, in fixing the Conditions of it. As these appear to be the Orders on which a Treaty has since been prepared, I transmit a Copy of them enclosed for the Information of the Board, together with a Copy of my Credentials to Colonel Muir. They were both drawn up to go in the smallest Compass possible, on account of the Danger to the Passage of our Letters at that Period. Soon after I had dispatched these Orders, and before they could reach Colonel Muir, I received from him a Communication of his Correspondence with Scindia, with respect to the Conditions of a Peace; and was happy to find by it, that the Conditions to which Scindia would agree, were, except in very trivial Instances, the same as those which I had impowered

Colonel Muir to yield.

Gentlemen,

I have the Honour to transmit inclosed, for the Information of the Board, a Translation of the Proposals made to Colonel Muir by Scindia's Dewan, on the Part of his Master; a Copy of my Replies, and of a Letter which I wrote with them to Colonel Muir on the 11th ult. A Truce had been respectively agreed on between the Two Commanders, and my Instructions to Colonel Muir fortunately reached him before the limited Period of it was expired. I have been for some Time in hourly Expectation of hearing that the Treaty was concluded, having had the Satisfaction to learn from Colonel Muir, that neither the Arts of Cheyt Sing, nor the worst State of our Affairs in this Country, even the most exaggerated Account of them, appear to have affected the amicable Disposition of the Mahratta Chief; but as it will afford the Board Pleasure to know what Progress Colonel Muir has made, I have the Honour to subjoin an Extract of the last Letter which I received from him, under Date the 6th Instant .- " The Treaty is at last fairly made out, and is this Day transmitted to Scindia for his Approbation. To-morrow it will be returned, and if approved, " Captain Ford will be dispatched to his Camp to see his Signature and Seal affixed; after which Interim, I shall be able to write you fully on every Part of the important Charge intrusted to my Management."-To this Information I beg the Board's Permission to add an Extract of a private Letter received from Colonel Muir's Camp, of a still later Date. " Lessai, 11th October 1781. The Treaty is ready, and Ford is to set out this Morning for the Mahratta Camp to have it executed by the Putul, as he has already approved of the Articles in it."

The Board will observe in Sindia's Proposals for a separate Peace, that he promises his Interposition at Poona, for effecting a general Peace with the Mahratta State; and as in such Event it will be necessary to take some further Steps for securing Success to so desirable an Object, I shall soon have

Occasion to address the Board again on this important Subject.

A true Extract.

(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

To Edward Wheler, Efquire, &c. Council.

N°4. D.

I have the Honour to transmit to you Copies of my Instructions severally delivered to Mr. Anderson and Mr. Chapman; the former deputed to Madajee Sindia, the latter to Naypore. Both Sup. Sel. Com. Rep. II.

are so consonant to your Wishes, and to the Commands of our honourable Superiors, that they was need no Comment or Explanation; unless it shall appear, that the Mission of Mr. Chapman is rather than the Explanation is represented in the Explanation is rather than the Explanation is represented in the Expl ostensible than real, little being given him in Charge, but to preserve the Friendship unimpaired by tween the Government to which he is deputed and our's. In effect, the Advantages proposed by are rather contingent, than such as could be prescribed as determined Objects; an Attention was need fary to an ancient and approved Friendship of our Government, on the Occasion of our availing on selves of a different Influence. I have judged it necessary to provide for a new Channel of a Cong pondence with that Government itself, having lost that on which I had hitherto placed a confident and effectual Reliance, in the Dewan Dewargur Pundit. But my principal Hope from this Deputation that it may prove the Means of quickening the Conclusion of the Peace with the Mahratta State, making an Object of Competition to the Two most powerful Members of it. It is not the professed 0 ject of Mr. Chapman's public Credentials, and therefore not liable to any just Grounds of Jealousy Madajee Sindia; but from my Experience of the general Tenor of the Policy of the late Dewan, and the Veneration paid to his Judgment, especially by the Rajah himself, will continue to make the Rule of the present Administration, or whatever may decidedly succeed to his. I have no Doubt that either the Rajah will endeavour to counteract our Endeavours to obtain a Peace, that we may ultimately have Resource to him for affecting it; or that he will himself precipitate it, if he sees it likely to be accomplished by another, that he may have the sole Merit of it, and preserve his Consequence with both Pa ties, by having been the successful Mediator between us. You will observe, that I have sufficient guarded Mr. Chapman's Instructions against the Possibility of their clashing with Mr. Anderson's,

I am certain that Mr. Chapman will think it no Degradation to act under the Controll of Mr. A.

derson, for whose Abilities he entertains a very high and deserved Respect.

Mr. Anderson left Benares, to proceed on his Deputation, on the 5th of this Month, and Mc Chapman on the 17th: The former accompanied by his Brother, Lieutenant Anderson, whom I is pointed his Assistant, granting the Allowance usually annexed to such Office; and by Tuffuzal Hossis Couz, a Native of the first Abilities in Indostan, who had been employed by me under Major Palmer, dering his Deputation to the Rana of Ghode, and had rendered material Services to our Government and who I knew would be very useful to Mr. Anderson in his Negociations, from the Character whis he bears throughout the Country for his Integrity and Knowledge: His Salary I fixed at a Thousak Rupees per Month. Mr. Chapman is accompanied by Mr. John White, whom I have appoint his Assistant, with the same Allowance that is given to Lieutenant Anderson; and as the Services which he is employed is merely temporary, I should hope that the Offices which he holds in Calcum will not be considered as vacated by this Appointment. Mr. Anderson is authorized by me to drawing the same Allowances that were given to Colonel Upton, when appointed to the Court of Poona; and Mr. Chapman the same that are given to Mr. Anderson.

I request the Board will be pleased to communicate to Mr. Anderson any Orders which they have lately sent, or may hereaster send, to Brigadier General Goddard, that may be necessary for his has formation, or any Instructions given to our Resident at the Court of Hydrabad, respecting the Nazim's Mediation of Peace between us and the Marattas, that the whole Subject may be completely

before him.

Colonel Muir having been unable yet to furnish me with the Particulars of the late Negociation with Madajee Scindia, by Reason, as his last Letters mention, of the dangerous and continued Sickness of Captain Ford, to whom he had committed the Execution of that Business; and having transmitted to me the Persian Copy of the Treaty, I have the Honour to forward the same for your present in formation.

Chunarghurr, 25th Nov. 1781. I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) Warren Hastings

A true Copy.
(Signed) E, Ha

Hay,
Sub Secretary to the
Honourable Board.

Nº4. E.

Treaty concluded by Colonel Muir on the Part of the English Company, and Mah Rajah Subadar Madhe Row, on his own Part.

Mr. Warren Hastings, Governor General of Bengal, in virtue of the Power vested in him by the Governor General and Council of Bengal, having fully empowered Colonel Muir to settle a Treaty of Peace between the Mah Rajah and the Company, in this Manner, That whatever he may conclude on the Part of the Company, shall be binding on the said Governor General and Council; and the Mah Rajah and the Colonel being both desirous of a Peace, have concluded one on the following Terms.

Article 1st. Peace and Friendship being solidly established between both Parties, each will remain to their Agreement.

Article 2d. Within the Space of Eight Days from the sealing of the Treaty by both Parties, both

both Armies shall at one Time begin their March, Colonel Muir with his Camp shall return to the

Territory of the Nabob Vizier, and the Mah Rajah with his Army to his own Country. Article 3d. If it should be approved, the Mah Rajah will mediate a Peace with Hyder Ally Cawn and the Company, and also a Peace between the Peishwa and the Company: If Peace should take place in Consequence, it is well; if not, the English Gentlemen are left at Liberty to act as they

please, and the Mah Rajah will give no Interruption.

Article 4th. Colonel Muir restored to the Mah Rajah the Territories belonging to him on this Side of the Jumnah, of which the Company have possessed themselves, and the Mah Rajah agrees not to invade the Country of Lojender Rana Chitton Sing Bahadre, or Gwalior, which is now in his Possession, or the Territory of Maheel Ram Sing Jeyendre Bahadre, now also subject to him, provided he (the faid Rana) shall not behave improperly.

Article 5th. The Mah Rajah will restore Ram Chunder, Rajah of Chundery, now under the Protection of Colonel Muir, to his Government, and will make no Demand on him whatever; the Mah Rajah will take the Whole of the said Rajah's Country from his treacherous Dewan, Raudye Dehir, who rebelled against him, and will restore it all to him, except what has for a Length of Time

been subject to the Peishwa; the Mah Rajah will expel the said Raudye Dehir.

The above Articles are ratified by the Seals and Signature of Col. Muir on the Part of the Company, and the Mah Rajah on his own Part, on the 13th of October 1781, answering to the 24th of Showal 1195 Keyirah.

A true Copy of the Translation of the Persian Transcript, received by the Governor from Colonel Muir.

(Signed) E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

Nº 4. F.

To Mr. David Anderson.

Having already delegated to you by a formal Commission, the full Powers and Authority vested in me by the Governor General and Council, for the Purpose of negociating and finally concluding a Treaty of Peace and Alliance between the Company and the Maratta State, and repofing the firmest Reliance on your Abilities and Integrity, I recommend to your attentive Consideration and Observance the following Instructions, for the easier and more effectual Attainment of the great Object of your Deputation, and other Purposes dependant upon or connected with it.

The Peace lately concluded between our Government and Mahdajee Scindia, opens a fair Profpect for the Success of your Mission, by the Offer which that Chief has made to interpose his friendly Offices at Poona for an equitable Accommodation. The great Credit and Influence which Scindia possesses in the Maratta State, leaves no Room for Apprehension that his Endeavours will

prove ineffectual, if he exerts them fincerely and heartily.

It is therefore with a View to dispose him more strongly to our Interests, that I desire you to-repair to him, to give him the strongest Assurance of my personal Esteem and Friendship, and of my Desire to cultivate and improve the Connection which has lately been formed between us. The most effectual Means of accomplishing these Purposes, would be a personal Interview between Scindia and myself; and I defire that you will endeavour to draw from him his Sentiments concerning it, and advise it, if you find him disposed to it, but do not abruptly or formally demand it. Should he be equally inclined to meet me, you may propose Allahabad or Cawnpore, as the Rendezvous ; but if neither of those Places should suit his Convenience, I will go to Etawa, or any other Place on the Banks of the Jumna, that you may judge my Time will admit of. If Scindia should either decline an Interview altogether, or not afford you a proper Encouragement to recommend it, it must then rest entirely with you to effect my Views, which are as follows; first, obtain, through the Mediation of Scindia, and in Concert with his Agents, if he shall think proper to depute one for the Purpose, a Treaty of Peace and Alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Peishwa, against all common Enemies, but especially against Hyder Ally Cawn; or of Peace simply, on the Condition of reftoring all that we have acquired during the War, except Ahmedabad, and the Territory conquered for Futty Sing Guickwar.

We cannot totally abandon the Interests of Ragonaut Row; endeavour to obtain for him an

adequate Provision, on the Conditions prescribed in General Goddard's Instructions.

You may consent to yield what is ours, and what we can in Honour grant; but we will never fuffer our Treaties to be infringed, nor our Faith to be violated. You will of course be attentive to any Engagements subsisting between us and other Powers, in settling the Terms of Peace and Alliance with the Marattas. I except from this Precaution the Rana of Ghode, who has been guilty of the most flagrant Breach of Faith towards us, in every Instance, after a most faithful and scrupulous Performance of every Stipulation in his Favour by us, and after we have faved him and his Country from certain Destruction. Leave him to settle his own Affairs with the Marattas: Colonel Muir will give-you complete Intelligence concerning the Rana's Conduct, and from this you will judge whether he is worthy of being any longer confidered as our Ally.

Referve

Reserve Bassein if you can, even though it should be with the Concession of restoring all the Lands obtained by the Treaty with Colonel Upton, except Sassett, and the other ceded Islands, and the ceded Moiety of Baroach; but do not insist on the Reservation of Bassein, to the Hindrance of Peace. We want nothing from the Marattas but their Alliance against Hyder Ally Cawn, and that we dispense with, as the Effect of a positive Engagement to which they cannot perhaps in Decency agree, although they may be desirous of availing themselves of any Pretext which may lead to it without a direct Breach of their public Faith.

Be careful that your Engagements do not contain any Thing hostile to the Government of Berar,

or hurtful to our Connection with it.

Include Futty Sing Guickwar in the Peace, according to the Treaty concluded with him, of which you have a Copy.

Obtain the Exclusion of the French, and all other European Nations, from the Alliance, and from

the Ports and Dominions of the Marattas.

It must be a principal Object of your Attention to prevail upon the Maratta Government to invade the Dominions of Hyder Ally Cawn: They will not enter into public Engagements for that Purpose, as they are at present in Alliance with him; but Pretexts will not be wanting, when they

shall perceive the Facility of making Conquests upon him.

Endeavour to interest Scindia in all these Views with the Administration at Poona, and to engage him separately, or with Tuckoogee Holcar, into closer Connections with our Government by the Prospects of mutual Advantage. I leave a large Latitude in this Instruction to your Discretion. You know my Views, which are for present Peace and suture Security. Pursue and agree to whatever may promote these Views. Reject and shun whatever may obstruct them, and especially such as may draw us into a new Scene of Hostilities.

Wait upon Colonel Muir in his Camp at Etawa, before you proceed to Scindia, and obtain from him every Information and Advice which can be useful in your Negociations with that Chief.

Since your Departure, Raja Moodajee Boosla has requested, that a Gentleman in my Considence might attend him, as the Agent of our Government, at his Court; and I have given this Commission to Mr. Chapman. I send you a Copy of his Instructions. You will furnish him with such Communications and Orders from Time to Time, as you may judge will tend to promote the Success of your Negociations.

Benares, 4th November 1781. I am, &c. (Signed) Warren Hastings.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the

Honourable Board.

N°4. G.

To Charles Chapman, Esquire.

The Raja of Berar having expressed a Desire, that an English Gentleman in my Considence may be sent to his Court, I have thought proper to comply with his Request; and depute you thereto accordingly. Your Credentials are enclosed.

You are to confider the First Object of your Commission to be, to strengthen and encrease the Friendship and Alliance virtually subsisting between the Company and the Berar Government. You will be furnished by the Secretary at the Presidency with Copies of all the Papers that are material to your Information respecting the Relation in which the Two Governments stand to one another; and the Persian Translator has Orders to give you Copies of such Part of the Correspondence between them, as you may require.

Should any Circumstances occur that may present a favourable Opportunity to the Rajah to act offensively against Hyder Ally, and he or his Ministers should shew a Disposition to employ the Berar Forces in doing so, you will encourage it, and acquaint the Board with any reasonable Conditions on

which such Aid may be proffered.

The indecisive Conduct of the Berar Government, subsequent to its Offer of Mediation and Guarantee of a Peace between the Company and Maratta State, having thrown the Credit and Honour of such Interference into other Channels, you can now only accept of the Assistance which the Rajah's Instruction of the War, unless the other Members of the Maratta State should require of approve his Guarantee, of which you will be advised by Mr. Anderson: And in this, and on every other Occasion which may result from his Negociations, you will act conformably to his Advice and Requisition.

Should the Raja, as he declares his Intention to be, pay a Visit to Poona, and invite you to accompany him, you will comply with his Desire; but as Mr. Anderson has been deputed by this Government with full Powers to conclude a Treaty of Peace with the Maratta State, you are on no Account to enter upon any Negociation but at his express Requisition; and you are, in every Readerson and the state of the sta

to consider yourself as subordinate to him, and to promote the Object which he has been apted to accomplish.

this Qualification of your Powers, I know that I conform to your own Wishes; but should unforeseen Accident happen to Mr. Anderson, that will prevent him from being present at an unforeseen Accident Members of the Maratta State, or otherwise acting on the Orders given mbly of the efficient Members of the Maratta State, or otherwise acting on the Orders given and he shall write to you to that Essect, and you yourself be on the Spot, and find them distand to accommodate their Disputes with the Company, the Powers entrusted to Mr. Anderson are such Cases to devolve on you, and you will act in Conformity to his Instructions, a Copy of the is given to you enclosed, and to such further Instructions as he shall give you.

If John White is appointed your A sistant in this Deputation, and he and yourself are authorded to draw the fixed Allowances usually given to Persons employed in your respective Capacities.

I am, &c.

Benares, 12th November 1781.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the

Honourable Board.

To Edw! Wheler, Efquire, and Council.

Nº 5

Gentlemen,
The Mode of collecting the Customs on Merchandize passing through this Province, being atended with much Abuse, and the Rates unequal, being proportioned to the Load, not to the Value
of the Goods; I have issued Orders that the Customs shall be hereafter collected only at Three
Stations; namely, Mirzapore, Benares, and Gazipoor, by appointed Officers instead of Farmers,
and according to a new Table of Rates formed on the ordinary Prices of the Goods; the Duty to be
levied thereon at the Rate of 5 per Cent. and in One single Payment.

Enclosed are Copies of my Orders to the Rajah, and to the Resident, and of the Table of

Chunargur, 22d November 1781. Signed) Warren Hastings.

(Signed) Warren Haftings,

A true Copy.
(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

N. B. The Enclosures being merely official, and their Information only of local Use, are therefore omitted. They are also of considerable Bulk.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c. &c.

Nº 6.

Sir,
When I had last the Honour of seeing you, I more than than once urged my Reasons for thinking that the Rebellion of Raja Cheit Sing was but a Part of a larger and more extensive Plan, which was, by the good Fortune of your Arrival, prematurely brought forward before all the Parties to it were united and properly prepared for Action. In support of this Belief, and to prove that I am far from being single in the Espousal of it, I beg Leave to trouble you with some Extracts from the Letters I have received from Colonel Hannay, written from the Time of the first breaking out of the Rebellion, to my Return to Lucknow. His Situation for obtaining the Knowledge he imparts, his Experience, and his Judgment to guide what he advances, must make his Sentiments of Weight and Authenticity.

In his Letter of the 8th September from Fyzabad, scarcely Ten Days after he had set about obeying the Nabob Vizier's Orders to march with his Force to your Assistance, he writes, "That the whole Country on the East Side of the Gogra was in Arms and Rebellion; his own Troops deserting, and the single Companies scarcely able to join other Detachments; the Forts of Gurruckpore, Bilma, and Dumreagunge, taken from the Aumils by the Zemindars; and that even Hircarrahs cannot pass; so that all Communication of Intelligence from his other Detachments under Major McDonald, Captain Williams, and Lieutenant Gordon, was cut off and at an End." He adds, "This Town (Fyzabad) has more the Appearance of belonging to Cheit Sing than the Vizier. The Begums have placed Guards to prevent any of my People going to the Bazar in it. Within these sew Days Shaake Cawn, with near 1,000 Horse and Foot, has marched from hence to Benares (they were raised here) and I must confess, that for my own Part I have no Doubt but Juwâr Ally Khan and Béhar Ally Khan, through their Ag nts, have stirred up all the Disturbup. Sel. Com. Rep. II.

" bances which extend from hence to Powez and Azimgur. I have fent Hoolass Ray to the Begun " to enquire into the Reason of my People being prevented from going into the Town, Cheyt being suffered to raise Troops here, and why her Servants attempted to prevent my getting Boats " transport the Company's Guns and Horse from Amora? I have also defired that she will give !. ders for feizing the Family of Shaake Cawn (above mentioned); and when Hoolafs Roy returns 3 " will write you her Answer. In Kyrabad, Shylack, and all the Country on the West Side of "Gogra, between Fyzabad and Kyrabad Beid-amley, in Perfection; the Aumils flying before "Gongwars, and Cannon firing at all Hours. Cheyt Sing has fent Money to Futty Saw, Ghing "Roy, Ajectmul, Zalim Sing, and all the refractory Rajas, to enable them to raise Men.-Moment received Gordon's Account of the Lofs of his Detachment, which puts my March to you out of the Question. It happened by the Villainy of the Phousdar of Tanda, Shuming "Khan, a Cheelah of Bahar Ally Khan, who turned his Guns upon the Detachment; and a unfordable Nullah in Front, and many Thousands of Rajepouts, who had fought them all to Way from Chowra Gaut, made the Sepoys despair. Zalem Sing and Puttypaul Sing mean attack McDonald To-morrow with 2,100 Men. Behar Ally Khan deserves Death, as the Loss "Gordon's Detachment can only be imputed to him. His Cheelak would never have acted fo de ing a Part without Orders from him. Juwar Ally Khan, in the Choke of Fyzabad, asks en " Man who bears the Appearance of a Soldier, why he goes not to Cheit Sing for Service, " mention these Circumstances, that you may mention them to Mr. Hastings and the Nabob, at the necessary Steps be immediately taken to prevent what Delay will render a very sering "Matter. A few Days more will lead the Ferment which is here to Lucknow. If the Nabobia " fifts upon my proceeding, I must bring every Body with me, for whoever is left behind " be facrificed." On the 7th of September Captain Williams writes "Upon my Arrival here I found that Pani " Futty Saw's, Ghunoo Roy's, and Ajeelmull's People, had croffed to Manjowlay. They have be

" urged to this Step by Cheyt Sing, who has supplied them with a considerable Sum of Money, and more " mifed them great Sums, if they will put the whole Country into Confusion; 5,000 Men are on the opposite Side of the River ready to cross; Futty Saw has written to all his Adherents to be "Arms; Saadit Ally and the Begums are concerned deeply in the late Business," In a subsequent Letter, received immediately after the above, but without Date, Colonel Hannay fays: "I have " before told you how violently the Begum's People inflame the present Disturbances; and, in addition to this, the principal Zemindars and Rajahs have all Certificates, under the Seal of Cheyt Sin "that he will supply them with whatever Money they may require for subsisting all the Troops the " can raise. In a very short Time I apprehend the greatest Part of the Nabob's Dominions will be " in the State we are in here; and it is the general Belief of every Man in this Part of the Country " that the Conduct I have related is a concerted Plan for the Extirpation of the English. " be the Situation of the rest of the Nabob's Dominions I know not; but it is most certain, in " from Goonda to Manjee, and from Fyzabad to the Benares District, and across from the Gogran " the Ganges, the Country is in the utmost Ferment. Should the present Disturbances proceed from " a Plan of Policy, it will be concealed from you as much as possible, and therefore I take all possible " Means of communicating to you what I really know to be fact. I know not whether the Dawl " pass freely from you to Lucknow; but if they do not, and no Measure is immediately taken " to bring about Order, and draw the Troops together, we may be deprived of all possible Mean " of affifting one another, and the Army loft by detached Regiments. We have no Communication " with Bengal, and the Troops on this Side Benares are at prefent too much separated to yield at " another timely Affistance. I hope to God a sufficient Force is ordered for the Reduction of

In the next of the 13th he says, "It is impossible, in the general Insurrection which now reigns is most universally, for me to get the Force together the Nabob demanded, or to force my Ways you with a less. The greatest Anarchy prevails. The present Insurrection is said, and believed to be with an Intention to expel the English. I am compelled to give up all the Country below Goonda. Be upon your Guard against the Vizier, for there are many Circumstances to make the believe he means to espouse the Cause of Cheyt Sing; the Begums have almost themselves recruited for him."

" Cheyt Sing; for the People who are daily fent to him, Horse and Foot, from Fyzabad, and the

In his Letter of the 18th he says, "If you meet with but a Check at Benares, every Man in the Country is ready to fall upon your scattered Parties. The State of the Vizier's Dominions is a general beyond Description; the Insurrection is not partial, but generally spread throughout the Whole, though it rages most violently in the Mahls of Sultanpore, the Mahls from Fyzabad to the Benares Country, the Mahls on this (East) Side of the Gogra, and in Koonary, Kyrabad, and Sylack; and if I may trust to the Information I receive, it is already begun, and will soon rage as violently, in the Shajihempore, Rohilcund, Kosa, and the Douab. I have already and repeatedly informed you of the Dispositions of those in Power in Fyzabad, which has in fact beenone of the great Sources of the Insurrection, and the Place of all others in the Vizier's Dominions which has supplied Cheyt Sing with the greatest Number of Troops. The old Begum does, in the most open and violent Manner, support Cheyt Sing's Rebellion and the Insurrection; and the Nabobs Mother's accursed Eunuchs are not less industrious than those of the Burra Begum. Capital Escape amples of Jewâr Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan would, I am persuaded, have the very both amples of Jewâr Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan would, I am persuaded, have the very both amples of Jewâr Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan would, I am persuaded, have the very both amples of Jewâr Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan would, I am persuaded, have the very both amples of Jewâr Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan would, I am persuaded, have the very both amples of Jewâr Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan would, I am persuaded, have the very both amples of Jewâr Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan would, I am persuaded, have the very both amples of Jewâr Ally Khan and Behar Ally Khan would, I am persuaded, have the very both amples of Jewâr Ally Khan would, I am persuaded, have the very both amples of Jewâr Ally Khan would.

ENDIX, Nº 1.

Effect."-On the the 20th he fays, after re-stating his own imminent Danger, " I have already written you fo fully my Reasons of being convinced of the Treachery practised at Fyzabad, and which, I am afraid, extends to your Camp, that I need fay no more on the Subject;" and again mentions the general Infurrection. The Truth of these Positions I found most fully proved upon my Return, but observed in particular, that the most vigorous Efforts were limited to the Jaygurdars. amongst whom the Begums, Fyzullah Khan, and Lutteefeet Ally Khan, distinguished themselves. However, the Nabob's Return, the Victories gained by the Troops with you in the total Reduction of Cheyt Sing's Country, and the March of the Two Regiments from Cawnpore to our Affistance here, have unitedly contributed to restore Matters nearly to their usual Tranquillity. The Example most necessary to be made of the Two active and turbulent Eunuchs, mentioned by Colonel Hannay, remains yet to be done, as well as of a Villain now in Confinement, who had affembled 5,000 Gongwars for the avowed Purpose of rescuing Two principal State Prisoners from their Confinement with the Nabob, and, as it is univerfally believed, to make an Attempt upon the Treasury, for which he had fixed the Day of the Dussarah; but was most happily detected, seized only a Day before by the Vigilance of the Cutwal, and the Fact proved by Papers found in his House. Unless Spirits of this Sort be controuled, the worst of Consequences may be expected from the Neglect, should (which God avert!) any fresh Opportunities occur. I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lucknow, October 17th 1781.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,

Nath. Middleton.

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Board.

(Signed)

TRANSLATION of the Sunnud granted to Rajah Cheit Sing, for the Zemindary of Gauzy- No7. A. pore, Benares, &c.

Be it known to the Mutsidies in Office, present and to come, Cannoongoes, Mutchudums, Ryotts, Cultivators, to all the Inhabitants and People resident and belonging to Sircar Benares, Gauzypore, and Chunara, in the Soubah of Illahabad, That whereas by virtue of a Treaty with the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, concluded on the 20th Rubby ul Owal 1789 Hegree, or 21st May 1775, the Government and Sovereignty of the Sircars above-mentioned has been ceded to the Honourable East India Company, from the 4th of Jummaddy-ul-Owal 1189 Hegree, or 4th July 1775: The said East India Company therefore, in virtue of the Rights thereby obtained, do confirm unto Raja Cheit Sing the Zemindary, Aumerry, and Foujedarry of the faid Sircars, agreeably to the Zemmen, together with the Cutwallies of Juanpore and Benares, and the Mint of Benares, from the faid Date; whatever Gold and Silver shall be coined in the faid Mint, the said Raja shall coin conformably to his Mutchulcka. He is not to be in the smallest Particular remiss in the Observation and Execution of the several 6 Duties incumbent in him; he is to behave with Moderation and Kindness to the Ryotts and People, to promote the Cultivation, and Increase of Inhabitants, and Produce of the Lands, expelling Thieves, Nightly Affaulters, and Robbers, and so effectually punishing the Disturbers of the Peace, that no Trace of them may be seen; and he is to pay a Tribute of 23,40,249 Benares Mutchuldar Rupees, or 22,66,180 Calcutta Siccas, Annually to the Company's Treasury. Should he receive Orders to pay the above Revenue at Benares, he shall in that Case pay the Sum of 23,40,249 Benares Mutchlidar Rupees, each Rupee to weigh 10 Masha, and to contain Two Ruttec and Two Chowls of Alloy, and no more; should the Weight be less, or the Alloy more, he shall make up the Deficiency. Whenever the Money shall not be wanted at Benares, he is to remit the annual Amount of 23,66,180 of Sicca Rupees, punctually, agreeably to his Kists, and by Monthly Payments, at Calcutta; in consideration of which he shall be allowed a Deduction of Two per Cent. amounting in all to Sicca Rupees 44,434. 14. 5. Account of Hindownny or Exchange; which being deducted, the net Amount is 22,21,745. 1. 7. Sicca Rupees of Calcutta, which he is to pay at that Place. After the Settlement of Accounts at the End of the Year, he shall, in the customary Manner, receive Credit for his Payments; and he is by no Means to collect the prohibited Absaub of the Durgah of His Majesty. This Sunnud being granted, is to remain in force, and all former Sunnuds to become null and void. You, the Mutsuddies and Persons above-mentioned, are to regard the said Raja as truly and lawfully possessed of the Zemindary, Aumeeny, and Foujedarry of the above Sircars, and to acknowledge his Authority in the several Acts appertaining thereunto: Know, that we have here issued the most strict and positive Commands, and obey them accordingly.

Written on the 25th of Suffer 17 Sun, or 15th April 1776.

By the Governor General and Council. (Signed)

The Zimmeen and I required to a more and annual or rever av

The Office of the Zemindary of Sircar Benares, Gazypore, Chundara, and Cuttwally, the Duties, and the Mint in the Soubah of Illahabad, have been conferred upon the great Chief Raja Cheit Sing Behadre, also the Aumeene, and Fojedarry Mahals, 19; viz.

Sircar Benares. Chundara. Sircar Gazapore. Mahls of Jaimpore, comprehending Maul and Duties. Havily Mahd Abad Benares. The Caus Daums, or for supplying Cloathing to the King. Purgunna Bhadawy The Tallock of Sacramow in Chundar. Suktufgur. and the Fact property by Papets found in his Elgrafe and the Bidgeypore. Sikunderpore. Khereed Shadyabad. Tuppa Serringa. The Cuttwally and Duties of Benares, free. Dº of Jaunpore, Do The Mohal of the Mint of Benares, The Benares Mukeemi, or Brokerage. The Sungwuzzennee, or Stone Weighing of Benares, and the other Mahals. The Yautefauby, or Office of Matteeffub of Benares.

A true Copy.

(Signed) E. Hay,

> Sub Secretary to the Governor General and Council.

Nº 7. B.

COPY of a Pottah, granted to Cheyt Sing.

The Pottah, containing the under-written Stipulations, is granted unto Raja Chyte Sing Behader.

Sircar Benares, Gazepore, Chunar, and the Mahls of Sircar, of Jaunpore, comprehending the Mahal and Duties, Havily Mahomed Abaub Benares, the Khaus Daums, in Pergunna Bhaderry, Talook of Sunkeramon, in Purgunna Chunar, Suklesgurra, Bijeypore, Sircar Gauzypore, Purgunnah Sekunderpore, Khered Shady, Abaud Patna Serringa, including the Cutwally Duties of Juanpore and Benares, the Mint of Benares, the Mokumey Yalifaub, and Stone Weighing, both Maul and Duties; and the Duanna Dustoor, excepting the Narcar of Half the Jaghur of Bhadury, the exempted Jaghurs, and Aymu, which have been inferted for a Length of Time in the Accounts as Deductions: All the Articles of the Taheed are fettled upon you from the 4th of Jaumaudyul Awaul 1189 Hijeree, or the 4th of July 1775 English, at a Stipulation per Amount of 23,40,249 Mahider Benares Rupees, not short of the Weight of 10 Masha each, and not containing a greater Portion of Alloy than Two Ruttus and Two Beringi, agreeably to your Muchulka and Cabuleat. This Jam you will therefore pay. But should it not suit the Convenience of the Company to receive it at Benares, you are to pay it in Calcutta, in Sicca Rupees of Calcutta, amounting in which Specie to 22,66,180 Sicca Rupees. The Amount of the Hindooaum or Exchange allowed you, at the Rate of Two per Cent. is Rupees 44,434. 14. 5, which being deducted, the net Sum will be 22,21,745. 1. 15. Sicca Rupees of Calcutta. This you are to pay without the least Deduction or Depreciation whatever, in the Course of each Year, by monthly Payments, agreeably to your separate Kistbundy. This you are to pay without any Allowance for Seebundy; you will remit the Money

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PPENDIX, Nº 16

fuch Cafe pay is as Calcotta annualty, by monthly Payments, according to Killbundy, and conf. to the Puzel Zillor. Particulars in the Margin, the Sum being Calcutta Sicca Ropecs 22, 66, 1

cluding Nuzzooranna, &c. but deducting, on account of lived count or Exchange, a por I wo per Cent. which istiv; studing the Star ALUCLARS of the Tribute; being face, and as a law to the Conjunction of the Kernander to the Conjunction.

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Sub Secretary to the Governor General and Council.	_	1,20,00/ 12 =
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Written on the 26th of Suffer 17th Year, or 15th of April 1776.

a of the Honoraphe (Severage Caperal and Council, a

Resolved, That Pajah Cheyi Sing be a coop and A true Copy. Sing be shall be at the Health Share of the He

the release War, by the little and (Signed) regular Battalons of Sepoys, to be raised and mai formation of the Governor General is requested to write to him to that littled. General and Council.

COPY of a Letter from Raja Cheyt Sour, received goth July 1776. KUBBOOLYAT or Agreement executed by Raja Chite Sing, for the Zemindarry of Benares, &c. No 7. C.

Whereas a Treaty has been concluded between the English East India Company and the Nabob Asoph ul Dowla Chea Cawn Behadre, Huzzubber Jung, Nazim of the Soubah of Illahabad, under Date the 20th of Rubbee ul Awail 1189 Hegiree, or the 21st of May 1775 Christian, whereby the Sovereignty of the Sircars Benares, Gauzypore, Chunara, &c. hath been ceded to the English East India Company from the 4th of Jamady ul Awal 1189 Hegiree, or the 4th of July 1775 Christian; and the Company having granted the Zemindarry, the Aumeeny and the Foujedarry of the aforesaid Sircars, together with the Cutwallies of Benares and Guanpore, &c. the Mint of Benares, unto me from the above Date, I do hereby voluntarily consent and agree, under my Hand, that whatever Coins shall be struck in the said Mint, shall be conformably to a separate Obligation, which I have executed under Date the 25th of Zihiza, in the 17th Year of the Reign, and delivered to the Government for the Company. It shall be my Duty to do every Thing that may be needful and useful for the Interest and Security of the Country; to provide for the Welfare of the Inhabitants; to be attentive to the Increase of Cultivation, and Improvement of the Revenues; to use my Endeavours in such Manner to expel Robbers and Assassins, and to punish Offenders of every Kind, that not a Trace of them may be left; and pay the Annual Revenue of Government, being at Benares Matchledar Rupees of Benares 23,40,249, each Rupee to weigh no less than 10 Masha, and to contain no more Alloy than Two Ruttas and Two Chaul, any Deficiency of the Standard to be made good. If the Government shall not have Occasion to receive the same at Benares, I will in SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II.

A P P E NODVI X, I No 10

fuch Case pay it at Calcutta annually, by monthly Payments, according to Kistbundy, and conformably to the Fuzel Zillor. Particulars in the Margin, the Sum being Calcutta Sicca Rupees 22,66,180,in cluding Nuzzooranna, &c. but deducting, on account of Hyndooaum or Exchange, a Premium of Two per Cent. which Premium of Two per Cent. whole Sum, being Sicca Rupes 44,434. 14. 5. I will accordingly deduct from, remitting the Remainder to the Company's Trea. fury at Calcutta; so that, after the Deduction of Exchange, I shall pay Nett, and without further Deduction, into the Treasury at Calcutta, the Sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees 22,21,745 1. Is at the End of each Year. —After Payment of the same, and observing the Conditions agreed upon I shall receive a Release or Discharge in full; wherefore I have written the Agreement, to be adhered to accordingly.

In the Margin follows a Lift, dated 25th Suffer, 17th Sun, of the Monthly Installments, correl ponding with the 15th-April 1776 Christian. -- Sieca Seij Sieca -- Danie Seij Sieca

(Signed) By the Raja Altanyaw of Muliup mount Moraaud Barmio

> Seal of the Raja.

A frue Copy. (Signed)

Benaics Rupeca

34,402.12 ---

22,40,40

70,000

22,21,745 1 15

E. Hay, Makuma, &c. Sub Secretary to the Governor General and Council.

EXTRACT from the Secret Proceedings of the Honourable Governor General and Council, on the oth July 1778.

> Refolved, That Rajah Cheyt Sing be required in Form, to contribute his Share of the Burthen of the present War, by the Establishment of Three regular Battalions of Sepoys, to be raised and main tained at his Expence; and the Governor General is requested to write to him to that Effect.

COPY of a Letter from Raja Cheyt Sing; received 30th July 1778.

I have been honoured by the Receipt of your gracious Letter, communicating the Intelligence of a War having broke out between the Courts of Great Britain and France, and defiring me to take on myself a Share of the Burthen of Expence .- My Patron! I am the Servant of the Sircarwill write you more fully hereafter on all Occasions I am hopeful of your Highness's Favour and any of the Stream's Benarcs, Gauzypore, Chalaara, Sec. baths been cedes to the Inoqque ladia Company from the 4th of Jamady of Awar and Hegiree, or the 4th of July 1775 and the Company having granted the Zomind by the Ammeeny and the Foujedarry of

finefail Sircars, together with the Curwallies of Benarcs and Guannore, &c., the Mint of

one from the above Date, I do hereby voluntarily confint and agree, ender my Hand, EXTRACT from the Secret Proceedings of the Honourable Governor Gener on the 26th August 1779.

Resolved, That the Commander in Chief be requested to give Orders to Major Camac, or the Officer in Command of his Detachment, for the March of two Battalions of Sepoys to Benares, on the Requisition of Mr. Thomas Graham, the Resident there; and to remain at that Place for further Orders.

god. If the Government thall not have Occafion to receive the latter at Benarcs, I will in

Resolved, That the following Letter be written to Mr. Graham. in no crose falloy that Two Curtas and Two Chiral, any Debisency of the Standard to be

hard a clear as may bereatter be transmined to them. To Mr. Thomas Graham, Resident at Benares.

Englisher with Stations nested to Benams, to march intendiately to that Place, and wait such

We have received your Letters of the 16th Instant, acquainting us that Raja Cheyt Sing had declined to pay the Five Lacks of Rupees which we required of him, as his Proportion of the Ex-

pences of the War for the current Year.

Having judged it necessary to make this Claim, which was suggested to us by the Urgency of the Cafe, we cannot admit of any Plea which the Raja may urge to exempt him from it: Orders have therefore been sent to Major Camac, or the Officer in Command of his Detachment, to march to Benares, mmediately on your Requisition, with Two Battalions of Sepoys, and to wait our further Orders at that Place. We have thought this Step necessary, for the Purpose of compelling the Rajah to pay the Quota required of him, in case of Necessity; and we desire that you repeat your Demand, and infift on his Compliance. If the Rajah should still continue to object to your Claim, and refuse Payment, you are to require the Officer in Command of the Detachment to march immediately, in conformity to our Orders, and advise us of your Proceeding: We hope, however, that you will not be reduced to proceed to this Extremity, as it would oblige us to encrease our Demands on the Rajah, by exacting from him the whole Expence of the Detachment from the Day of its March, in Addition to our original Claim.

We are, &c.

COPY of a Letter from Rajah Cheyt Sing; received 27th August 1779.

Nº 4.

I have been honoured with your Letter, calling on me for the Payment of 5 Lacks of Rupees, on account of the Expense of the War for the present Year; and understand its Contents.

My Situation is well known to you; and I affure you, without Referve, that I have no Ability left, nor is there any Mode of Relief for me but in the Exertion of your Favour .- I am fully convinced that it is your Desire, who are my Master, to support me, your Servant; and last Year you directed Shiek Ally Nucky, that I should, by any Means, by disposing of my Effects, or by borrowing, make this One Payment, and I should not be called on in future; and that you would take every Means for my Advantage and Support.

I accordingly put in Practice every Method in my Power, and by Loans made good the Requisition. It is now absolutely out of my Power to raise the Sum required; and I am therefore hopeful that you will be kindly pleased to excuse me the Five Lacks now demanded; and that nothing may be demanded of me beyond the Amount expressed in the Pottah, which, through your

Favour, I obtained from the Honourable English Company.

This Raje and Zemindary, and my Dignity, are the Gifts of your Highness; I have judged it necessary to represent to you my Inability and helpless State.

COPY of a Letter from Rajah Cheyt Sing; received the 21st August 1780.

N° 5 and

I have been honoured by your Orders, directing me to pay Five Lacks of Sicca Machlydar Rupees to Mr. Fowke, for the War, which still continues; and although my distressed Situation must be known to you from other Quarters; notwithstanding I have been afraid to represent it to Supposed to have you myself, that I have sold my House, and borrowed Sums of Money, from which I am not yet when the Catareleased; yet in Obedience to your Orders, I have paid One Lack of Rupees out of the Five Lacks Appendix was to Mr. Fowke, and should pay the other Four in Three Months. I request you will fend Direc- written. tions to that Gentleman to allow me that Time, and it shall be punctually paid at the End of that Term. You yourself much be convinced that I have no Abilities or Resources left.

EXTRACT from the Public Proceedings, from the 26th October 1780.

COPY of a Letter to General Giles Stibbert, Commander in Chief, &c.

Nº 7.

Sir, Having had late Occasion to be much disfatisfied with the Conduct of the Rajah of Benares towards this Government, in withholding the Payment of the Amount due from him as his Subfidy, we think it necessary to direct, and do direct you to issue Orders to the Commanding Officers of the Battalions

APPENDIX, Nº T.

Battalions at the Stations nearest to Benares, to march immediately to that Place, and wait such further Orders as may hereafter be transmitted to them.

We are, &c.

asserted your letters of the rotal labor beviater

EXTRACT from the Secret Proceedings of the Honourable Governor General and Council Nº 8. on the 2d November 1780.

Agreed, That the Governor General be requested to write to the Nabob Vizier, recommending to him to require from Fyzoola Cawn the Quota of Troops stipulated by Treaty to be furnished by the latter for his Service, being 5,000 Horse, to be put under the immediate Command of Lieute.

nant Colonel Muir, commanding at Futtighur. Agreed also, That the Governor General be requested to write to the Raja of Benares, requiring him to furnish such Part of the Cavalry entertained in his Service as he can spare for the Service of this Government, and to inform him what Number he can supply; that a Letter be written to Mr. Francis Fowke, directing him to make the same Requisition of the Raja; and at the same Time, to obviate any Jealousy which the Raja may conceive, that this may be converted to a per. manent Imposition upon him, by affuring him, that the Board will require the Services of these Forces no longer than while the present War lasts, after which they will be returned.

N° 9.

To Major William Popham, commanding a Detachment at Benares.

Benares, 5th August 1781. Having instructed Mr. Markham, the Resident at this Place, to arrest the Person of Rajah Cheyt Sing, I defire you will order Two Companies of Sepoys from your Detachment, to hold themfelves in Readiness to march at a Moment's Warning, on Mr. Markham's Requisition, for the Purpose of affisting and supporting him in the Execution of my Instructions.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

Warren Hastings.

Nº 10. To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. Sir,

gare I send out to tue some firm the county but a ment

Accompanying I have the Honour to fend you a Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Miffing, at the Affair of the 16th Instant.

I have the Honour to be, with the highest Regard,

of accompliance of clears are evad for the second as a second radio captures of race tow to a country of the second property of the second property of the country of the country of the second property of the second propert

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MINE THE STATE OF STA

tant to Sant ser its bing with results and that it has been been been as the section of

Benares, 18th August 1781.

Your most obedient, very humble, and devoted Servant, W^m Popham.

7 9 M

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of a Detachment on Service at Benares, from the Troops encamped at Mirzapore, commanded by Major William Popham, 16th August 1781.

Nº 11.

	Lieutenants killed.		Subadars.		Jemmadars.		Havildars and Naibs.		Drummers and Fifers.							
	The 35th Regiment.	Killed.	Wounded.	Miffing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Miffing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Miffing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Miffing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Miffing.
Ist Battalion —	Arch. Scott	-	1	_	1	-	-	2	7	_	-	1	-	38	33	-
2d Battalion -	Jerem ^h Symes —	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	10	1	-	2	-	33	48	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total -	2	1	2	-	2	_	-	4	17	1	-	3	-	71	81	-
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

RETURN of the Killed and Wounded of the Resident's Body Guard, at Benares, of the 16th of August 1781, commanded by Lieutenant John Stalker.

Killed -	- 1 Lieutenant.	I Subadar.	20 Sepoys.	Total 22
Wounded -		- 1 Havildar.	9 Sepoys,	10
	and the second second second second second			
Total -	1	I I	29	22

ABSTRACT of the foregoing Returns,

		1st Battalion.		2d B	attalion.	Body	Guard.		Killed.	
		Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.		Killed.	Wounded.
Lieutenants	_	I	-	1	_	\ 1	_	Total.	3	_
Subadars	_	-	1	I	1	1	-	-	3	1
Jematdars	-	1	-	I	_	_	_	-	2	_
Havildars		1	3	2	_	_	1	-	3	4
Naicks -	-	1	4	ı	_	_	_ `	_	2	4
Drummers	-	-	1	_	1	- <u> </u>	_	_		2
Fifers -	-	_	-	_	1	_	_	_		1
Sepoys —	-	38	33	33	48	20	9	-	91	90
		42	42	39	51	22	10	_	104	102

Sup. SEL. COM. REP. II.

The

No 12. The following is the SUBSTANCE of an ORDER written, but not delivered, though verbally notified to Major Popham, on the 19th August 1781:

To take the Command of a Detachment to be immediately formed, and of which his own Regiment was to compose a Part, and was on the Spot, for the Purposes of reducing the Zemindary of Benares, which was in a State of general Revolt under the Rajah Cheyt Sing, to Obedience; for restoring Peace, Order, and Security to the Country; and for granting Pardons to such Persons as should return to their Duty and make Submission to Government, with the Exception of Rajah Cheyt Sing and his Brother Sujan Sing.

These Orders, or rather Instructions, also enumerated the Corps of which the Detachment was to consist, and authorized Major Popham to raise and form a Corps of Goolundauze for the Duty of the Train.

Major Popham was left at full Discretion in the Conduct of his Military Operations, for obtaining the Object above expressed.

These Instructions were left behind in the Confusion of the Retreat from Benares, and never recovered.

W^m Palmer, Military Secretary.

Nº 13.

LIST of English Gentlemen at Benares, the 21st August 1781.

The Governor General.

Mr. Sulivan,
Mr. David Anderson,
Mr. Richard Sumner,
Mr. Richard Johnson,
Mr. Charles Chapman,
Mr. Edward Hay,
Mr. G. F. Grand,
Mr. W^m Markham,
Mr. Edward Colebrooke,

Major William Palmer,
Captain Tho' Hogan,
Lieut. Samuel Turner,
Lieut. James Anderson,

Staff of the Governor General.

Major White, Major Clark, Major Gardiner,

on a Visit to Benares.

Mr. Totty,

Surgeon to the Residency.

Mr. Thompson, Mr. Bowers,

Mr. Hodges,

in the Governor General's Family.

Mr. Barnet,

an Inhabitant at Benares,

Major William Popham, Captain Jonathan Scott, Lieutenants Hamilton, Burel

Burel,
Malcolm,
Macleod,
Wade,
Calcraft,
D'Esterre,
Evelyn,
Campbell,

Military Officers on actual Service.

on the Way to Cawnpore, fince appointed to Major Popham's Detachment.

Lieut. Fireworkers, Grand and Sand, Surgeon, and Enfign Laird,

N. B. All the Gentlemen of this Catalogue accompanied the Governor General to Chunar, except Mr. Barnet.

GENERAL

GENERAL ORDERS.

asyr forgot, into regenal

Nº 14.

Chunagur, 22d August 1781.

Major William Popham is appointed to the Command of the whole Detachment at Chunagur.

Chunagur, 23d August 1781.

N° 15:

To the Nabob Vizier.

Your Excellency will have heard from Report, the rebellious and treacherous Conduct of Cheyting, which has delayed for a few Days my Departure towards Lucknow; and I am now arrived at hunagur, where I shall remain some Time, to punish this Treachery and Rebellion, which has iginated from his own wicked Disposition. Your Excellency will therefore be pleased to return to ucknow; and as the sole Object of my Journey from Calcutta to this Quarter was to have an Intriew with your Excellency, by the Blessing of God having shortly punished, in an exemplary lanner, this Rebel, I shall be made happy by meeting with your Excellency, who in the mean hile must not suffer any Apprehensions or Doubts to exist respecting this Business.

As in this Time of Necessity Troops were wanted here, and our Concerns are the same, I have herefore written to Lieutenant Polhill, who is with some Companies of your Excellency's Sepoys Illahabad, to come to this Place, and have promised him to acquaint you with it; assuring him, hat your Excellency will approve of his coming here.

(Signed) Warren Haftings.

To Major Moses Crawford, or Officer commanding the Detachment on its March from Dinapore to Benares.

Nº 16.

Having ordered Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty to fend the Regiment of Sepoys directly to Benares, from the respective Stations of the Two Battalions, I now direct, if the Two Divisions should have marched separately, that on Receipt hereof you take Measures for effecting their Junction, whether they may be on the same or opposite Sides of the River, and proceed together the Remainder of your Route, which you will direct to this Place, instead of Benares, as at first directed. You will pursue your March on whichever Side of the River you may judge most safe and expeditious for reaching this Destination; and will be careful to guard against a Surprize, and not suffer your March to be delayed by any Object but your own Security and Desence.

Chunagur, 23d August 1781. I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, Warren Hastings.

Chunagur, 23d August 1781.

Nº 17.

To Mr. Nathaniel Middleton, Collector, &c. Lucknow.

Immediately upon Receipt of this Letter, you will be pleased to pack up and dispatch One Lack of Rupees in Silver, to be delivered here to the Commanding Officer of this Place. Should you not posses a Sum equal to this Amount in your Treasury, you will be pleased to exert every Means in your Power to raise it upon your own Credit, or otherwise; and when prepared, put it in charge of the Officer commanding the Regiment of Sepoys, which I lately ordered from Cawnpore to Lucknow. He is directed to escort the Treasure with his whole Force to this Place.

You will further be pleased, immediately on Receipt of this, to send an Agent to Allahabad, with Directions to purchase Grain to such Amount as he may be able to dispatch by Water from thence to this Fortress, for the Use of the Troops encamped near it.

You will also, as soon as possible, acquaint the Nabob Vizier, that instead of meeting him upon the Road from Lucknow to Benares, I now intend meeting him at Lucknow; and that I consequently request he will immediately return to that Place, and there wait my Arrival.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours, &c. &c.

Warren Hastings.

Chunagur, 25th August 1781.

To Colonel James Morgan.

I am at Chunar; fend a Regiment of Sepoys to this Place instantly, with 30 Artillery Men, Of ficers in Proportion, and one of Experience to command them; by Water if you can. Send Grain; a strong Escort with it. I have written many Letters to you; -be expeditious.

I am, Sir, Your obedient humble Servant, Warren Hastings;

Benares, 16th August 1781.

To Lieutenant Colonel Blair, or in his Absence the Senior Officer at Chunargur.

Sir

I request that you will give immediate Orders for a compleat Battalion of Sepays, from the Gar. rison at Chunargur, to march without Loss of Time to Ramnagur, where the Commanding Officer will receive my further Instructions.

As I understand that the Regiment of Sepoys at Chunar is deficient in Arms, I request you will please to compleat the Battalion ordered for this Service with Arms from the Magazine, and a

Quantity of spare Ammunition.

You will also please to order the Guards from the 11th Regiment to be relieved immediately, that it may proceed compleat in Number. Captain Blair, who is here, has my Orders to return immediately to Chunar, and take Charge of the Detachment for Ramnagur, to which I hope you will have m Objection.

> I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, Warren Hastings.

Nº 20.

Benares, 16th August 1781. 10 o'Clock P. M.

To Captain Mayaffre, or Officer commanding a Detachment at Mirzapore.

I desire that on Receipt hereof you will march the Detachment now at Mirzapore, by the Route of Chunargur, to Ramnagur. To avoid Delay, it will be best to embark your Guns and Stores at Mirzapore for Chunargur, where you may disembark them, and bring such as are necessary for immediate Service with your Detachment by Land.

If you should overtake a Party of Sepoys detached from the Garrison of Chunar, you will join

them, and take Command of the Two Detachments until you receive further Orders.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, Warren Hastings.

Nº 21.

Benares, 16th August 1781. 9 o'Clock P. M.

To Captain Blair, commanding a Detachment.

Sir, The Rajah having made his Escape from hence, is still at Ramnagur, with all his People in Arms, as I am informed. You will therefore be upon your Guard, and diligent to prevent a Surprize or Attack in such a Situation as might give an Advantage over you. You will not proceed to the Town of Ramnagur, as at first directed, but halt, upon the Receipt of this, at such a Distance, and in such a Situation, as you may judge will afford you Security, until you receive further Orders from

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, Warren Hastings.

Camp

Camp near Mirzapore, 17th August 1781. Half past 11 A. M.

a Poundary dec. 24, 3.5 being any with all executions

Low see the see the very Neighbourhood, and some the start

Nº 22.

Honourable Sir,

1 have this Instant received the Honour of your Commands of Yesterday's Date, from Benares;
and conformable thereto shall, with the utmost Expedition, march the Detachment under my Command by the Route of Chunargur to Ramnagur, observing your Directions in every Respect, and otherwise acting to the best of my Judgment for the Good of the Service.

I have the Honour to be, Honourable Sir,

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. Benares. With the greatest Respect,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
James Mayaffre, Captain.

Benares, 18th August 1781. 8 o'Clock P. M.

Nº 23.

To Captain Thomas Blair.

Sir,
The Governor directs you to keep in your present Situation until you receive further Orders from him, and that you will take Care that your Out Posts be alert, in case of an Attack from the Enemy.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,
W^m. Palmer,
Military Secretary.

Benares, 18th August 1781.

N° 24.

To Lieutenant Colonel Blair, commanding at Chunargur.

Sir,

I have received Two Letters from you, dated Yesterday and To-day.

I have provided a Sum of Money for Captain Blair, and will take instant Means for furnishing you with a Sum for the Remainder of your Garrison.

I recommend to you to guard against a Surprize. I do not apprehend that the Rajah will attempt an open Attack upon the Fort or Town, nor is it at present necessary to lay in any Store of Provisions.

I request that you will send me a Return of the Troops under your Command, including Captain Blair's Battalion, and an Account of the Arrears of Pay due to them; and as it may become necessary to make a Provision of Victualling Stores for the Fort, I wish you to furnish me with a List of such Articles, and the Quantities of each, as you shall judge to be necessary.

am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
Warren Hastings.

Benares, 19th August 1781.

N 25

To Captain Thomas Blair.

On Receipt of this, it is my Order that you do immediately move your Detachment towards Ramnagur; and if you shall receive Intelligence from Baboo Ossing, which you will know to be authentic by comparing with the Impression of his Seal which I send you herewith, or if he shall in Person give you Intelligence, that you may enter the Town in Safety, and proceed to take Possession of the Palace, you will advance and take Possession, using every Precaution to avoid a Surprize. But unless you shall receive such Intelligence from him, or if you shall at the same Time have any Grounds to expect an Opposition, you will in either Case halt, and encamp in some open and secure Place without the Town; but on no Account enter it, unless you have every such Assurance as your own Judgment can rely upon, added to the Information of Baboo Ossin Sing as above-mentioned, that you may proceed without Hazard of Hostilities, which it is my particular Desire to avoid, as the Sup. Sel. Com. Rep. II.

Rana and her Family are situated in the Neighbourhood, and must be exposed to the Consequences of it.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Warren Hastings.

Nº 26.

To Captain Blair.

Benares, 19th August 1781.

News is arrived that 2,000 Men belonging to Ram Judan Sing, had taken Possession of the Fort of Ramnagur; you are therefore desired to be on your Guard against Surprize.

I am, &c.

Warren Haftings,

Nº 27.

Benares, 20th August 1781.

To Lieutenant Colonel Blair, commanding at Chunar.

Sir,
On Receipt of this you will please to order Four Six Pounders, from the Sixteen which were intended for Colonel Cummings, with Two Tumbrils of Ammunition; also the Ten and Eight Inch Mortars, accompanied by One hundred Shells for each, and double the Number of Fuzees, with the necessary Powder for that Number of Shells. These are to come by Water to Chuta Mirzapore, where the Troops are now under the Command of Captain Mayaffre.

Should the Mortars and their Apparatus not be ready to proceed immediately, they are not to pre-

vent the Six Pounders, &c. &c, &c. being fent with all Expedition.

See the risk of a sentent that a property of

I am, &c.

Warren Hastings,

Nº 28.

Benares, 20th August 1781.

To Lieutenant Colonel Blair, commanding at Chunar.

p: 03

I request that you will use your best Endeavours to obtain Intelligence of any Party of the Raja's Troops at Pateeta, or other Places at no greater Distance from Chunar; and if you should judge it practicable and safe, attempt to surprize and defeat them by a Party from your Garrison. A successful Attack, though trisling in itself, might produce favourable Consequences; but I would not have it made at any Risque of Miscarriage, and still less if there was the smallest Probability of Missortune. I would be understood only to recommend the Matter to your Consideration. The Decision must be lest to your own Judgment, formed upon an intimate Knowledge of all Circumstances.

A Budjerow having been stopped and plundered, and an European and several Dandies belonging to it murdered, by the Rajah's People at Ramnagur, you will be pleased to give Orders for preventing all Boats whatever passing the Limits of your Garrison, either up or down the River.

I am, Sir, &c.

Warren Haftings.

Nº 29.

Benares, 20th August 1781.

To Major Eaton, commanding at Buxar.

p: 04

As it is apprehended that Raja Cheyt Sing's People, in the present State of Disobedience to Government, may seize and plunder any Boats which may come into his Districts, I desire you will not allow any Boats coming the River to pass your Station.

I am, &c.

Warren Hastings.

Benares,

3

APPENDIX, Ni

Benares, 20th August 1781.

Nº 30.

To Captain Thomas Blair.

Sir,
Various Accounts are arrived here of an Action between you and the Rajah's Troops. As there is
no Occasion for you to risque a Missortune whilst a Reinforcement is so near you, the Governor
General orders that you remain on the desensive until joined by Captain Mayaffre.

I am, &c.

Wm Palmer,

Military Secretary.

Benares, 20th August 1781. Half past 9 o'Clock. No 31;

To Lieutenant Colonel Blair, commanding at Chunar.

Sir,
I desire you will order the Battalion of Sepoys now at Chunar to cross the River there, and march directly to this Place: You will please to furnish them with as much Ammunition as the Men's Pouches will contain.

I conclude that Captain Mayaffre's and Captain Blair's Corps have retreated to Chunar, as I have certain Intelligence of that Detachment being worsted in an Action with the Rajah's Troops. In this Case you will be able to spare me the whole Battalion, without leaving the Fort in any Danger; but at any Rate send me as many Troops as you possibly can spare.

I am, &c. Warren Haftings.

Chunar Ghur, 17th August 1781. No 321

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir Your Letter of the 16th Instant at 9 o'Clock P. M. I received this Morning. I deferred answering it till such Time as my Battalion was furnished with new Arms, &c. from the Magazine in this Garrison, which I have the Pleasure to acquaint you was accomplished about Eleven o'Clock. I shall march out of the Garrison at Two o'Clock in the Asternoon, and encamp on the most convenient Spot between this and the Town of Ramnagur.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Thomas Blair:

Camp near Mirzapore, 18th August 1781.

Nº 33.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

I herewith send you a Return of the Battalion under my Command. I take the Liberty to mention to you, that about 2 o'Clock this Morning several Elephants and a Guard of Horsemen passed near my Camp, on their Way to Lutteespore, the Fort in which Rajah Cheyt Sing is at present. My Hircarrahs acquaint me, the Elephants were loaded with the most valuable Things the Rajah left behind him at Ramnagur. The Road to Lutteespore is very near my present Encampment, and the Whole of this Morning several small Parties of Horsemen, Peons, and Hackries, have passed, said to belong to the different People who are joining the Rajah.

I have the Honour to be, &c Thomas Blair,

Captain.

Camp

Nº 34.

Camp near Mirzapore, 19th August 1781.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

I wrote you of my Arrival on the 17th Instant in the Evening, and Yesterday Morning I enclosed you a Return of my Battalion. As the Hircarrahs have not yet returned, I am doubtful of their having been able to reach you. Ram Jouaan, a Servant of the Rajah Cheyt Sing, is about Three Coss from me, with something more than 2,000 Men and 4 Guns. I was informed of his intending me a Visit last Night: I was perfectly ready, and in Hopes of being able to have given a good Account of him and his Guns. A Party of his Horse came to a Village distant about Two Miles, and went off. This Morning One Howder Elephant, and less than 200 Horsemen, tolerably well mounted and armed, marched past in Front, distant about One and a Half Miles. I understand that the Town of Ramnagur is without Troops, and not more than 250 or 300 Men in the Rajah's House. Troops from the different Pergunnahs are joining Cheyt Sing at Lutteespoor; he has formed a Camp on this Side of it, about Five Coss from me. I shall be glad to receive your further Orders.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Tho Blair.

Nº 35.

Camp near Mirzapore, 19th August 1781.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

I am just now favoured with your Letter of this Date. From the Rajah's Troops being very near me, and passing some Part of them in my Sight, I have since Yesterday Evening taken Post in a Tope, which I have no Doubt of being able to defend against considerable Numbers. I beg you will be pleased to acquaint me whether I may attack any Parties of the Rajah's Troops which are passing near my Encampment. My Hircarrahs acquaint, that Ram Jouaan Sing is at Pateeta; that Callunder Sing, Nuncoo Sing, and Ball Kissen Hassarie, are in the Fort of Ramnagur, with their People, to the Number of 12 or 1,500 Men of various Kinds.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) Tho Blair.

N° 36.

Camp near Mirzapore, 19th August 1781, 4 o'Clock Afternoon.

To Major William Palmer, Military Secretary to the Honourable Governor General.

02

Your Letter of the 18th Instant at 8 P. M. was delivered to me about 12 o'Clock this Morning. I am much concerned that my Orders were so positive against proceeding to Ramnagur, as I have no Doubt but I should have been able to take Possession of it with very little Loss, if the Information I had was good, which I have Reason to think was to be depended on. About 10 o'Clock this Morning I was under Arms, and continued so till One, my Hircarrahs having brought me Insormation of the March of the Rajah's Troops from Addilkahaut: They were in Sight soon after. Some Horsemen advanced very near my most distant Centries, and went off; the Whole of the Enemy moved more to the Right, and passed my Front within a Mile. I at first expected his whole Force; but from my own Observations I think they may be 600 Cavalry, not very good, 2 Guns, 200 Sepoys, Matchlock Men, and some Peons. They would arrive at Ramnagur before 12 o'Clock.

Matchlock Men, and some Peons. They would arrive at Ramnagur before 12 o'Clock.

I have since been informed that the Rajah would march from Lutteefpoor about 12 o'Clock for Ramnagur: If he does, I expect him to pass me about 6 o'Clock this Evening, before which Time I shall be under Arms.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) Tho Blair.

20th August 1781.

Nº 37.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire.

Sir,
I have just received your Letter with Offaun Sing's Seal. Captain Mayaffre joined me last Night. This Morning he marched to the Attack of Ramnagur, was opposed at his Entrance, obliged to retreat after considerable Loss. Captains Mayaffre and Doxat are killed; several Europeans; the Numbers of Sepoys killed and wounded are very considerable. After some Time we were with Difficulty able to reach the River, where we are surrounded; at present I cannot say what will be the Fate of the rest. Captain Sparks commands.

I have the Honour to be, &c. (Signed) Tho Blair.

ston what attended too, who wanted I indeflanding, committed

(o.B.ica)

Chunargur, 20th August 1781. past 7 P. M. Nº 38.

No WI.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire.

Sir,

I am just going to dispatch the Arms, under an Escort of about 100 Invalid Sepoys, Officers and Sepoys, by Land (for there was no Possibility of sending them by Water) when I received Information that there is a large Body of the Rajah's Troops on the opposite Side of the River, as also that Captain Mayaffre's Detachment has been repulsed: I therefore think it unsafe that they should move from this until I have your further Orders.

I have the Honour to be, &c. (Signed) W^m Blair,

Colonel, commanding at Chunargur.

Chunar, 21st August 1781. Half past 6 A. M.

Nº 39

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire.

As you feem to be unacquainted with the Misfortune that has happened to Captain Mayaffre's Detachment, as late as 9 o'Clock last Night, by the Two Letters which I have received of that Date, I am forry to inform you, that they were beat out of the Town of Ramnagur with a very considerable Loss; Two Officers killed, Three wounded, Two Field Pieces and a Howitz lost. The Enemy pursued the Detachment as far as Chuta Mirzapore, and they arrived within Two Miles of this Fort last Night about 9 o'Clock. It has been a most unfortunate Business, and more rash and inconsiderate than any Thing I ever heard. Captain Blair, whom I have seen, says he told Captain Mayaffre every Thing that happened. If an Opportunity should offer of attacking any Parties of the Rajah's Force about the Distance of Pateeta, I will endeavour to surprize and defeat them; but I must proceed with great Caution, as the Enemy is at present slushed with Success, and the Battalion in Garrison is mostly composed of raw, undisciplined Men, who never fired a Shot. They have not less at this Time than 4,000 fighting Men at and about Pateeta. I have this Moment received your Letter at Half past Nine o'Clock, and shall dispatch the Battalion immediately, agreeable to your Orders.

I am, &c. (Signed) W^m Blair.

Purport of a Letter written by Raja Cheyt Sing to the Governor General at Benares, and intended to have been delivered on the Evening of the 21st of August, but not delivered.—
This Draft of it was fince made by Abdoola Beg, the Rajah's Vackeel, from his own Recollection of it, and delivered under his Seal to the Governor General.

I am with Heart and Soul the devoted Servant of the Sircar; nor have I, within my own Know-ledge, committed any Fault: For Example, the Guard which came from the Sirkar, to that too I yielded, nor deviated in the Breadth of an Hair from Obedience and Submission to Authority.

Sup. Sel. Com. Rep. II.

Nº 40.

a1.9:51.

In the mean Time, Chytam Chobdar came, and uttering improper Language, for that Cause the Men who attended me, who wanted Understanding, committed War and Bloodshed. At that Time I, through Fear of my Life and Honour, withdrew myself aside. Now also I have the Hope in your Favour and Mercy, that the Fault of your Servant may be pardoned, and that he may be honoured from the Presence, and all that I represented in the Pinnace, I am ready to act conformably thereto.

Abdoolla Beg.

Nº 41.

Buxar, 19th August 1781.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

Sir,
On the 19th I was acquainted by the Dawk Hircarrah, that Cheyt Sing's Country was in Arms, that the Dawks are obstructed; and a Rumour also prevails here, that an Action happened at Be. nares between our Troops and Cheyt Sing's; and as no Dawk has arrived here from Benares the last Three Days, I am led to believe there is some Foundation for such Report: But as I have no further Advices that can be relied on, I am at a Loss how to conduct myself. I know not whether I should interfere to prevent his Subjects in my Neighbourhood assembling, for fear of offending against your Inclination, and being considered as the first Aggressor. I shall be happy if you will favour me with your Commands, which I shall be always proud to obey.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Isaac Eaton.

N° 42. Substance of a Letter from Hurry Bedder, Nephew of Beneram Pundit, to Beneram Pundit; received at Chunar the 24th August 1781.

Lalla Buchorage and Cushmeeree Mull are ready, and will assist to the utmost of their Ability: They require an Invitation from the Governor General, and will accompany Hyder Beg Cawn. I have the Lack ready to give it to Cantoo, but he is concealed. Lalla will accompany Hyder Beg Cawn, and carry the Money which he promises: I will come too and bring our Lack. Moonshee Shereut Oola Cawn went Yesterday early to the Nabob. Four Chests of the Governor General's are come to our House, and his Bearer has brought me a Chest of Cloaths. The Noulary and other Incendiaries are carried away. I will receive and take Care of all the Governor's People that come to me.

N° 43

Chunargur, 26th August 1781.

To Colonel Morgan.

Sir,
March hither with your whole Force, and fend the enclosed to Colonel Cuming.
Warren Hastings.

N° 44.

Chunargur, 26th August 1781.

To Colonel Cuming: Enclosed in Colonel Morgan's.

March immediately with your whole Detachment to Cawnpore, and remain there.
Yours, &c.

Warren Haftings.

Chunargur,

Chunargur, 26th August 1781.

Nº 45.

To Major Moses Crawford.

Sir,
wrote to you on the 23d Instant, to effect a Junction of your two Battalions, and proceed tober to this Place. I now repeat that Order.

I am, &c.

Warren Hastings.

GENERAL ORDERS, 26th August 1781.

Nº 46.

The Governor General having this Day received the Returns of all the Killed and Wounded in late Attack upon the Town of Ramnagur, and circumstantial Reports from the proper Officers, ds the greatest Alleviation to his Sorrow for the unhappy Issue of that Event, in the Testimonies lich those Reports exhibit of the Bravery and Firmness displayed by the Officers and Troops, both propeans and Natives, after they were compelled to retire from the Town with so considerable a ofs. The Governor General remarks, with particular Satisfaction, the spirited and judicious Conduct of Captain Sparks and Captain Blair in effecting a Retreat; and to the latter Gentleman pecially, without derogating in the least from the approved and acknowledged Merit of Captain parks, the highest Acknowledgments are due for the Skill and Resolution with which he extricated the Troops from their dangerous Situation in the Streets of Ramnagur, until their Junction with Captain Sparks's Battalion. The Governor General considers the Officers engaged in this unfortunate action entitled to his warmest Thanks and Applause for their gallant Behaviour, and requests they will please to convey to the Troops under their Command, his entire Approbation of their Courage and Discipline; particularly to the Corps of Rangers, who so eminently distinguished themselves throughout the whole Attack and Retreat, and whose Loss, with his own, on the Death of their unfortunate Companions, he justly laments.

Camp Handea, 25 August 1781. N

Nº 47.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

I have the Pleasure to inform you, that I arrived at this Place Yesterday Morning, and only wait for a Company, which I expect to join me every Moment, and shall march this Asternoon. I hope to reach Chunargur the 27th in the Forenoon, where I hope I shall find Boats ready for my crossing. My Reason for taking this Route rather than that you were pleased to direct, is, that Reports are circulated here, that you, the Gentlemen, and Troops, have left Benares and gone to Chunargur. I did myself the Pleasure of writing to you at Benares, but do not know whether you have received my Letter. I do not hear that any Bodies of the Rajah's Troops are within 20 Coss of this Place. There is in the Villages a Number of the Zemindars and Ryots assembled. I have no Intelligence so far as Chunar; but if there should be any large Parties in the Roads, I hope you will honour me with the Information. My Detachment, when this Company joins me, will be about 420 Men, but we have nothing but bad Country-made Arms, One out of Ten of which is the utmost that will go off. I have Three Day's Dawks with me. It is reported here that there are Troops near Allahabad from Cawnpore marching this Way.

9 o'Clock in the Morning.

I have the Honour to be, &c. T. Polhill,

Lieutenant.

Chunar, 26 August 1781.

N° 48.

To Major James Crawford, commanding a Battalion at Chitra.

I directed you on the 20th Instant to take Post with your whole Detachment on the Confines of Rotas, and as near as that Situation would admit to Bidzigur, to prevent all Communication be-

ween

A P PEIN DAIANA Nº 1.

tween us and the Rajah, first attending to your own Security; and to obey all Orders from May Popham. The above Orders I now repeat. To Major Moirs Crawford. Chunarger, asth Augoft 1781. No 45.

I am, &c.

Warren Hastings,

N° 49.

Chunar, 26th August 17811 To Lieutenant Polhill.

Ta una I

of Ranger, who to enquently differentiated the filetyes or the smell ser an enve size days and storie to

Sir, I have received your Letter. A Party from hence will cross the River this Evening to join you march in the Night; be on your Guard. The Gawngwaurs, or Village People, may probably femble, but cannot make any confiderable Opposition,

as in a this Day received the Returns of all the Usled and Wounded in

seem in the Corney tor the consessor Hipe of that Newscare in the Transport

the latter, as effects a function of your rest that there and proceed to-

Warren Hastings.

N° 50.

Chunar, 26th August 1781,

To Major Eaton, commanding at Buxar.

I have received this Instant Duplicate of your Letter of the 19th. Suppress any Commotion in your Neighbourhood, if you can effect it without Danger to your own Troops or Garrison. La their Safety be your principal Care. Collect Provisions.

I am, &c.

Warren Hastings.

N° 51.

To Lieutenant Polhill.

Chunargur, 27th August 1781,

Boats with Arms and Ammunition will cross the River for you immediately. If you find yourself strong enough, I could wish you to remain on the other Side; if not, embark your Baggage, and propare to follow it. I hear of no Parties fent against you.

Flexing to inform you, that I arrived as this Place Yedenday Mornion; still only max world I expect to join us every Mornaut, and half march visa A Setnoon, a Linope unargovine sycle in the Porceoon, Where I hope I that that Posts ready for my crofting.

I am, &c.

Warren Hastings.

Nº 52.

Chunargur, 27th August 1781

To Edward Wheler, Efquire.

I have written to you many Letters; all probably intercepted. I arrived the 14th at Benares. On the 16th the Rajah having been put under Arrest, a numerous Body of armed Men suddenly crossed, attacked, and massacred the whole Party which had him in Custody, consisting of Lieutenants Stalker, Scott, and Symes, and Two Companies of Major Popham's Grenadier Sepoys; these having no Ammunition fell without Resistance: The Raja escaped, and fled to Lutteefgur. On the 19th a large Force returned to Ramnagur. Captain Blair with his Battalion, and Captain Mayaffre with the Remainder of Major Popham's Detachment, were ordered to affemble for the Attack of that Place, and Major Popham to join and conduct the Operations, according to a concerted Plan. The Two Corps having joined, Captain Mayaffre, the Senior Officer, without waiting for Major Popham, and against Orders, on the Morning of the 20th marched precipitately into the narrow Streets of the Town; where, in an Instant, he fell, with Captain Doxat and 33 Rangers, and almost all the Sepoys of Captain Blair's Battalion that had entered with him. The rest of the Detachment returned to Chunar, with the Loss of 2 Guns, 1 Howitz, and 103 Men of all Denominations killed. I was in Benares with the broken Remains of Major Popham's first Party, consisting of about 400 Men, in a Place incapable of Defence, even with equal Numbers. Preparations were making to attack me. I waited till the Evening for a Battalion ordered from Chunar to reinforce our Party. At Seven repeated Intelligence arrived that the Rajah's Boats were in Motion. No News had arrived of the Battalion from Chunar. The Resolution was instantly carried into Execution. We passed the Bastalion, which returned and overtook us, and on the 22d at Day Break we gained the Banks of the

ENDIX,

River opposite to Chunar, having met no Opposition. The Detachment crossed on the Morning of the 23d. The Rajah's Forces are divided between Ramnagur and Lutteefpore; his Family is at Bidzigur; his fixed Establishment exceeds 10,000 Men; and all his Reiats bear Arms. Major Popham is encamped on the Plain East of the Fort. I expect to be joined by a Regiment from Cawnpore; one ordered for my Guard at Lucknow. Lieutenant Polhill, with Six Companies of the Nabob's Guard, now at Hand, and Major Moses Crawford's Regiment. My only Diffress is the Want of Money, and is great. Bauboos Ouffan Sing, Durbijey Sing, and his Son Mehipnarain, are with

me.

I have the Honour to be, &c. Warren Hastings.

Chunar, 28th August 1781.

Nº 53

To Major Moses Crawford, or to Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty.

I repeat, that if your Regiment has marched in Divisions, you immediately unite them, and march to this Place. You will meet with Opposition. Avoid Gauzipore and great Towns. Obey all Orders from Major Popham. If Major Crawford has not marched, I desire that Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty will instantly dispatch him with his Regiment and Two Guns to this Place.

I am, &c. Warren Haftings.

Chunargur, 29th August 1781.

Nº 54

To Colonel Muir.

The Treachery of Rajah Cheyt Sing has compelled me to retreat to this Place, where I wait to reduce this Zemindary; a Work, I trust, of no great Difficulty or Time.—I have received a Letter from you, mentioning that Mhadajee Scindia has offered Terms of Peace; I hereby give you full Powers, in the Name of the Governor General and Council, to conclude a Treaty with him, on the following Instructions.—I have fent you Credentials in Form; I do not repeat them in this on account of the Dangers of the Road; but in case of their Miscarriage, this Letter must serve in their Stead: act accordingly, and I will ratify it. - Agree with him either for an Alliance of mutual Defence or for Neutrality.—If he defires to include the Peshwa, you may agree to a Treaty of Peace with the Peshwa, and an Alliance against Hyder Ally Cawn, and all common Enemies, or of Peace simply on the Conditions of refloring all that we have acquired during the War, except Ahmedabad and the Territory conquered for Rajah Futty Sing Guicowar, and the Fortress of Gwalior, and Fort and Territory of Lahar; that we will never affift Ragonaut Row, nor interfere in his Concerns, nor admit him into our Forts and Factories; but we will not deliver him into the Hands of any one. Let a Time be allowed him to repair to a Place of Security. We will yield what is ours, and what we can in Honour grant; but we will never suffer our Treaties to be infringed, nor our Faith to be violated. Preserve for us Bassein if you can, even if it should be necessary to yield in Exchange for it all the Lands obtained by the Treaty with Colonel Upton, except Salfette and the other ceded Islands, and the ceded Moiety of Baroach: But do not infift on the Preservation of Bassein to the Hindrance of Peace. We want nothing from them but their Alliance against Hyder Ally Cawn, and that we dispense with .- Be careful that the Agreement do not contain any thing hostile to the Government of Berar, or hurtful to our Connection with it .- Obtain the Restoration of the Chundery Rajah, and secure, as far as you may have Means, the Interests of the Rajah of Nurwar, and any other Chiefs who have been active in our Cause .- Include the Rana of Ghode and Futteh Sing Guicowar in the Peace.—To prevent future Provocations of Hostility, let it be agreed to exclude the French, and all other European Nations, from the Ports and Dominions of the Marattas. If a Treaty has already raken place between General Goddard and the Maratta State, the present Treaty must in such Case be void; but you may affure Scindia, that no Peace can or shall be made to his Prejudice: Send, if you think proper, a confidential Person to Madajee Scindia. If he will engage on the above Terms, he must conclude them now: I am making my final Arrangements, and if the Time is lost, a Treaty with him may be for ever precluded by them. Obviate any Conclusions which he may draw from the present Scene. It regards myself personally, and myself at this Time but little-Cheyt Sing, by the fudden Maffacre of some of the Sepoys of my Guard, which diminished it to the small Number of 400 Men, shut up with me in the close Suburbs of Benares, might have effected my Destruction. I escaped the Danger, and Troops are assembling daily, to which he can afford no Opposition .- While the Effect of these Instructions is passing to Scindia, the Rajah's total Exclusion ought to be accomplished .- I hope it will. SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II;

I am, &c.

Warren Hastings;

A PPENDIX, No.

I, the Governor General of the Provinces of Bengal, &c. &c. having received full Powers and Authority from the Governor General and Council of the said Provinces, and relying on your Fidelity, Prudence, Integrity, and Circumspection, have directed and appointed you to be the public Minister of the Governor General and Council aforesaid, to treat with Madajee Scindia, or any Perform by him deputed for that Purpose; and I hereby delegate to you full Powers and Authority to add in that Capacity, according to the Instructions which I have given you for that Purpose.—Given at Chunar, under my Hand and Seal, this 29th Day of August 1781.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Nº 55.

Carrett Hallings

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Warren Haftings

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Changer to be Augustion ()

Chunargur, 29th August 1781.

To Major James Crawford.

Understanding that a Man, named Doonea Sing, has a Claim to Part of the Zemindarry of Bidzigur, and is capable of raising a considerable Body of Men. I have written to him to join, and afford you every Assistance in his Power, and I shall enclose to him this Letter, to serve as an Introduction to you.

I am, &c.

Warren Haftings.

A Letter of the same Date sent to Duljeit Sing, and another to Pertiput Sing.

N° 56.

of the land of the state of the fellow most and the Chunar, 30th August 1781.

that now evin year of I and To Colonel James Morgan.

A Copy of the Orders fent to Colonel Morgan on the 25th August, inserted before the following. (Vide N° 18.)

I repeat the above Orders, and request that you will use the utmost Diligence to dispatch the Regiment of Sepoys and Artillery Men; you may follow with your Brigade at more Leisure. If you can dispose of your Artillery in Sasety, you will need no more than may be required for the March, as here is Abundance; nor will you meet with much, if any, Opposition.

I am, &c.

reallowed him to report to a Place of Security. We will yield what is ours, and what we can now gates, but we will sever additional Treates to be intemped; nor our Fairs to be violated.

a 19.1 .960 van an analyt par one work reason of the work of the w

Nº 57.

Les abasil lates tano es abas enclar service son in factor and Buxar, 31ft August 1781.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

ist to using other than the addless, in this configuration and in

Honourable Sir,

I have been favoured with your Letter of the 23d Instant, and have the Pleasure to inform you of my Arrival at this Place, on the Morning of the 26th, with the 2d Battalion of my Regiment. The Information I received on my Arrival here, of a large Force being affembled at Zammanial, Gauzipore, &c. to obstruct my March, determined me, with the Advice of Major Eaton, to proceed no further, till being joined by the 1st Battalion of my Regiment, which I am happy in informing you joined me here at 2 o'Clock, P. M. this Day, after a March of 14 Coss. As a Number of the Men, and most of the Cattle of the Battalion, which To-day are much fatigued and lame with forced Marches, I shall be under the Necessity of halting them To-morrow; but next Day I will affuredly march, and lose no Time in joining at Chunargur. You may rely, Sir, on my informing you as frequently as possible of my Progress and Situation. I propose marching up on the Ramagur Side of the River, to evade repeated Crossing, more especially as it is uncertain whether should be able to procure Boats for crossing the Gumpty.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

M. Crawford, Major, 28th Regiment of Sepoys.

3 o'Clock

APPENDIX

Morgan, to file Middlema, to L. quienas Colonel Abrauty, on I to Miner Lend Contact to will

it efceped me in my last to inform you that I had fette Orete a to merch in the Conders of Bidgil I met out to an a state of the 3 The Sale and 7 State of the S

N° 58.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire. To the Honourable Warren Hastings,

Monourable Sir, was I with the Manager is on the Way a shu by but ward stell so M I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that I am returned with my Detachment to my Encampment opposite the Fort, having sent all the Grain I could find in the Villages to Colonel Blair. a harrieberen imier eit it enune Tram, &c. a de flug same ben

March Popping continues engagined on the Plain lying to the Edward of the or where he be throughoused by all the Men shat can be ipined from this Gamison; and as soon were Priper

tions are compleated for that Strvice, he will march to the Artack of Bannagur.

. Rolhill. T. Polhill.

Is the trees Time I have not been inattentive to our more remain Conterns, which I fi Lucknow, 28th August 1781:

N° 59.

The Kajah's Sucation, and the Disposition of his horee, except she Dearl hear To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. 1 Hyder Erg Cawn has been found Time arrived at Benuta, but prevented tross joud

the Destruction of the Bridges laid over the Bassa Melia, on the About the Month of November last I communicated to Mr. Markham the Substance of a Conversation, said to have passed between Raja Cheyt Sing and Saadit Ally, and which was reported to me by a Person on whom I had some Confidence; the Mode of communicating this Intelligence to Massere or the 16th; of a Letter w you I left entirely to Mr. Markham.

In this Conversation, which was private, the Raja and Saadit Ally were said to have talked of Hyder Ally's Victory over Colonel Baillie's Detachment, to have agreed, that they ought to dize whis Opportunity of consulting their own Interests, and to have determined to watch the Success of Hyder's Arms. Some Days after this Conversation was said to have happened, I was informed, by the same Person, that the Rajah had received a Message from one of the Begums at Phyzabad (I think it was from Suja-ul-Dowlah's Widow) advising him not to comply with the Demands of Government, and encouraging him to expect Support in case of his resisting. This also I believe I communicated to Mr. Markham; but not being perfectly certain, I now think it my Duty to remove the Possibility of your remaining unacquainted with a Circumstance which may not be unconnected with the present Prosped before one, I that I have every Realon at espect the suppose T. daign of Dubno.

lived said to disword specifical fluing on to grang of (Signed) Francis Balfour.

which has promoted it.

Chunar, 31st August 1781.

Nº 60.

To Edward Wheler, Efquire.

the first of the state of the s

l am, Sec.

Enclosed are Copies of Two Letters, which I have had the Honour to write to you; the first, in Duplicate from Benares, and the last, from this Place. I doubt the Possibility of the first having escaped the Vigilance of the People who are stationed in every Part of the Zemindary to intercept my Letters. For the Conveyance of this Packet, I shall trust to a light Boat, which, with a strong West Wind aiding the Rapidity of the Stream, will certainly pass without Interruption, if the Fears of the Dandies do not urge them to quit the Boat. In the inclosed Letters you will receive a connected Relation of the Events which had befallen me to the 27th Instant, though purposely abbreviated in the last, for the fafer Means of Conveyance.

The Arrival of Lieutenant Polhill, whose Activity cannot be too much applauded, has proved of very great Service in freeing our Communication with the opposite Shore. Our greatest Diffress has been in the Want of Money and Provisions; the latter has been effectually removed, and with it othe former in a Degree, by the Seizure of a large Store of Grain made by Lieutehant Polhill Yellerday Morning, in a Village about Three Miles distant, Information having been given me of it the preceding Evening. He was opposed by a confiderable Body of the Enemy, reported to confist of about 150 Horse, Two Companies of Sepoys, and more than 2,000 Matchlock Men, and Gawars or armed Villagers, but were repulsed and dispersed with some Loss on their Side: On our's none. The Quantity of Grain secured is estimated at 5,000 Maunds, which in our Situation is a most important Acquisition, as we have every Reason to apprehend a total Failure of our Supplies, when the Troops of this Place are reduced, as they foon must be, to the Complement of the Garrison. Numbers are yet affembling to reinforce the defeated Party of the Enemy, and they have been strengthened by Four Guns from Ramnagur, with the professed Determination of making One more

I have received no Answer to the Letters which Linaxe diversiy and repeatedly written to Colonel Morgan,

A P PKEINI DI II XI Nº A.

Morgan, to Mr. Middleton, to Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty, and to Major James Crawford, to who it escaped me in my last to inform you that I had sent Orders to march to the Borders of Bidgger but I have received a Letter from Colonel Morgan, written with a Knowledge of the late Even and cannot doubt that his Prudence will dictate to him the obvious Necessity, on an Occasion of set and cannot doubt that his Prudence will dictate to him the obvious Necessity, on an Occasion of set and cannot doubt that his Prudence will dictate to him the obvious Necessity, on an Occasion of set and cannot doubt that his Prudence will dictate to him the obvious Necessity, on an Occasion of set and cannot doubt that his Prudence will dictate to him the obvious Necessity, on an Occasion of set and cannot doubt that his Prudence will dictate to him the obvious Necessity, on an Occasion of set and cannot doubt that his Prudence will dictate to him the obvious Necessity, on an Occasion of set and cannot doubt that I frust to as authentic, the Major Moses Crawford with his Regiment is on the Way; and my later Letters to Mr. Middless have been safely passed beyond the Borders of this Zemindary. Upon the Whole, I can venture affure you, that my Situation is actually such as, with the Reservation of that Influence which under every Circumstance must be allowed to Fortune in the Events attendant on a State of Warsare, we warrant the Expectation of an easy and compleat Success.

Major Popham continues encamped on the Plain lying to the Eastward of the Fort, where he was be strengthened by all the Men that can be spared from this Garrison; and as soon as the Preparate of the Preparate o

tions are compleated for that Service, he will march to the Attack of Ramnagur.

In the mean Time I have not been inattentive to our more remote Concerns, which I shall refere for a future Detail, and more secure Conveyance.

The Rajah's Situation, and the Disposition of his Forces, except the Detachment which is a posed to Lieutenant Polhill, is much the same as they have been described in my last.

Hyder Beg Cawn has been some Time arrived at Benares, but prevented from joining mely the Destruction of the Bridges laid over the Barna Nulla, on the Lower Bank of which he is to camped, and by the sudden great Swell of the Water, which has rendered it unfordable. Yet

expect him foon, and his Presence will afford me material Service.

I have ordered to be inclosed Copies of Major Popham's Return of the Loss sustained in the Massacre of the 16th; of a Letter which has been written to me by Captain Sparks, and the Return accompanying it, of the Killed and Wounded in the Attack of Ramnagur on the 20th of August, and a Letter from Captain Blair, containing the Particulars of that ill-stated Enterprize; also a lit of the Gentlemen who were with me in Benares on the 21st, and who accompanied me to Chunar, I cannot close this Letter without testifying my Satisfaction with Lieutenant Colonel Blair, for he

Zeal and Attention, and the Alacrity with which he executed the Orders sent to him for the dissements of the Detachments from his small Garrison; and my entire Reliance on the steady Conduct and approved Experience of Major Popham. My Regrets for the past are personal. I had ever retain the painful Remembrance of that Scene of Blood, of which I have been too near a Spectator, and which no future Return of Prosperity can ever efface from my Mind; but in the Prospect before me, I think I have every Reason to expect the happiest Termination of it, in the Extension of the Powers and Instruence of the Company; and that the past Example may contribut to the Permanency of both, by prompting us to guard against the secret Growth of the like End which has produced it.

I am, &c.

Warren Haftings

Nº 61.

Chunar, ift September 1781.

To Colonel Morgan,

fo:99

I repeat—Send immediately a Regiment of Sepoys to this Place, with 30 Artillery Men. Offices in Proportion, and One of Experience to command them. Follow with your whole Force. You will not have Occasion for Artillery, if you can dispose of it in Safety. Here is Abundance.

.38 cms I be Events which had befallen me to the auth Inflant, though purp.

Agniflat marrer Warnen of Conveyance.

N. B. With this Letter were sent Colonel Muir's Credentials, and his Instructions in Duplicate of September. On the same Day Duplicates of Colonel Morgan's Letters, and Triplicate of Colonel Muir's; and on the same Day Triplicate of Colonel Morgan's last Letter; and another Letter to Colonel Muir, with Instructions copied from the First Part, with an additional Paragraph, authorizing him to treat without Credentials. All the latter Dispatch inclosed in One Quill.

or Grain-ferured is element at anon Mayors, which is our Situation is a most impor-

Nº 62.

1871 radmangas be every the non-company of the Complement of the Carrier Supplies. Sum-

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General.

sers, but were repulted and dities but wish them Lais on their lade :

Sir,
I have the Honour to congratulate you on the Success which Captain Blair has this Morning met with

APPENDIX, Nº 1; A

with. I shall do myself the Pleasure of waiting on you, as soon as the Detachment returns to

Camp, which I expect in Half an Hour or fo.

What I gather of this Business is, that our People advanced under a severe Fire at first, but the Enemy foon gave way, and left us Three of their Guns; One of those is the Gun that Captain Mayaffre loft. Mr. Murray and Four Europeans are scorched by the Explosion of a Gun Cartridge, and feveral Sepoys killed and wounded.

I have the Honour to be, &c. Wm Popham. (Signed)

The inclosed is just come to Hand. It was a short Account from Captain Blair of the Success of the Day. Allabitat, Sacarday, Fight, 4th Septen for 1781

to the Commercial and the Commercial and

Camp near Chunar, 4th September 1781.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

The 3d Instant at Night, Major Popham did me the Honour of mentioning his Wish of surprizing the Enemy, then encamped near Petitaw, with an Offer to me of commanding the Party which was to perform that Service. I most gladly accepted it; and at One o'Clock in the Morning marched off with the greater Part of my own Battalion, the Grenadiers of the 35th Regiment, in all about Five hundred and Fifty Men, and Two Six Pounders. I took my Route by the Left of our prefent Encampment, to avoid their Out Posts, which I was so fortunate to pass unobserved, and expected to have arrived by the first Appearance of Day Light, but was retarded in my March by the Badness of the Gun Bullocks and Drivers. The Enemy were first alarmed by some Firing on the West Side of Chunar; nearly at the same Time they must have received Information of my March and Intentions, for I found them regularly drawn up on an extensive Plain, more than a Mile to the Eastward of their former Station, in Numbers about Four thousand, including Four They commenced the hundred Cavalry tolerably well mounted, and Six Pieces of Ordnance. Cannonade about Five o'Clock in the Morning; distant about Three Quarters of a Mile. I continued to advance, and so soon as our Round Shot would take Effect, I fired upon the Line, and continued doing both; their Infantry and Artillery firing very smartly, and their Cavalry hovering round us, which was deterred from charging our Line by a Shot from our Guns now and then. The Fire of our Artillery and Sepoys, which was very quick, obliged their Infantry to fall back. To get Possession of their Guns, was indispensably necessary at this critical Moment. Convinced of it, I ordered the Whole of the Grenadiers to advance for that Purpose; which they did with such Impetuofity as overcame all Opposition; and seized Two Guns, which were immediately turned upon the Enemy. The Grenadiers were led on by Lieutenants Fallow, Birrell, and Murray: I must beg Leave to mention them in the warmest Manner, for their gallant, steady Conduct. The Enemy began to give way in every Part: Immediately after a very smart Fire from all the Guns and Line compleated our Success. About Six, or a little after, the Enemy observed no Regularity, every Man appeared to be guided by his own Fears, and ran away to the Town and Fort of Petitaw, which was in the Rear of their left Flank. Another Gun was about this Time taken, by a Party which I detached for that Purpose. In another Part One of the Enemy's Standards was taken, and soon after a Fourth Gun. Our Guns were well pointed and served by Lieutenant Baillie, the Officer of Artillery, to whom I am much obliged for his Activity and Conduct during the Whole of the Action.

Taken from the Enemy: Four Brass Guns, with Litubers and Tumbrils, with a very large Quantity of Ammunition of every Kind, and of the very best Materials; One of each Sort I have taken the Liberty of sending for your Inspection .- It appears evident to me, from the Quantity and Quality, to have been all prepared long before your Arrival at Benares, and at a very confiderable Expence, Part of it being European Materials. I was under the Necessity of blowing up a Tumbril, and Two Limber Boxes full of Ammunition, a large Quantity of Powder, and leaving upwards of 1,500 Round Shots, and One Gun shotted and spiked, for want of any Means to bring them off.

Three Brass Guns, One Tumbril, and One Limber Box of Ammunition, I brought with me. The Sepoys offered their Services to drag them, which I thankfully accepted, and made them a small

Recompence for their Readiness.

I now collected my wounded Men, which was very confiderable, and much dispersed, occasioned by the Distance I had advanced. I provided them with Palankeens, Officers Horses, Doolies, and every Thing which could be collected. Mr. Laird, the Surgeon, was very diligent and active in giving his Affistance on this Occasion, as well as during the Action. About Eight o'Clock I was joined by Lieutenant Wade and Malcolm, with One Gun, the Rangers, and One Hundred Sepoys; the Rangers made an Offer of dragging the Enemy's Gun, which I accepted, and employed them with the Sepoys, who had before made the like Application, and were much fatigued.

Having accomplished the Service, and I believe the Intention of my being detached, though I SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II. Cc

could not furprize the Enemy's Camp, owing to their early Intelligence, I judged it most proper to return to our present Station; which I did, the Enemy not chasing to give me any further Trouble, I take the Liberty of mentioning Lieutenant Birrell's Conduct, during the Whole of the Action, as deserving the highest Praise from me; also every Officer and Soldier I had the Honour of commanding. I have the Honour to be, &c.

I have she is owner to be

Thomas Blair.

Nº 64.

Allahabad, Saturday Night, 4th September 1781

To Lieutenant Colonel Blair, commanding at Chunar.

is R come to Trans. It was a fabri. Account from Capetin Blances the Buce

Dear Sir. I wrote to you by an Hircarrah fent this Morning. I am most happy to inform you, that the Troops I expect To-morrow, and I will take Care to have Provisions ready for the Europeans, that no Delay may be occasioned. The first Information that Colonel Morgan had of your Want of Troops, was from a Letter I fent, which I am happy to find haltened Matters. The Bearer has a Letter from Colonel Morgan to the Governor. As every Endeavour on my Part has been exerted. fo shall it be continued; and I shall be most happy if my Situation can be rendered in the smallest Degree serviceable. All quiet.

Believe me, &c.

J. P. Pigot.

Nº 65.

Chunar, 4th September 1781.

To Major Moses Crawford.

Unite your Force.——If you have no Guns, do not hazard an Engagement, but take Post, and advise me where you are, and Major Popham will march to support you. Write where you are, and your intended Route.

1 am, &c.

Warren Hastings.

Nº 66.

Chunargur, 4th September 1781:

To Colonel Morgan.

Once more I write, and order that you instantly detach a Regiment of Sepoys to this Place, with 30 Artillery, and Officers in proportion. - Lose no Time. - Follow with the rest of your Forces. -Leave your Artillery and Stores, if you can in Safety: Here is Abundance, and you will meet no Enemy in the Way. Colonel Cumming will take your Station.—Answer me in this Compass.—Give the Bearer 50 Rupees.

I am, &c.

Warren Haftings.

P. S. Yesterday we defeated the Enemy with great Slaughter, and took 4 Guns, Tumbrils, &c. but we cannot afford even another Victory with our small Force.

Nº 67.

Hussaupore, 29th August 1781.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

My dear Sir, I am this Instant favoured with your's of the 24th, and I Yesterday received your public Letter of the 23d. The Cawnpore Regiment is arrived at Lucknow, and by To-morrow will, I have no Doubt, be on its March, with a Lack of Rupees, to join you. Provisions will also be sent you daily

APPENDIX, N.

from Allahabad. The Nabob will move towards you immediately. No Persuasions will induce him o return to Lucknow. On this Subject I have written fully to Johnson. I have received no Letters rom you but the above Two mentioned. We shall be near you in Eight Days. My dear Sir, &c.

(Signed)

Nath. Middleton. the Honourable Water of Lafterer Paris, Covered Ornersh

Nº 68.

To Edward Wheler, Esquire. Chunargur, 4th Sept. 1781.

Sir, Yesterday Morning Major Popham detached Captain Blair with his Battalion, and Two Companies of his own Grenadiers, and Two Guns (6 Pounders) to attack the Enemy, collected at Pateeta. They vere prepared to receive him, and made a very spirited Resistance. After a very severe Action, the Fortune of the Day was happily turned in our Favour, by a bold but well-judged Manœuvre. Captain Blair detached his Two Grenadier Companies to attack Two Guns which were posted on the Flank, and galled his Troops exceedingly. The Attack succeeded, and the Two Guns were turned apon the Enemy, who were soon after totally routed. Captain Blair brought off Three of their Guns, and spiked the Fourth, the Carriage of which was disabled. He brought away also One of their Tumbrils, and all his own loaded with their Ammunition. Three more of their Tumbrils, with much loose Powder, were blown up on the Field. Captain Blair having no Means of bringing them way, he was obliged to leave about 1,500 of their Shot piled in a Village. The Enemy's Numbers are reputed 8 or 9,000 Men; Captain Blair judges them from Appearance to be only 3 or 4,000. They were their prime Men; our Loss, which I add with Regret, exceeds 105 Men killed and wounded; theirs must be proportionably more, though unknown. It is remarkable, that the Enemy's Artillery and Cartridges made at Ramnagur are almost equal to ours; their Cartridges and Portfires compounded with equal Skill, and their Powder much better. This is the Second Instance in which the service is fignally indebted to the collected and intrepid Gallantry of Captain Blair. Other Praises are due, which cannot be noticed in this.

I am, &c.

Warren Hastings.

N. B. Sent in Duplicate by Two Men of Lieutenant Polhill's, in the Evening of the 4th September, and in Triplicate on the 8th.

Cawnpore, 29th August 1781.

Nº 69.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

The unufual Failure of Intelligence from you, and the Reports which are brought to me from the Natives being fraught with alarming Accounts of your Situation, have determined me to detach immediately Two Regiments of Sepoys, 40 European Artillery Men, with Four Guns, and One Howitz, with Orders to proceed with all Expedition to join you; and the Officer commanding the Detachment has Orders to pursue such Measures, and make such Movements, as he shall deem expedient, according to his Intelligence, for effecting that Service. They will fet off on Saturday next, September the 1st. The Artillery, for the Sake of Expedition, is to go down by Water to Allahabad, where it is to wait for the Arrival of the Sepoys. I shall immediately order Three Battalions from the Detachment at Kalpy to march to this Station, and One Battalion under Major Gilpin will be left for the Protection of that Place. A fresh Supply of Ammunition has been dispatched to Lucknow for Major Roberts's Regiment.-Though I cannot but imagine, that were your Situation any ways critical or dangerous, and you stood in need of Military Force to affist you, should have remained so long without receiving Orders from you to send Troops down; yet I doubt not but the Step I have taken will obtain your Approbation, as there is a Possibility of your Orders having miscarried, and the Consequence of a Delay, in such Case, might prove serious and dangerous .- I shall order the Regiment of my Brigade that is now at Futty Ghur, to march down to this Station as foon as possible. - As the quick Arrival of this Letter to your Hands is promised to be rewarded by you, or the Officer who receives it, I beg Leave to request that you may be pleased to order the Sepoys and Boatmen such Rewards, honorary or pecuniary, as you may think equal to the Merit of their Service.

I have the Honour to be, &c. James Morgan, (Colonel).

Cawnpore,

see out the above 1 wo menconed. We shall be seen you as tigget Days.

abad. The Nabab will move towards you invendingly. No Perivations will induce him I Lucksow. In this Subject I have written have a Joneson. I have received to Letter's

Nº 70.

Cawnpore, 30th August 1781.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

Since I inclosed the accompanying Duplicate, I have received a Letter from Lieutenant Pigott at Allahabad, covering a Note from Colonel Blair, to communicate your Orders to an Office commanding a Detachment proceeding from Cawnpore to Benares by Water; and Lieutenant Pigott has sent Three Copies of it, that have fince arrived. His Care and Attention I must be Leave to recommend here, as from these I received the first authentic Intelligence of your being in want of Troops to affift you; and as by the Words of Colonel Blair's Note, it appears that you had dispatched Orders to me for sending a Detachment of Troops down to Benares; but the Orders have never reached me, and I am now at a Loss to know what Strength you wished the Detachment. To-day, Part of the Detachment I fend down to you under the Command of Major Crabb will embark, and To-morrow the Whole will fet off: It confifts of a Party of Artillery under Captain Hill, the Two Flank Companies of the European Regiment, and Two Regiments of Sepoys, with Four 6 Pounders and One Howitz; Tumbrils, Ammunition, Draft, and Carriage Cattle. All will proceed by Water, but no more Boats can be procured here. I have the Honour to be, &c.

James Morgan,

Colone

N. B. The Bearer is highly deserving a good Reward. of the proportionality mart, though unknown. It is remarkable, that the Enemy's Artil-

is all simps, -- Though I cannot but imagine, that wire

orn lock Rewards, honorary or pecuniary, as you may

Nº 71.

elly independ to the cojected and intrepid Gallangy of Captain Blain. Other Petiles are Buxar, 30th August 1781.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

her made at the past of ate almost equal to ours; their Mattridges and Portfire comagond Find, and ther Lowder much better. This is the Second Inflance in which the

Honourable Sir, and ad at attitude to make it to make out

I have forwarded you Six Letters by different Dispatches; but as I have not yet bet honoured with your Instructions, and am daily receiving Reports of the Situation of Assin towards Chunar, I am fearful of their having miscarried, and more so from the Disaffection which feems to prevail in this Part of the Country, and particularly in the Pergunnah of Sarrijah, when the Inhabitants are affembling in a small Fort, and rendering themselves as formidable as the Situation will admit. Aware of the Consequences which might attend their Measures, I wrote: Letter to the Aumils Amur Sing and Ooden Sing, to require their Reasons for this Appearance of Hostility; but their Answer was evalive from the Subject I addressed them on, and tinctured with Insolence. Such Steps therefore as I deemed necessary for the Defence and Protection of this Place, I have been studiously attentive to, and am now providing a Magazine of Provisions for the Expent of the Garrison in case of an Attack, which, from the Information of my Hircarrahs, I find myst threatened with. For Assistance in this Particular I applied to Bickra Munjeet, Phouzdar of Budge pore; but though his Professions are tendered with all the Warmth of Sincerity, his Conduct, and Connection with Bucket Sing, induces me to think him but little attached to the Interests of our Government, and I have been therefore necessitated to make further Application to Mr. Green a Chuprah.—The Numbers of Troops detached on Command from this Station, reduces my Force 368 Rank and File, including the contiguous Out Guards and the Sick; and I am further deficient in an Establishment to work the Ordnance of the Garrison.—The several Dawks arrived at this Station shall be forwarded under Charge of Major Crawford. need and nothing the

I have the Honour to be, &c. not fills of dangerous, and you flood in need of Military Force to shift you,

N° 72. a.l. 9.º 51.

Confequence of a Delay, in for Cafe, might prove ferrous and The Two following Letters were fent from Ramnagur, by Teekchund, to Gobind Ram Pundit at Benares, and delivered to the Governor General by Beneram Pundit, on the 5th September 1781.

named to long without receiving Orders from you to fend Troops down; yet I

taken will obtain your Approbation, as there is a Pollibility of your

Translation of an Arzee from Rajah Cheyt Sing to the Honourable Governor General.

When I waited upon your Highness in your Pinnace, I represented to you every Thing which lwas proper to be represented; that my Life, my Country, and Property belonged to your Highness

requesting that you would order whatever was your Pleasure, and that I was ready to obey it with Pleasure. I besides performed all the Duties of Obedience and Humility, and represented all the Particulars with a View to the present Time; for I well knew, that as soon as Oossaun Sing should be introduced to your Highness, Mr. Markham and the Molavies, &c. having settled this Plan, would make you conceive Displeasure against me. At that Time your Highness answered, that you had no Business with my Life or Property; that you had not given Admission to Oossaun Sing, or any of his People; that you had no Connection with any of my Relations: What Crime did I afterwards commit, that, by the Advice of my Enemies, you should resolve to confine me with such Difgrace? However, I remained till Evening in Confinement, and behaved in no Instance otherwise than with the greatest Humility and Obedience.- I addressed several Arzies, expressing my Readiness to obey your Orders; and that I was your Slave, and was ready with my Life and Property .-Observe, that Cheyt Ram Chubdar came to me, and reviled me, and with a loud Voice gave both me and my People the vilest Abuse. The People of the Sirkar first fired Balls from their Guns; and discharged their Muskets; immediately the Tumult arose, and, notwithstanding my most earnest Request for them to desist, no one would hear me. Myself, after being wounded by a Sword in the Hand of the Captain, escaped with Life from that imminent Danger, and sat down in a Corner. If you will examine with an Eye of Justice, and not listen to Tale-bearers and Informers, you will find no Crime in me; and your Mind, which is the Mirror of the World, will I am certain approve of it.-I have before addressed Arzies to you, but have not yet been honoured with an Answer .- Oossaun Sing has not yet ceased from ruining the Affairs .- Should now my Life and Honour be left to me, I am your Slave .- Beneram Pundit will have represented my Situation to you and will continue to do fo.

Translation of a Letter from Raja Cheyt Sing to Beneram Pundit.

I formerly wrote all Particulars of my State to you at Calcutta, that you might explain them fully to his Highness the Nabob. When his Highness came to this Quarter, I repeated every Thing to him on board his Pinnace: That I was in every Instance ready, that my Life, Country, and Property belonged to him, and should do whatever he wished. To this he replied, that he had nothing to do with my Country, Property, or Life. A Day or two after he fent a Battalion to Shewallan, with Mr. Markham and Three other Gentlemen; and put me into Confinement; he likewise sent Guns. Notwithstanding this I made no Opposition, and remained confined till Evening. I addressed Q1. 21:57. an Arzee to the Governor, that I should make no Opposition, and that he might do with me whatever he liked. This however did not meet with his Approbation. Cheyt Ram Chubdar came to me, and gave the vilest Abuse to me and my People; they then fired their Guns and discharged their Muskets. In this Instant I most earnestly requested them to desist; but upon the Captain's striking me with his Sword, the Tumult commenced; I myself having escaped with Life, remained at a Distance, when Battalions and Guns, sent from the Fort of Chunar, arrived at the Town of Ramnagur. My People, for the Protection of their Honour and Credit, defended themselves.—As my Honour is bestowed on me by the Nabob, I have therefore addressed an Arzee to his Presence, which you will present, and procure a speedy Answer.

Lutteefpoor, Tuesday 5th September 1781.

Honourable Sir, The Relation of the unlucky Accident which prevented my going to Chunar, and the Distresses I have suffered fince, I shall forbear mentioning till I have the Honour and Happiness of seeing you; will only briefly acquaint you, that the Rajah having discovered the Place of my Concealment, at the House of Gopaul Doss, he sent a Number of his People Yesterday to take Charge of me, and I am now with him at Lutteefpoor.

Pardon me, Sir, and do not impute it to any presumptuous Liberty if, at the Rajah's humble and earnest Entreaty, I propose, on his Part, Terms of Conciliation and Submission: He solemnly declares that the Misfortunes refulting from the late Event were contrary to his Wish and Intent, his Disposition ever leading him to live in Peace and Friendship with the English Nation, and to pay implicit Obedience to your Commands. The Rajah desires me to say, that he is disposed to pay the Honourable Company the customary Tribute, and any other Demands you may in Reason make upon him. To this you will please to reply, as the Exigency of our Situation and your superior Wisdom may suggest.

I affure you, Sir, that though I am now in the Rajah's Power, and cannot avoid repeating to you what he has requested, I have taken up my Pen with Fear and Trembling, lest any Thing I have faid should give you Displeasure; for I am conscious of my Inferiority, and scarce dare entertain a Hope that any Thing that comes conveyed through me will be attended to; but I confide in the SUP. SEL, COM. REP. II. Goodness

Nº 73.

Nº 74.

APPENDIX, N. t.

Goodness of your Heart, and the bare Possibility of being instrumental to the putting an End m our present Troubles, mitigates all our Fears.

You will perceive my present distressed Situation, and pardon every Impropriety and Inaccuracy

in this Letter; and believe me to be, &c.

(Signed) Jacob Barnet.

Nº 75.

To the Nabob Vizier.

September 6th 1781

I was made happy by the Receipt of your Excellency's Two Letters, accompanied by Mr. Mid. dleton's, acquainting me that you have advanced some Days Journey from Lucknow, and arrived at Peepulpoor, and that you would proceed from thence towards this Place, where you would foon arrive. Before this I wrote to your Excellency, requesting that you would lay aside your Intention of coming here, and return to Lucknow, that you might not suffer any Inconvenience on the Road, from the rebellious Disposition of Cheyt Sing's People; and that I, having settled these Matters, would proceed to an Interview with your Excellency; and that you ought by no Means to think of coming to this Quarter. But as I learn that notwithstanding this your Excellency is resolved on coming to my Affistance, I am filled with the highest Gratitude for so noble a Proof of your Friendship. It is now incumbent on your Prudence and Circumspection that you advance with the greatest Caution, to prevent any Inconvenience from the Treachery of Cheyt Sing's People. As foon as I am informed of your Excellency's Approach to Chunar, I will cross the River with as many Troops as I have with me, and will proceed to meet you. Three Days ago Major Popham, with a small Part of his Detachment, attacked a large Force of Cheyt Sing's Entrenchment near the Fort of Pateeta, defeated them compleatly, and took Four Guns, several Tumbrils of Ammunition, and a considerable Quantity of all Sorts of Military Stores. I beg Leave to congratulate your Excellency on this fignal Success

Dated the 21st Ramgaun.

From Cheyt Sing to the Governor General.

Before this the Arzees which I have repeatedly addressed to your Presence will have been perused by you, but to this Time I have not been honoured with an Answer to any one of them. I amin every Way ready in my Allegiance and Duty, and have obeyed all your Highness's Orders, and never have I been negligent in any one Point; and your Highness, from your Goodness and Justice, has always been pleafed to protect and support your own Slave, and to shew him Favour. All this Time, when from the unfortunate State of the Times the Reports of felf-interested Persons have met with Reception at the Presence, I humbly represent that the Words of evil-minded, selfinterested Persons be not attended to; but that your Highness, looking upon me as a Slave raised by yourfelf, will be favourable towards me, because I am your Slave, and am ready in my Duty and Allegiance. Although I have been guilty of no Fault, yet the Slave is by all Means criminal, and the Business of the Master is to pardon. By the Blessing of God, your Highness is the Master, and is just; let him consider that in all the Three Battles the Army of the Sirkar was the Aggressor. Now Matters have passed the Extremities. Should you even now bestow Life upon me, it would not be foreign from the Duty of a Master.

Cawnpore, 4th September 1781.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir, A Detachment of 100 Europeans, 30 Artillery Men under Captain Hill, 2 Regiments of Sepoys, I Howitz, &c. under the Command of Major Crabb, fet off by Water on the 31st ultimo for Chunargur. Your Order of the 25th ultimo I received the 1st, and that of the 26th on the 2d. I fent by Express your Order to Colonel Cumming immediately. I am preparing to follow the Detachment with my whole Force as foon as polfible. I have wrote to you Letters in Triplicate, to inform you of what I have done. I have given Major Crabb particular Orders to carry down Grain and Provisions with him, and gave him 25,000 Rupees to purchase it with, which was all the Cash

the Treasury here. I am now much distressed for Boats. Some of my Letters I sent down by Vater. Depend upon my using the utmost Expedition.

I have the Honour to be, &cc.

James Morgan, Colonel.

GENERAL ORDERS iffued at Chunar, 8th September 1781:

Nº 78.

The Governor General desires to express publicly the Sense which he entertains of the gallant chaviour of the Officers and Troops in the Attack made upon the Enemy's Camp near Pateeta on the 4th Instant. The Governor General considers Captain Blair as entitled to his warmest Approbation, for the Resolution and Conduct which he evinced in deseating a Force so much superior in Number, not wanting, as it has appeared, in personal Bravery.

The Spirit exerted by Lieutenants Fallon, Birrell, and Murray, who led the Grenadiers; the Serice performed by the Artillery, under Charge of Lieutenant Baillie; and in general, the Steadiness and Attention of every Officer in his Station, materially contributed to the Success of the Action, and give them a Claim to the highest Commendations.

The Governor General also highly commends the Care and Activity of Mr. Laird, in his Atten-

It is with great Satisfaction that the Governor General gives the Praise, which has been represented to him as due, to the distinguished Behaviour of the Grenadiers of the Detachment.

Chunar, 8th September 1781?

Nº 79

To Colonel Morgan.

You have acted nobly, and with a Decision that does you Honour. I most heartily thank you. have had a Letter from Major Crabb, dated the 2d, from Allahabad: he proposed to march by and from thence, and I expect him hourly, though I have not heard from him since. The Nabob mear; Major Moses Crawford is also on the Way from Dynapore, and is reported to be on the Vay from Sukkerdeea, which is but 4 Coss from Ramnagur. I have written to you the News of e 3d. On that Morning Captain Blair, with 5 Battalion Companies and 2 Companies of Major opham's Grenadiers, and Two Six Pounders, attacked the Enemy, encamped in a Body of more an 4,000 Men, at Pateeta; and after a very severe and doubtful Conssict, in which we lost 104 en, killed and wounded, he obtained a most decisive Victory, taking all their Guns and Ammuniton, viz. 4 Guns, 4 Tumbrils, and of Ammunition an incredible Quantity, most of which he astroyed, spiked One Gun, and brought away the rest. I hope that it will be unnecessary for you ourself to proceed this Way; yet march, and use your own Discretion in advancing. If your Prenace shall be required, you will receive the surest Proof of it by the Failure of my Letters. I less car the actual Enemy than the Contagion of the Example. I am much pleased with the Nabob.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

Dear Sir, No 80.

Futty Saw. Geenooroy, and Adjeet Mull, with a large Body of armed Men, are come into buffeypore. The Two last have, I understand, joined Futty Shaw, on a Promise of his Assistance obtaining Possession for them of their Zemindaries in Goruckpore, which is to be the second Obto of this Confederacy. I have no Force to defend any Part of my Districts, and have therefore en under the Necessity of calling on the Zemindars of Sircar Sarun for their Assistance on this ecasion, and some of the principal Men amongst them are gone with their Dependants to Housseyre; but I confess I have no great Confidence in them. Several of them are intimately connected the Cheyt Sing; there are also some allied by Marriage to Durbejey Sing and Oossoan Sing: The onna-Ser-Saw, and Ragonaut Saw. Letters to them from Dirbejey Sing and Oossoan Sing would of infinite Service, and might, in some Degree, counteract the infamous Attempts of Cheyt Sing. of infinite Service, and might, in some Degree, counteract the infamous Attempts of Cheyt Sing. and Serial Sing would not be a service of the sound of this District, at present employed in Housseypore, was by him carried to the mill of that Place, who immediately sent it to me. It is signed by Cheyt Sing's own Hand, and

APPENDIX, N.I.

has the large Seal of his Government affixed to it. He therein desires Dirjoo Sing to kill even

European and Sepoy he can, and join him with all his People.

defines to expects publicly the Septe which he entertains of the gallant

In my Letter of the 25th ultimo I acquainted you with the Application I had made to Colonel Ahmuty, for a Battalion of Sepoys, and of his Refusal. He wrote me, that the whole Force at Dynapore was Nine Companies, that they were lately incorporated, and the Arms they had unferviceable.

Chuprah,
4th September 1781.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
(Signed) Charles Græme.

N° 81.

Camp, Dildanagur, September 9th. A.M.

I wrote you Yesterday by your Hircarrahs, who were pursued, and are returned. The Body Guard and Troops are with me. I halt hereabouts till I hear from you, or of your being at Ram nagur. Your Hircarrahs will attempt to return To-night again.

of the Officers and Troops in the Autorit made upon the Etator of Camp near Pasette on

Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) Moses Crawford, Major.

Nº 82.

Chunar, 10th September 1781.

To Colonel Muir.

I have lately fent you Dispatches in Duplicate, containing Instructions and full Powers for negociating and concluding a Treaty of Peace with Madajee Scindia, either for himself separately, or with a Refervation in Favour of the Peshwa, in case it should be agreed to include him as a Party in the Treaty. I have since received Intelligence, that one of my Dispatches has been intercepted, and it is not us likely that the other may meet with the same Fate. I have also sent a second Letter of the same Substance with the first, but without Credentials. As the present Opportunity promises a more safe Conveyance, I now send you a Duplicate of my last Letter of Instructions, together with a more sull and regular Commission than it was before in my Power to forward to you.

I had Yesterday the Pleasure to receive your Letter of the 17th ultimo. The one which you mention to have written on the 13th, has not reached me: I imagine it has fallen into the Hands of Cheyt Sing's People. It is with great Satisfaction I observe, from the Deputation of Chimnagee Row, that Madagee Scindia has in some Degree anticipated the Overtures of this Government, and that the general Expressions of a Desire of Peace, used at his first Interview with Mr. Ford, indicate a Disposit

fition fo confonant with our own.

If Scindia should urge the Return of your Detachment beyond the Boundaries of his Dominion, I see no Objection to this Condition being granted; on the contrary, I desire it. There can be no Use for the Continuance of the Detachment after Peace is concluded, nor will there be any Thing in the smallest Degree dishonourable in agreeing to its Return.

The Objects of its Equipment were, to divert Madajee Scindia from the Operations on the Malbar Side of India, or to withdraw him from the Alliance of the Ministers of the Peshwa; and the

Objections having been effected, its Return becomes a natural Consequence.

We are under no Engagements to protect the present Dominions of the King, or those of Nudgi Cawn, and the Rajah of Joynagur; and if Peace is settled with Madagee Scindia, I do not deline that he should be restrained in carrying into Execution any Plans which he may have formed against them; at the same Time I think it necessary to caution you against inserting any Thing in the Ireal which may expressly mark either our Knowledge of his Views or Concurrence in them. It will to fufficient for us, and Scindia ought to be satisfied with the Latitude implied in it, if he is only to stricted in the Treaty from making Encroachments on our own Territories, and those of our Allis the Nabob Vizier, the Ranah of Ghode, and Futty Sing Guickwar: For these an express Provision must be made. He must in direct Terms engage, that he will never invade, or in any Respect moles them; as we will in the same Manner stipulate with respect to his Territories. In my Letter of the 29th ultimo, I instructed you to obtain the Restoration of the Chandery Rajah, and to secure the Interests of the Rajah of Nauvar, and any other Chief who have been active in our Cause. This Subject I must now leave to your Discretion, as it is not in my Power to send you such explicit la structions as I could have wished, not having Access at present to your and Colonel Camac's Letters which point out the Nature and Extent of our Connections with each of these Rajahs, and the Claims which their past Services may have given them to our Protection. In discussing their Interests, w must make a Distinction betwixt actual and implied Engagements. No actual Engagements what ever exist between us and any of the Rajahs: Such of them however as have taken an active Partin our Cause, are entitled to some Degree of Consideration. You who are on the Spot can best judged

APPENDIX, Nº 1

their feveral Merits, and will attend to them as far as you may be able, without hindering the more

important Objects of your Negociations.

It feems probable that few Difficulties will arise in settling a separate Treaty with Madagee Scindia, and this is the Object I have principally at Heart. Let it not be impeded or retarded by the Obsacles which may occur in adjusting the more complicated Matters remaining in Dispute between us and the Peshwa. A Peace with the one must soon produce a Peace with the other. Let an Opening be lest for it in the Treaty with Scindia, on the Terms I have mentioned; and though these Terms comprehend in our Favour every Object which we could desire, yet they are on the Whole so advantageous to the Peshwa, that I think his Ministers will acquiesce in them rather than continue a

precarious and expensive War, deprived of the Support and Assistance of Madajee Scindia.

It will be necessary to stipulate, that in case they shall not accede to the proposed Terms of Peace, Madajee Scindia shall not, directly or indirectly, assist them, or suffer any of his Tributaries or Subjects to assist them with Men or Money, or Arms, or any other Means of carrying on the War against

This must be either expressly stipulated, or so clearly and strongly implied, that no Doubt shall

remain regarding it.

In the Event of a Peace being settled with the Peshwa, it will perhaps be thought proper to recall General Goddard's Detachment; and their best Route lies through Madajee Scindia's Territories. With a View to such an Event, you will stipulate with Madajee Scindia, that he shall allow them a

free Passage, and assist them in procuring Provisions, and other Necessaries, on the Road.

I inclose a Letter which I have written to Scindia, informing him of the Powers which I have delegated to you, and desire that you will urge him to an immediate Decision on the Propositions which you have to make to him: That any Delay or Evasion on his Part may preclude an Accommodation for ever; and that by your Answers I shall be regulated in entering into another Plan of Connections, which will not only prove an insuperable Bar to the Views he has at present formed on the Northern Provinces, but draw such a powerful Attack on his own Territories as must infallibly end in his Expulsion and Ruin.

If after the Conclusion and Execution of the separate Treaty with Madajae Scindia, he should defire to promote a Peace between us and the Peshwa, I will appoint a Person with full Powers to

negociate the same through the Channel of his Introduction and Mediation.

I am, &c. (Signed) Warren Hastings.

12 Dage

To Edward Wheler, Efquire.

I have advised you in Triplicate of the Success gained by Captain Blair on the 3d. It was dear, but decisive. With 550 Men opposed to more than 4,000, he completely routed them, took all their Guns (4), Tumbrils (4), and Ammunition immeasurable. Major Moses Crawford is at Dildanagur, about the Midway between this and Buxar; there he will remain till Major Popham moves. Yesterday Morning Major Crabb with his Detachment, consisting of 100 European Infantry, 30 Artillery with Captain Hill, and Two Regiments of Sepoys, arrived, and these were all transported to this Side before the Evening. Major Roberts with his Regiments, and One Lack of Rupees, has passed Ellahabad, and is hourly expected. The Nabob Vizier, whose Conduct I must in Justice applaud, arrived this Morning at his Camp on the opposite Side of the River. There I met him. He proposes to cross and encamp on this Side with a small Guard. His Army would starve us. I hope that Major Popham will be able to begin his Operations on the 14th at the latest. Doubt not of speedy Success. The Rajah has made repeated Overtures for Peace, less humble in Terms than in the Modes; but I have declined to answer him, or even to temporize: The Example is dangerous, and ought, even with Hazard, to be checked in this first Instance. You will have heard, and you will hear, many false and alarming Reports; for the Enemy invent, and our own Hircarrahs exaggerate. Colonel Morgan has acted with Promptness and Decision, which merit public Thanks; and I with Pleasure learn, that all the Officers of the Detachment shewed an Eagerness equal to his. Colonel Morgan appears to have formed the Resolution on the 29th; the Troops were embarked on the 31st, and they arrived in less than Ten Days from Caunpore. I avail myself of this vacant Space to affure you, that all will terminate happily.

Chunar,

Nº 83:

a1. 20.51

To Major Mofes Crawford:

(Signed)

Warren Hastings.

I defire that you will immediately proceed, with Caution, but with Expedition, to this Place; you are

Nº 84.

A P PXE N D I X, Nº A

are not likely to be opposed .- I shall advise Major Popham, with whom your Junction would be at this Time liable to Uncertainty, and unnecessary.

It should be sh

P. S. Major Popham is at Pateeta. Ald benearignes som ad gottlube at mose year doings. all the Pelhwa. A Peace with the one mult toon produce a Peace with the other, at et an Open

Nº 85.

Teems comprehend in our Pavour every Object which we could defire, yet they are on the Whole to advantageous to the Pethwa, that I think his Ministers will acquiefee in them rather than continue a To Colonel Sir John Cumming, commanding the temporary Brigade. has anomaly street and the street of the street of

be left for it in the Preaty with Scindia, on the Terms I have mentioned, and altough thete-

It being necessary, in the present Situation of Affairs, that the whole Military Force beyond the Provinces should act in Concert, and be ultimately under the Orders of the senior Officer; you will therefore be pleased to obey all such Orders as you may henceforth receive from Colonel Morgan.

View to fach an Event, you will Reputate with Madagee Scientia, that he shall a

Chunargur, oil ad andrea the nath the Polhwa, it will perhaps be Warren Hastings. at 3th September 1781. belt daugut ein House heat the Delta the Delta the September 1781.

Nº 86.

To Colonel Morgan, commanding the Forces beyond the Provinces.

perform a Letter which I have written to Scindin, informing him of the Fowers which I have de-

and define that you will arge him to an immediate Decifion on the Propolitions which

(Signed)

-Send Duplicate of this o non-lots H on the form of example

challens, and allift them in procuring Provilions, and other Necessaries, on the Road.

As the present Situation of Affairs makes it probable that our whole Military Force beyond the Provinces may be required to act in Conjunction, or at least in Concert, I have, in the accompanying Letter to Colonel Sir John Cumming, directed him to obey all fuch Orders as you may judge proper to fend him; and I request, that on Receipt hereof, you will please to order him to send the Regiment of Cavalry, and One Regiment of Native Infantry from his Brigade, immediately, to Lucknow, for the Protection of that City.

Chunargur, 13th September 1781.

I am, &cc. (Signed) Warren Hastings.

To Edward Whelet, Efquire, The Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General. advice you in Trapheste of the Success, gained by Captain Blair on the gai, nic was

I received your Note of the 4th, at 1 P. M.; marched in 15 Hours after-empty Magazine, shattered Artillery-Troops 3 Months in Arrears-have 10 Rounds per Man-with me 3 Regiments; 2 good, 1 bad-Eight Guns-faid my whole Force-confidered the Circumstances under which you wrote—Country not to be left without Appearance of Troops—disposed to Disturbance -left Landy with 5 bad Guns-18 Companies that could be of little Use to me-will keep all quiet-fave Cantonments-durst not recall Darangur Troops; would be abandoning the whole Upper Country-fent Express to be ready at Moment's Notice-fent Morgan most of the Boats, pressing all on the River-shall fend them off the Moment they arrive-wrote to him, if he will stay at Campore I will go to Chunar-if not marched, believe can be there before him by Land or Water—think there is no Force can prevent me—shall be at Campore the 10th.—No Answer from Morgan.—Cavalry can't get on faster than the Sepoys.—If I go on, hope for Ammunition at Cawnpore.—If Morgan has marched I must stay at Cawnpore; or, if he will go, I have your Orders to stay—he has to march.—Wish I had been at Cawnpore—do not think you would have been obliged to go to Chunar Fort. - Have done every Thing for the best, am satisfied of this, but

with your Approbation. If Morgan is marched, and I have bad Accounts, will leave the broken Regiment at Cawnpore, and push down by forced Marches. Beg, if possible, to hear from you

Kanuge, 7th September 1781.

sprimmus indofult, and they entired in lefs than Ten Days from Campore. I avail myfelf I vaccat Space to affine you, that all will terminate happily.

> Chunnar, then September 178

To Major Popham.

Nº 88.

Sir, You will receive into your Charge and Command the following Corps of the Army now afsembled at this Place; viz. The Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the 2d Regiment of European Infantry; al Detachment of Artillery from the 20 Brigade; the Foreign Rangers; at Battalion of out St. Com. Map. 11.

N. 84

ENDIX,

e 6th Regiment; 19th, 30th, and 35th Regiments of Sepoys, and a Detachment of Sepoys ommanded by Lieutenant Polhill, and a Body of Cavalry furnished by the Nabob Vizier.—Major Moses Crawford, commanding the Regiment of Sepoys and a Detachment of Cavalry, and Major ames Crawford, commanding the Independent Companies of Sepoys stationed at Chitra, have een directed to put themselves under your Command, and their Corps are to be considered as Part your Detachment, all the , and navin avail nov daily !

These Troops you are to employ, without Loss of Time, in subduing and dispersing the rebelious Forces of Rajah Cheyr Sing, and in reducing the Zemindars of Benares, and its Dependencies,

S. to Chunger. We have now a Force wal to every probable lynagmon and to sansibado and o That you may be enabled to carry these Orders into effectual Execution, I hereby give you full ind absolute Authority, independent of all other whatsoever, except that of the Governor General nd Council, and my own, to profecute this Service in whatever Manner you shall judge most expedient for bringing it to a speedy and successful Termination I appropriate the Camp I at a speedy and successful Termination I appropriate the Camp I at the

When the Service will admit of a Reduction in the Strength of your Detachment, you will pleafe! to return to me the 30th Regiment of Sepoys; and as foon as a further Reduction can be admitted, the 1st Battalion of the 6th Regiment of Sepoys and Lieutenant Polhill's Corps are to return to this Place: All none (Signed)

Chunargur, 15th September 1781.

I am, &c. mand alle (Signed) Warren Hastings.

Honourable Sir, ..

Nº 90.

It is with the greatest Concern I fend you the enclosed for Mr. Middleton, intercepted by the Relief People. There is another Letter reled W. brawber usy, dated Fyzabad, 10th Inflation in My last was the 11th.—The Forces now assembled are the 6th, 7th, 19th, 30th, and 35th Regiments, Lieutenant Polhill's Battalion of the Body Guard, Two Companies of European Grenadiers and Light Infantry, 30 Artillery Men, and the Rangers, and 600 of the Nabob's Horse.—
Major Popham marched on the 16th, one Division to Parests, and 600 of the Nabob's Horse.— Major Popham marched on the 16th; one Division to Pateeta, another with Major Crabb to the Back of Lutteefpore.—I do not expect any Thing decisive so soon as I wish—there must be Delays, and I feel them forely; but, I thank God that I am myself a Witness of the Evils, Wants, and Errors of our Service, though I have been nearly the Victim of them, fince it has furnished me with the Means, though flow, of correcting them. The Province of Oude has caught the Contagion; but I shall dismiss the Nabob in a few Days, and doubt not but his Troubles will be soon quelled, I give my fole Attention to the present Object, which accomplished, every other will follow. Major Crawford must be near, I expect him hourly-Believe no Report. I have not yet received one Letter from you.

Chunar, 18th September 1781.

I am, &c. (Signed) Warren Hastings.

Extract of GENERAL ORDERS, issued at Chunar 18th September 1781.

Sadit Ally have come to a proper Understanding: The latter wrote him, He was wrong to give

Enclosed in the above

N° 91. Captain Hogen is ordered to raise immediately a Corps of Native Infantry, to consist of Seven Companies of One hundred Rank and File each, to form a Guard for the Relident at Benares.

Honourable Sir, and the to the succession of the state of I was Yesterday honoured with your Letter of the 8th Instant; and it gave me a sincere Pleasure Nº 92. to learn the Success of our Arms under Captain Blair, and of there being so promising a Prospect of Punishment speedily falling on the Rebel Insurgents. I arrived here, after Five Days March, from Campore: The Troops suffering greatly from the Heat, rendered it necessary to halt a Day here. To-morrow I proceed to Akahabad, where I hope again to have the Pleasure of hearing from you,

or of getting such Intelligence as may serve to direct me to take such Measures and make such Movements as may best promote your Design. I have Two Packets for you from Colonel Muir: They being large and of Importance, makes me unwilling to trust them as yet to be conveyed by

therein have none to pay our Troops with while they have Plency. Hannay is now about I wo Cals read Ry. 38 and Alaberted Ho(bengic) live written him pressingly to cross to this Place, for novide Alian be

15th September 1781, september I may ones not get over to relieve me; perhaps, while attempting to pals the Evyra, be attacked by the resole of the Begum, with the Zomindhis let on by her. In fuch air Event he could not Victoria Diy

To

Nº 93.

To Colonel Morgan.

.!

I repeat my Thanks for the effectual Aid which you have given me, and the Decision with which you resolved on it. The Detachment arrived the 10th, Major Roberts's Regiment the 13th, and I hourly expect Major Crawford from Dinapore. Major Popham has invested Pateeta, a Fort 6 Miles S. E. of Chunar. We have now a Force equal to every probable Exigency come to Allahabad, and remain there. You need not advance; and I hope in a few Days to be in a State to desire you to return that less Cause to guard against the actual Enemy than against the Contagion of Example. The Nabob has acted most honourable. Send immediately to Joosy the Bazar People of the 7th and 19th Regiments, the Camp Equipage, Lascars, &c. of the Europe Artillery and Insantry, with this Detachment, and as much Flour as you can spare for the latter. An Escort from the Nabob will conduct them from Joosey.

Chunar, 19th September 1781. (Signed) Warren Hastings.

N° 94

A.1. N.51

Honourable Sir,

It is with the greatest Concern I send you the enclosed for Mr. Middleton, intercepted by the Rajah's People. There is another Letter from Major Hannay, dated Fyzabad, 10th Instant; the Purport of which is nearly the same as that inclosed, to caution you against the secret Designs of the Nabob, and that he (Major Hannay) is much distressed and ill. The Rajah will not suffer me to send the Major's Letter to you, from some capricious Whim: I dare not now ask him; but the Major says nothing more than I tell you. I was obliged, from sad Necessity, to tell the Rajah some Part of the Contents of the enclosed; but I took Care it should be nearly plausible: I omitted such Particulars as he might take the least Advantage of. For Heaven's Sake, Sir, condescend to listen to some Terms of Conciliation, while we can do it without lessening our Dignity. Pardon me the Presumption of advising you. I am, it is true, wanting in Wissom and the Knowledge of Politic, but I see the Rajah is very (I fear too) formidable. I am greatly distressed at the Contents of the enclosed Letter. Heaven avert this impending Storm, and protect you ever !

Lutteefpore, Tuesday Night 11 o'Clock,

18th September 1781.

I am, &c.
(Signed) Jacob Barnet.

Nº or.

Enclosed in the above.

In such critical Times as these every Man has a Right to relate what he hears a Friend should and may do; without Impropriety therefore, before Hannay leaves the Neighbourhood of Fyzabad, I write you my News and Opinion, lest hereafter our Communication be cut off. There is certainly Villainy abroad. The Nabob it is faid fet out well inclined to our Interest; but fince, he and Saadit-Ally have come to a proper Understanding: The latter wrote him, He was wrong to give us any Affiltance; that such another Opportunity might never offer of shaking off the Yoke; as you he need only stand neuter himself, and, under Pretence of assembling his Zemindars to attack Cheyt Sing, privately direct them to obstruct the Junction of our Forces by every possible Means The Begums gave the same Advice, and Promise of Money; this Cheyt Sing has already disburied to a great Amount. This Plan was the Cause of Gordon's Disaster, being attacked in the Nabob's Country while he thought himself amongst Friends. My Information is from some Zemindars, who I have had it in my Power to be kind to; although it is the public Talk of Fyzabad, where my People are daily insulted. Likewise Zalim, who is with 2,000 Men on the other Side, and means to cross in the Morning, boafts that he will foon do for us, as the Nabob will fend Hannay no Affistance; that he is fure of; nor will any of the Collectors pay more Money: We shall therefore shortly have none to pay our Troops with, while they have Plenty. Hannay is now about Two Coss from Ry Ghaut, on the Owde Side, with only Two Companies, Two Guns, and (I believe) some disaffected Horse. I have written him pressingly to cross to this Place; for should Zalim be over before him, I shall be hemmed up in a small Fort with 150 Sepoys, when Zalim will take care Hannay does not get over to relieve me; perhaps, while attempting to pass the Evyra, be attacked by the People of the Begum, with the Zemindars fet on by her. In such an Event he could not

possibly escape Destruction: My Wasselaut would soon be settled after such an Accident. I am apt to think this Mharatta Treaty is only a Fetch to gain Time until the Rains are over for certain, as their Horse could not act during that Season. Look to yourself, Nat; you may be in Bobby's Power. Mr. Hastings should not leave Chunar until there be Force very sufficient at Hand, both to check his Excellency and do for Cheyt Sing, lest he get into a worse Scrape. A very sew Days will determine it one Way or other with regard to us Rulers over these. You may think me humming; but it is more than Odds we never meet again. God prosper you, and pray take Care, &c. Yours, &c.

Amore, 9th September 1781.

(Signed) J. Macdonald.

To Mr. Barnet.

Nº 96.

Dear Sir,
The Governor has received your Letter of last Night's Date, and desires me to acquaint you that it gives him great Concern to find you are compelled to be the Instrument of Conveyance of the Rajah's Letters and Messages, which the uniform Treatment they have met with from the Governor must have convinced you are totally useless and unavailing. He wishes therefore you would, once for all, acquaint the Rajah, that it will be to no Manner of Purpose to force this disagreeable Task upon you in future, and that every Application from him hereafter will meet with the same Reception as the past, and be absolutely inadmissible. I sincerely wish you released from your present distressful Situation.

Chunagur, 19th September 1781. (Signed) I am, &c. W^m Palmer.

To Major Popham.

Nº 97.

I had before heard of your Success, and was pretty well apprized of it from my own Situation at Day-break, and after; but my Satisfaction was checked by my Fears for the Loss which you might have sustained.—Your Note has relieved me; I am happy, and do most heartily congratulate you on the complete Success of this Atchievement, which in every Light reslects the highest Honour on your Conduct, and on the Bravery and Steadiness with which it was followed. I am sending an Order to Major Crawford to join you this Evening, and will exchange his Guns for 2 Six Pounders.

You will have perceived from Major Crabb's Letter, that his Instructions with you is no otherwise to be effected but by the Conquest of Lutteespore; for it will ruin his Corps to return by the same Route, and he has no other, except the high Road, which is through Lutteespore and Pateeta. Let me know what you propose doing next. I shall send a Transcript of your Note in quadruplicate to Calcutta; and beg the Favour of you to order Captain Scott, or any other able Hand, to write, to send me the Pariculars of this Day's Action, and a Return (which I yet expect to give me some Pain) of your Killed and Wounded. Once more I give you Joy, and add my most hearty Thanks; and I beg that you will present these in the strongest Terms (they cannot exceed my Feelings) to the Officers and Men of your Army.

Paft Eleven, 20th September 1781.

I am, &c. (Signed) Warren Hastings.

Edward Wheler, Esquire, &c. &c. &c. Fort William.

N° 98.

I most heartily congratulate you on the Success of our Arms in the Conquest of Pateeta, for the Particulars of which I refer you to the inclosed Letter from Major Popham. I understand that large Reinforcements, both from Lutteespore and Ramnagur, were opposite him in the Field. It was intended to attack both Pateeta and Lutteespore at the same Time, and the former by an instant Assault. Major Crabb, with a strong Detachment appointed for the latter Service, marched on the Night of the 15th by a large and, as it has since appeared, scarce practicable Circuit, towards a Pass which lies behind, or to the South of Lutteespore. A Letter received this Morning mentions his Arrival on the Plain which adjoins to the Pass, after a March of Three Days, instead of One, as was expected. It is the Road to Bidzygur, and said to be the Repository of all the Rajah's Ammunition. Major Popham marched at Two of the same Night, nor did he reach his Ground with his whole Line till Ten, and then found the Place too strong to attempt it, without a regular Approach and battering Cannon. It fell at Six this Morning. I regard this Victory as a decisive Turn of our F f

APPENDIX, N.

public Influence; but the greatest Proportion of my Joy is derived from the Consideration that it was gained with little Bloodshed, an Advantage which I attributed, as I expected it, to the superior Skill and known Composure, nor less Humanity, of Major Popham. Major Crawford arrived here Yesterday Morning, much harrassed, but without Loss or Impediment on his Way.

Chunargur, 20th September 1781. I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Warren Halling

N° 99.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

As my Answer to your Favour of the 16th, which I did not receive till the 23d, the Day I wrote the Reply; and also my Answer to Major Palmer's Letter, dated the 17th, which I received the 21st in the Morning, and answered it directly; are stopped at Buxar with the other Letters, I have engaged Two People, to whom I am to give One thousand Rupees, to deliver this, and bring a Answer from Chunargur; should they get safe, you may, Sir, intrust them with any Letters, and will forward them. Major Crawford's 2d Battalion, with the Major, marched from hence the 21d in the Morning. I immediately fent Orders to Captain Maxwell to cross over from Manjee and join Major Crawford at Buxar, which he accomplished. I have acquainted General Stibbert with what I have done, and the Necessity of ordering up immediately another Regiment and Four Six Pour ders as foon as possible. I have acquainted him with the melancholy Accounts I have heard of your Situation, losing your Boats, and Major Popham's Regiment being almost destroyed. You may rest affured, Sir, there shall not be any Thing left undone by me for your Service, that I will not do. I have ordered Captain Salt's Troops to march to join Major Crawford as foon 8 possible: Mrs. Hastings has signified to me that she would send the Fifty Body Guard to join them. I hope you will approve of this, as it cannot be attended with any bad Consequences, whatever good fo small a Body of Cavalry can do. I have got out One Six Pounder from the Magazine, the only one serviceable there, and am training up some of the Sepoys to work it, Two from each Company, not having any other People here. Our Arms are very bad, but I am in Hopes the Boats will arrive with new Arms in a few Days. Every Thing at present is quiet in these Parts. Mr. Græme made a Requifition the 24th Instant for a Battalion, but I was obliged to refuse him on Account of this Regi ment having unserviceable Arms and Accourrements, and also as it has been so short a Time incorporated. This I flatter myself you will approve of. Mrs. Hastings is well, and intrusts the accompanying Letter, which I hope you will receive fafe. I have the Honour to remain, &c.

Dinapore, August 29th, 1781.

(Signed) Ar. Ahmuy.

N° 100.

Camp, 20th September 1781.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, &c. &c. &c.

Dear Sir,

I have the Happiness to inform you we are in Possession of Pateeta, and I believe with little Loss. When the Enemy heard our Attack, a large Body posted on the Hills to the Lest of our Rear, made for the Camp; but the European Grenadiers and Light Infantry, whom I kept as a Corps de Reserve, moved towards and totally routed them. Their Cavalry at the same Time made a Motion, with some Infantry, towards the Right of our Camp, on which a Gun was sent through some high Grass to an Out Post, and by firing Two or Three Rounds, obliged them to fly. Could I have afforded a few Sepoys from the Camp, or had the Cavalry done any Thing, Numbers of the Runaways must have been destroyed. I just hear very sew of our Sepoys have been killed, and not an Officer hurt. The Enemy has sustained great Loss. Had you not better, Sir, dispatch Major Crawford's Corps to relieve Major Roberts?

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(Signed) William Popham.

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PEND IX,

OURNAL of a March over the Binde Hills, from Chunargur to Lutteefpoor; delivered to No 101. the Governor General by Major Crabb, who conducted it.

The following Extract of Orders, issued by Major Popham, received from the Brigade Major's Office at Half past Five in the Afternoon.

Saturday, 15 September.

" The 1st Battalion of the 6th Regiment, the 7th Regiment with 4 Guns and 1 Howitzer, Lieutenant Polhill's Corps with his Two Guns, to march this Evening at 7 o'Clock; the Ammunition for the Guns to be carried on Bullocks. This Detachment to be commanded by Major Crabb, who will receive his Orders from Commanding Officer at 6 o'Clock."

The Ammunition and Stores being ready at Ten, the Detachment marched by the Right, over roken Ground, to the Bank of Mullah; the Water too deep to admit of the Guns croffing without aking off the Limber Boxes, which were carried on the Lascars Heads; these occasioned a Delay of Two Hours.

The Rear Guard being croffed, I moved on, over a Plain, with low Jungle on each Side: Near the Sunday 16 Sep. Top were Two sharp Turnings, which increased the Difficulty, and added so much to the Delay, that the Sun was rifing by the Time the Guns had gained the Top; the Jungle continuing very thick, but low, for near a Corfe, which opened an extensive Plain, tolerably well cultivated, and Two inconsiderable Villages in it. About a Corse from the Entrance on this Plain, a very narrow but deep Nullah delayed us Two Hours. About & of a Corfe further on, met with another, the Bed and Banks of it exceedingly rocky; upwards of an Hour and Half was employed in croffing it; moved along the Bank under a steep Hill about a Mile, the Road full of Rock and large Stones; e-croffed the River, which was more difficult than before, the Bed of it full of very large Rocks, and the Bank very high, through which it was necessary to cut a Road for the Guns. About o'Clock, every thing being croffed, the Detachment moved forward through a thick Jungle, with broken Ground and Hills on each Side, to the Bed of a small River full of Rocks; on the opposite Side a steep Pass, which with much Labour we got through. The Cattle being much fatigued, the Sepoys were put to drag Ropes, to get on the Guns, which delayed us till near 4 o'Clock. A great Scarcity of Water prevailed; Hircarrahs were fent out in Search, but none was to be found nearer than Three Miles in our Front, where they discovered a Lake; a thick Jungle between Two high Hills all the Way to the Water, where it became more open. The Cattle being so much spent with etting up the Hills, it was Sun-set before we got near enough the Lake to halt, which I did, with on my Left, and a very high Hill on my right Flank, having been upwards of 20 Hours on the March; and the Distance from Chunar I judged to be about Six Coss.

The Detachment got under Arms at 4 o'Clock, and marched through a thick Jungle; croffed Monday 17 Sephe Bed of a small River, the Banks somewhat steep, the Road narrow, but tolerably good, to the Foot of a long and steep Pass, with a very deep Gully close on the Right; the Ascent very difficult, om the great Number of large, flat, smooth Stones, where the Cattle could not hold with their eet. With the Affistance of the Sepoys, about Ten o'Clock we gained the Top, and moved on over a Plain with large Trees, the Ground in many Places rocky, but level. About a Mile from the Top of the Hill came to a River, the Bed of it full of very large Rocks, over which, with much Labour, we got the Guns. At 1 o'Clock moved on over rocky Ground, the Country opening. About One Corse from the River entered an extensive Plain, near the Village of Koradee. Several Villages appeared on the Plain, the Inhabitants whereof fled on our Approach. The Country appeared to be well cultivated; the Road over the Plain led through Rice Fields. At Sun-set encamped. The Distance this Day about Six Coss.

At Three o'Clock put the Detachment in Motion, and marched for the first Part over a Plain full of large deep Holes, which rendered it difficult and dangerous for the Cattle until Day-light, when we entered a thick Jungle, with many deep dry Nullahs, which retarded us very much, being obliged to cut Roads for the Guns, there not appearing the least Trace of a Road. About 2 o'Clock entered a very large Plain, with feveral small Villages upon it; the Inhabitants fled to the Jungle on our Approach. About 3 o'Clock encamped near a large Lake, and employed the Smiths and Carpenters in repairing the Bullocks Yokes, and the Pintles of Two Guns. This Day's March about Five Coss.

Got under Arms at 4 o'Clock, and marched over a Plain, the Road leading through Swamps and Rice Fields, with high Banks, which retarded us much. Paffed through the Village of Muddoopore, a large Village, and feemed to have been a Place of some Note, but deserted. Here the Hircarrahs brought Intelligence, that a large Body of the Rajah's Troops were encamped about 3 Coss in our Front, near the Village of Loorah, with some Guns. The Road between us for a Corse was a thick Jungle, with a large Lake on my right Flank, and a rising Ground and Village

on the Left; from hence I saw the Fortress of Bidjigur, which appeared very high, and above 8 Coss distant. This Day's March about 5 Coss.

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At Day-light the Detachment marched; entered the Jungle, which continued for a Corfe in some Parts very thick, where I expected to be annoyed by the Enemy. At Sun-rise the advance Guard got clear of Jungle, when I discovered the Enemy, about 2,000, drawn up in a good Situation, with their Guns on the Right (immediately opposite the Road out of the Jungle) on a rising Ground, and a small Bank thrown up in their Front; a Tope, and the Village of Loora, on their Left; a deep Morass in their Front. They began to cannonade on the Approach of the Troops on the Plain, and continued it brifkly, until the Whole had cleared the Jungle, and formed the ad. vanced Guard, returning it with one Gun. As foon as the Line was formed, I advanced as brifkly as the Ground would admit, firing the Six Pounder, until I had got near enough for the finall Arms to do Execution; at the same Time I directed Lieutenant Polhill from the Right, to advance Two Companies, and secure the Guns of the Enemy; but before he could execute the Order, they retreated (leaving their Guns, Ammunition, and about 150 dead, and about 20 wounded) through a Jungle, to Lutteefpore, about Four Coss. Having no Means of carrying away the Guns and Ammunition, I destroyed it, rendering the Guns useless, and burying them. The Road to Luttees. pore led through a Jungle, and over a very steep and rugged Hill, where no Water could be got, prevented me from pursuing further than Sacroote, an inconsiderable Village, about a Coss from Loora, on a small Plain, where I encamped to bury the Dead, and collect the Wounded, amounting to 34, of every Denomination.

This Day's Distance about 2-½ Coss. At 4 o'Clock the Detachment marched over a good Road, but Jungly for about 2 Coss, when we got to a dry Nullah, the Descent very rugged, the Ascent still more so; the Road very narrow and winding, and full of very large Stones and Rocks, over which the Guns were listed; with much Labour and Time we gained the Summit, from whence we saw the Fort, distant about Three Miles. The Side of the Hill leading to the Town was yet worse than what we had passed; the Road from the Foot of the Hill to the Fort was very narrow, with a thick Jungle on each Side, but pretty level. At Noon I entered the Town of Lutteespore, which had been evacuated while the Troops were getting down the Hill; about 800 of the Rajah's People having been all the preceding Night plundering it. They lest behind them Six Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of Ammunition and Stores; Three Pieces of Cannon were found on the Hills, intended to defend the Entrance from Pateeta. The Fort stands in a Bottom, with high steep Hills on Three Sides, with thick Jungle all round close to the Ditch, which is deep on the Pateeta Side, where the Wall is of Stone; the other Sides of the Wall is composed of Part Stone and Part Mud, with Loop Holes. The Guns were mounted on wooden Swivels in the Center of the Bastions. The Citadel has a deep Ditch and a high Stone Wall (with Loop Holes) in many Places much cracked,

almost from Top to Bottom, and very wide.

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Nº 102.

To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c.

Honourable Sir,

I should do great Injustice in not acknowledging how much I am indebted to the Officers and Troops of the Detachment, for the Steadiness which they observed in the Action of the 20th, as well as the Readiness they shewed in affisting to surmount the Difficulties on the March.

Lieutenant Fireworker Baillie, of the Artillery, in particular, I beg Leave to recommend to your

Notice, for the very great Attention which he shewed in his particular Department.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lutteefpoor, 25th September 1781. (Signed) J. W. Crabb, Major 2d Brigade.

N° 103. Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing in the Attack of the Fort at Pateeta, 20th September 1781.

Commanding Officers. 6 Sepoys killed Grenadier Corps, Major Lane 5 Sepoys wounded 2 Ditto ditto Major Balfour 19th Regiment, 4 Ditto ditto 30th Regiment, Major Roberts 2 Ditto ditto I Ditto ditto ditto I Ditto 35th Regiment, Major Humphries, 10 Wounded. Total 11 Killed

Chunargur,

bled there. I will be accountable to the General and to the Roses

M. B. Sent under Cover to Chunargur, 22d September 1781. September 24. Duplicate un-

Nº 104.

To Edward Wheler, Efquire. Gossa rolal of 19400 195

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Warren Hallings.

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On the 20th Major Crabb defeated and routed a Party of the Enemy on the Plain above the Pass of the Suckrute; their Loss was 150 Men and 3 Guns, with much Ammunition; our's small. The Rajah that Evening fled from Lutteefpore; his Men followed his Example; and Yesterday at Noon Major Crabb took Possession, the Place being totally deserted. I was Yesterday in Major Popham's Camp, and visited the Fort of Pateeta and its Intrenchment. They are both contemptible, but in their actual State absolutely impregnable against an Attack, had they made any Resistance. The Fort, though small, is of Stone, with 4 Towers, a parallel Rampart, and Towers, and a Ditch of great Depth furrounding these, and the Town itself guarded by an Intrenchment extending far beyond it; and the Space between, Hills, Rocks, and Jungle almost impenetrable. At One o'Clock we had the Satisfaction to receive, by a regular Salute of 21 Guns, the instant Information of the Possession of Lutteespore by Major Crabb, I have taken upon me to grant a Brevet Commission of Major to Captain Lane, who commanded the Grenadiers of the Army, and performed diftinguished Service. I this Instant receive an authentic Confirmation of the above Intelligence from Major instantly remand the Detechment from Major James Crawsord's Buttalion, as he will be elle in ddar'd from the Kajah 27%, ad lot, ruonoH and avad I Neignbourhood, and his Corps united will be eller

.sgniffeH narraWco-operating with Major I opham in the Reduction of Bidzigur.

M. B. Sent under Cover to

Major Eaton, at Buxar :

Camp at Lutteefpore, 21st September 1781, at Night.

From Captain Thomas Blair to Lieutenant Colonel Blair, at Chunar.

My dear Colonel, It is with much Satisfaction that I now give you an Account of our Arrival at Lutteefpoor, after a most fatiguing March as ever Troops experienced, over Hills, Rocks, Rivers, and through Jungles. It does much Credit to the Abilities and Knowledge of Bundee Cawn, his being able to conduct us by fuch a Road without losing our Way. The only Circumstance is, that he has been deceived in the Length of the Cosses, each of which are at least 4 Miles. We Yesterday were opposed at Lora Suckrute by a Body of the Rajah's Troops, something less than 2,000 in Number, and Three Pieces of Ordnance, which we dispersed and took. Their Guns, Tumbrils, and Ammunition, for want of Means to bring with us, was destroyed. One small Gun and Limber we have now with us. The Quantity of Ammunition found in Lutteefpore is confiderable. The Place, in confequence of our Success Yesterday, was evacuated by the Rajah in the Evening. The People who did not attend him remained only to plunder his House, which they have done, and destroyed what was valuable, and of no Use to them. I do not believe there was one Man in the Fort when Major Crabb marched in. The Intention of our March, in the main Point, has, I hope, answered the Governor's Expectation—the expelling the Rajah from a Place of Strength, and preventing his taking Possession of the Ghauts leading to Bidzigur. Under his present Alarm, it appears to me, that if Measures are speedily taken to invest that Place, little Resistance will be made. I was, during the whole March, under much Concern for the Success of the Expedition, as I considered myself partly answerable for the Confequences, though I had not the Command; and I shall be much pleased to find it has met with the Approbation of the Governor, who, I hope, will do me the Justice to believe I have done all in my Power to forward the Expedition. I have to request you will mention Bundee Cawn to the Governor. I am much fatigued, and have hurt my Foot a good deal by walking, otherwise in perfect Health. I will refer you to Bundee Cawn for the Particulars of our Expedition, till I have the Pleasure of seeing you. I beg my best Respects and best Wishes may be made to Mrs. Blair. Dear Colonel, &c. W .. 2911M. confire to Evrad Village the Diffance round to or

Chrisla esmod Tots out of the direct Roads Encamped about Pive o'Clock in the Bollnah Chant, below Sultutgur Hills, on a Spot pretty clear of jungle, Difference

th. At Day-light marched by the Right, tolerable Road; a finall Nullab now, and then no Chunat, 22d September 1781.

Nº 106.

fmall Village to the Right, named brulward same To Major James Crawfurd. Dillage Thee Cols: Came upon the Plains, paded Novame and To Major James Cols: Came upon the Plains, paded Novament Cols: Came upon the Plains, paded Novament Cols (Cols) and Cols (If you have not already detached any Part of your Battalion to Patna, I defire that you will not, but keep your Corps entire, and station it near the Frontier of Bidzigur; obeying such Orders as you shall receive from Major Popham, who will soon be in that Quarter. If you weaken your Corps, you will be exposed to an unequal Contest with Cheyt Sing's whole Force, which will now be affem-SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II.

I will be accountable to the General and to the Board for the Deviation from their Orders.

-I am, &cc.

Warren Haftings.

N. B. Sent under Cover to Major Eaton at Buxar. September 24. Duplicate under Cover to Major Eaton.

Chunar, 22 September 1781.

To Lieutenant Colonel Ahmuty.

Sir, I have received your Three Letters. I have the highest Sense of the Zeal which you have shewn for the Service, in the Orders given for the Reinforcement of Major Crawford's Regiment, and of the Cavalry, and for their speedy Dispatch; and I beg you will accept of my particular and most hearty Thanks for your personal Attention to myself. The Hircarrah to whom you promised a Reward of 1,000 Rupees deserves as many Lashes; he accompanied Major Crawford, and was exactly Three Weeks on the Way. Major Popham took the Field on the 16th. The Forts of Pateeta and Lutteef. pore are in our Possession, the Enemy routed, and the Rajah sled Bidzigur. I request that you will instantly remand the Detachment from Major James Crawford's Battalion, as he will be else in Danger from the Rajah's whole Force assembled in his Neighbourhood, and his Corps united will be esten tially necessary for co-operating with Major Popham in the Reduction of Bidzigur.

N. B. Sent under Cover to Major Eaton, at Buxar; and the 24th, Duplicate under Cover to D.

Warren Hastings,

Nº 108.

Captain Thomas Blair to the Governor General.

Captain Thomas Sair to Lieutengor Colonel Plairs as Co

Lutteefpore, 29th September 1781 The following Troops, Major Crabb's Regiment of Sepoys, Captain Thomas Blair's Battalion, Lieutenant Polhill's Corps, being Part of the Vizier's Body Guard, in all about Seventeen Hundred Sepoys, Six Guns, Two Tumbrils, and One Howitz, being ordered on Detachment under the Command of Major Crabb, to attack the Fort of Lutteefpore from the Hills and Pass to the Eastward of it, we began our March from the Encampment in the Neighbourhood of Chunar about 10 o'Clock in the Evening of the 15th Instant; croffed the Jurgar Nullah, in which there was Three Feet Water; the Banks of that Part steep, which detained the Troops till past Eleven before the Whole crossed. Fromthence the Detachment proceeded to Foulwarrie Gaut, which is over the Hill. The Ascent up the Hill is not very steep, but the large Stones in the Way, and want of a sufficient Number of Bildars, retarded the Guns exceedingly. With the Affiftance of the Officers and Sepoys, the Whole of the Ordnance and Tumbrils were got to the Top of the Hill by Day-light. The Descent to the Plain very little; for some Distance the Road level, small Villages at a Distance from each other, the Inhabitants of which fled, on our Approach, to the Hills. Passed the Village of Dowau on our Lett, which is about Two Coss from Chunar; some small Jungles and broken Ground. Proceeded on to Byrah, about One Cos; it is a small Village, with a little fortified round Brick Tower on the Bank of the Gondowr River, where the Troops should have crossed; but on Examination finding it unfordable at that Part, turned to the Left through a Tope, and marched to Putper Ghaut, the Road Part of the Way very bad; the Passage might be defended by a few Men against the whole Detachment. The Guns were obliged to be unlimbered, and the Tumbrils unloaded, to bring them over the River; the Rocks at the Bottom of it very large; from the East Side of it, thick Jungle for Iwo Miles. When the Troops came opposite to Byrad Village, the Distance round to cross at Putpur Ghaut about 2 Coss out of the direct Road. Encamped about Five o'Clock in the Afternoon at Bulluah Ghaut, below Sultusgur Hills, on a Spot pretty clear of Jungle, Distance from Chunar about Fourteen Miles.

17th. At Day-light marched by the Right; tolerable Road; a small Nullah now and then; 10 Villages to be seen for Two Cos-Ponsilla Ghaut; the Hill neither high, nor difficult to ascend; a small Village to the Right, named Nicarcaw; all the Way Jungle, not very thick; Distance Three Coss: Came upon the Plains, passed Koradie, which is Two Coss; marched to Cursee Village, which is about Two Coss, and encamped at 6 o'Clock in the Evening. Left Simraw, a large Village, on the Right; the Country flat and well cultivated. From Bulluah Ghaut to Cerrie is about Eight Coss. eve from Made Populate was will from be in class Quarters. If you weaken your Corps.

all be exposed some assignat Contell with Chert Single whose Enter, which will now be affect-

18th September. At Day-light crossed the Field, and entered the Borriah Jungle; several Nullahs and broken Ground; some small Villages; the Road bad till out of the Jungles; near to Borria, where the Country is open and cultivated: At the Edge of the Jungle surprised Sobau Sing, a Relation to Cheyt Sing; encamped for the Day: Distance Cerrie Two Coss.

19th September. Marched at Day-light; to avoid some Water and bad Ground, went out of the direct Road Two Coss; encamped in the Afternoon in a clear Spot of Ground, at a small Village named Butt, Distance in a direct Road from Borriah about Three Coss. The Troops marched about Six Coss this Day. In the Evening saw several of the Enemy's Horsemen mounted as our Troopers; from my Hircarrahs received Intelligence of the Enemy being at Loora, with Three Guns and about 2,000 Men.

20th September. Marched by the Right; 2 Guns in Front of the Body Guard, One in Front of the 7th Regiment, One Gun and One Howitz in the Center, One Gun in the Rear of it, One Gun in the Rear of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment. The Enemy were drawn up on a Piece of Ground free from Jungle, but divided by some Ditches; the Cannonade commenced on their Side; the Detachment formed in their Front in the same Order as they marched; the Guns, as they came up, returned the Fire. Soon after the Whole was formed, we advanced on the Enemy, who fired fmartly from their Guns and small Arms, till the Line was within Twenty or Thirty Paces of their Guns, when they ran away; their Guns were immediately taken; Three Companies of the Rajah's Sepoys, and some Matchlock Men, retreated behind a Tank opposite the Center of Captain Blair's Battalion, who opened and marched round two Sides of it, and gave their Fire, which did great Execution, and totally dispersed the Enemy, who no longer made any Stand, but run as fast as possible: The Troops pursued the Enemy some Way: Halted to collect the Dead and Wounded; the latter were provided with Palankeens, Dooleys, &c. when we marched on to Suckroot, about One and Half Miles from the Field of Battle, and encamped for the Day. The Rajah's Troops were commanded by Myar, the Commandant of his Sepoys, and Surpurrunt Sing: The former rode to Lutteefpore in great Hafte, threw himself at his Master's Feet, and entreated him to make his Escape immediately; that a very large Force, with Artillery, was close in his Rear, and would inevitably take him alive. He at the fame Time accused the Rajah of having deceived him, or being so himself, respecting the English Force which he went against. It appears the Rajah's People had no certain Information of the Destination of the Detachment prior to its Arrival at Honaddie, or of its Strength till the Engagement commenced. Their Hircarrahs feeing the advanced Guard followed by Two Guns, concluded it was the whole Force, and the Followers of the Camp were taken for some of Cossaun Sing's People. whose Head the Rajah had ordered to be brought to him, and the others to be killed and left, as if of no Consequence. The Rajah received the melancholy Account of the Defeat of his Troops before Noon, and evacuated the Fort before Three. He was followed by Numbers; some continued all Night to plunder, and left the Place the next Morning.

21 September. Major Crabb marched with his Regiment, 3 Guns, and the Howitz, at 4 o'Clock; at 6 o'Clock Captain Blair's Battalion, Lieutenant Polhill's Corps, with the remaining Guns, Tumbrils, &c. followed; the Road good till we came to Tarrepatell, where there are large Stones and broken Ground, from thence the Road very good through Trees, till we came to Supdur Ghaut, which, from the Slope and large Stones, is exceedingly difficult for Guns to pass; came to a small Village of about 10 Huts; crossed the Gurriah Nudda; no Water in it; the Road to the Fort through Bamboos and other thick Jungles; arrived at Lutteespore, the Gate being open and the Place evacuated; Major Crabb took Possession of it about 10 o'Clock, the Remainder of the Detachment arrived soon after; when Two of our Guns were brought into the Fort, and light Cartridges taken out of the Rajah's Magazine, a royal Salute was fired, and the Union Flag hoisted on the highest Part of the Works. Three Guns were found on the Hill which overlooks the Fort, and had been placed there to prevent an Enemy from possessing themselves of a Spot which gives them every Advantage over the Fort, which is commanded from it. Several Pieces of Ordnance, and a very considerable Quantity of Powder and Ammunition ready made up, were found in the Place.

I shall be glad if the foregoing Account of our March is sufficiently correct to convey a general Idea of the Roads, Rivers and Passes. The Distances are right, so far as I am able to judge without having measured them. Troops marching by this Route without Guns would find the Distance probably less than I have made them, as we were frequently obliged to leave the direct Road to avoid Stones, broken Ground, and other Impediments to Artillery.

I have the Honour to be, &c.
Thomas Blair.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Governor General having himself had an Opportunity of surveying the Fort and Intrenchments of Pateeta, desires to publish to the Army the Sense which he entertains of the great Zeal and

Abilities of Major Popham, in planning so difficult an Attack; and of the great good Conduct of Majors Roberts and Gardener, and of the Officers of the Detachment, for their Affitance in the Ex. ecution of it. The Governor General expresses his particular Satisfaction at the firm and intrepid Behaviour of the Grenadiers under the Command of Captain Lane; to whose gallant Example, fol. lowed and supported by the steady Courage and Discipline of the rest of the Troops, it may be principally attributed that a Place of such great Strength has been reduced, and almost without Los, The Governor General, in Testimony of the Merit and Conduct of Captain Lane, promotes him to

the Rank of Major by Brevet.

Nº 110.

Major Popham to the Governor General.

Camp at Pateeta, 22d September 1781, Sir, It is with reflective Satisfaction I acquaint you that our Endeavours to reduce this Place, and dif. perfe the Army of the Rajah Cheyt Sing, have been attended with complete Success.

My Intention was to have affaulted the Town, on my Arrival before it the 16th Inflant; but I had certain Intelligence that a considerable Body of the Enemy, with some Cannon, were within the Place, strongly intrenched. I judged it proper to encamp till I could gain proper Information of the Strength of the Works, more especially as great Part of the Artillery and One Regiment were far in the Rear, and not likely to reach me till late in the Day. About Two Hours after the Camp was pitched, the Enemy began a Cannonade from the Town, which obliged us to file off to the Left, out of the Range of their Shot: This done, we received no further Molestation during the Day, In the Course of the Night I meditated an Attack with the whole Line on their Works; but my Hir. carrachs brought Accounts that the Town was defended by a deep Trench and high Parapet, flanked with Towers, on which there were Guns mounted, and the Jungle behind very thick, with a Number of Troops; which obliged me to lay aside hazarding such an Undertaking till better acquainted with the Place. I now gave Orders for a Battery, and Major Gardiner fixed on a Spot about a Thousand Yards off the Works, but soon after, on a nearer Observation, he judged it proper to take Possession of a Tank, the Banks of which would prove an excellent Shelter for the Troops, and effectually commanded the S. E. Face of the Town, diftant between Eight and Nine hundred Yards, This Post being gained with little Opposition, a Battery was formed, and the 18 Pounders carried down. On the 19th a smart Cannonade was begun, which continued at Intervals during the Day; some Shells were also thrown; however, it was impossible we could know what Execution was done, as the Thickness of the Jungles obstructed the View; yet it being observed that our Fire obliged the Enemy for the most Part to quit their Intrenchments and retire further into the Woods, it was judged by Major Gardiner and myself, that an early Assault next Morning, just before the Dawn of Day, might be attended with immediate Success, and though not complete, would gain us a Lodge. ment within the Works, from whence the Fort might with Ease be battered.

This being determined, and Captain Lane's Corps of Grenadiers already at the Battery, at 10

o'Clock at Night the following Orders were iffued.

"The native Grenadiers of the Line, with the 1st Battalion of the 19th, 2d Battalion of the 46 30th and 35th Regiments, to affemble at the Southermost Battery at 12 o'Clock To-night: Major "Roberts to command this Detachment, and regulate it as he shall judge necessary for the Attack of the Town a little before Break of Day To-morrow Morning: The remaining Corps of the Line to close the Center (leaving their Quarter and Rear Guards standing) as soon as the above "Detachment marches off, and there lay on their Arms. The Piquets of the Battalion ordered for " the Attack, to be relieved immediately by the remaining Battalion. Major Balfour to relieve "-Major Roberts to wait on the Commanding Officer for his further Instructions."

Major Roberts, agreeable to Orders, began the Attack just before the first Dawn; at the same Time a heavy Fire was kept up by Captain Hill, from Major Gardiner's Southermost Battery, which fecured the Jungles to the Left of the Attack, and added to that Panic which feized the Enemy immediately on the Entrance of the Grenadiers, who, with the rest of the Troops, rushed on, and

foon made the Victory complete.

While those successful Approaches were making on the Town, a Party of the Enemy sallied from behind the Hill in the Rear of the Battery with Two small Guns, in Hopes that by employing our Attention that Way, the Affault on the Town would be disturbed; but they were foon routed by the cool Intrepidity of a Serjeant and One Company of Sepoys. Foiled here, they moved round the Hills till they came round the Left of our Encampment, where they feemed to meditate an Attack. On their Motions being observed, the European Grenadiers and Light Infantry were ordered if possible to throw themselves in the Rear and cut them off. This Measure was too soon noticed by the Enemy, who immediately run away in great Confusion.

By this Time Major Roberts had driven the Enemy from the Town and every Part, so that they had now nothing left but to move with their Baggage and Cannon without the Place towards Ramnagur; which they effected as to the first Object; but the only Piece of Ordnance they had saved from the Town, was taken by Lieutenant Hamilton, who had Advice and was long in pursuit of it; for 300 publish to the Army the Sense which he cutertains of the grass Zens and

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they had the Folly to fire it from a Distance at the Line, as they were gaining the Ramnagur Road, which led Lieutenant Hamilton to do it.

Had Allanass's Cavalry obeyed Orders, the Enemy's Baggage must have also been taken; but not

a Man of them would move 500 Yards from the Camp.

The Returns of the Killed and Wounded on our Side, with those of the Cannon, &c. taken, will shew how fortunate we were on this Service; during which, the Behaviour of both Officers and Men was fuch as merits the most fincere Acknowledgements.

Majors Roberts and Gardiner, Captains Lane and Hill, were particularly active, and I feel a real

Pleasure in doing them the Justice to recommend them to your particular Attention.

W^m Popham, Major. (Signed)

Honourable Sir,

Enclosed I have the Pleasure to transmit a Copy of a Letter I have received from Captain Max- No III. well, commanding the Battalion at Burragong, with which he has fent me Copies of the Letters written by Raan Sing Roy and Shew Pershaud Roy, to Futty Saw. These contain ample Proofs of their Guilt; one of them is a direct Information to him of the March of the Troops from Burragong, and an Invitation to avail himself of the defenceless State of Housseypore, by coming into that District.

I have, in Consequence of these undoubted Testimonies, written to Captain Maxwell to seize the

Persons of Baan Sing Roy and Shew Pershaud Roy, and keep them in close Confinement.

I have not complied with Captain Maxwell's Proposal for disarming the Country People, as such a Measure could not be put in Execution without causing a general Alarm throughout the District, and greatly obstructing the Cultivation; besides which, as no Crime is alledged against any Person, I conceive there is no Necessity for acting with so much Rigour, which would involve the Innocent with the Guilty, and still leave it doubtful on whom Punishment ought to be inslicted. Though I have deemed it improper to authorize Captain Maxwell to difarm the People, in which I hope for your Approval: I have recommended/to him to use every Endeavour to discover if any other Persons, and who, were concerned with Raan Sing Roy and Shew Pershaud Roy in their villainous Attempts.

The Punishment of Futty Saw's Abettors within the District of Housseypore will doubtless be productive of good Consequences, by awing those who are secretly attached to him; but it is in vain to expect his Apprehension, whilst he receives Protection in a neighbouring Country. I am well informed, that he is now in the Dominions of Rajah Cheyt Sing, and that he has been there ever fince he was driven out of Housseypore by Lieutenant Hutchesson, in the Month of February last.

Chuprah, the 19th August 1781.

(Signed)

I have the Honour to be, &c. Cha' Græme.

To Charles Græme.

In consequence of your polite Attention to my Representation respecting the Treachery and traiterous Correspondence of Bon Sing Roy and Sheo Pershaud with our declared Enemy Rajah Futty Saw: of their having given him the most perfect Intelligence of every Movement or Step taken to entrap him from this Station; of their having supplied him with Money, and your turning them out of every Employment; I was further induced to attempt the obtaining the clearest Proof of their Guilt, as I could not deem the Punishment already inflicted on them (although the most in your Power) by any Means adequate to their Crimes.

Some Time ago, when I had the Honour of mentioning this Subject, and acquainting you with the Hopes I had of obtaining the original Letters from these Men to the Rajah Futty Saw, you was pleased to express your Satisfaction thereat, and offered your Assistance, if this could be effected, of laying the Whole before the Honourable the Governor General and Council for their Decision, I have now the Pleasure to acquaint you, that the enclosed are exact Copies of the original Letters, attested upon Oath, at this Time in my Possession. Should further Proof of their Guilt be deemed neceffary, I can take upon me to promife, that the Man employed in carrying Money from Bow Sing Roy to Rajah Futty Saw shall be produced.

I must further beg Leave to lay before you, that while the Country People, so entirely attached to the Interests of Rajah Futty Saw, are permitted to keep Possession of Quantities of Arms, which I have the most certain Information is the Case, that he can never be at any Loss for an armed Force to enter and plunder the Country with. For this Reason, I would humbly propose my being authorized 35 to difarm every Man in the Country, as the only Destruction to his Hopes, and Means of fulfilling the Intentions of the Honourable Board, in his present Situation, protected and countenanced as he is by Rajah Cheyt Sing in his Country, where he now watches for the first favourable Opportunity of returning to his old Practices.

SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II.

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I have to request you will be so obliging as to lay these Circumstances before the Board, accompanied by this Letter; but should that prove inconvenient, that you will be pleased to acquaint me so, and I will then do it myself through the Commander in Chief.

Burragong, the 17th August 1781. I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Rob Maxwell,

Captain, commanding at Burragong.

Nº 112,

Major Crabb to the Governor General,

Honourable Sir,

Bundoo Cawn, who conducted me through the Hills, has requested from me a Certificate of his Conduct; I do myself the Honour to recommend him to your Notice, as a Person who I have every Reason to believe well affected to Government.

I have the Honour to subscribe myself, &c.

J. W. Crabb, Major,

Nº 113,

Major Crabb to the Governor General.

Honourable Sir, Lutteefpoor, 21st September 1781. I had the Honour to address you Yesterday from Lora; and I now advise you of my having this Morning taken Possession of the Fort of Lutteespoor; the Rajah having evacuated it Yesterday Afternoon, and pushes across the Hills to Bidzigur with most of his Followers: Those remaining, amounting to about Seven or Eight hundred, followed his Example. At my Approach I found one of the French Soldiers, who informs me, the rest were inhumanly massacred about the 4th Instant; that he received a Wound, and pretended to be dead, until the barbarous Rascals had quitted the Place, and then he crawled out to the Hills, where he lay concealed for several Days. It was unfortunate for me the Rajah escaped; but the many Difficulties I had to encounter, rendered it impossible to reach this earlier. The Roads, from their Badness, have shaken all my Gun Carriages so much, that it is necessary for them to be taken to Pieces, and have a thorough Repair, before they can leave this. I have given the necessary Orders respecting it. I found here Four Guns of different Calibres, There appear to be a good many Stores, Particulars of them shall be taken, and forwarded with all Expedition. I have also found a Cohorn here, which was I believe taken from Mirzapoor; it seems in good Order. Your Letter of the 17th is just arrived, brought by the Bearer. Bundoo Cawn has behaved much to my Satisfaction in conducting the Detachment. He was mistaken respecting the Distance, as also the Situation of this Place from the Pass mentioned; but I beg Leave to recommend him to your Notice. I hope the Roads will be opened between this and Chunagur. I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. W. Crabb.

Nº 114.

From Major Crabb to the Governor General.

Honourable Sir,

I had the Honour to inform you of the Evacuation of this Place, and my taking Possession the Morning of the 21st. At that Time I could only find Four Guns, but since have discovered Five more, together with a large Quantity of Stores and Ammunition; every House almost produces Stores or Materials for making them. I have the Honour to present you enclosed, a Return of the Killed and Wounded of my Detachment, in the Morning of the 20th, near Lorah, in an Action with a Party of the Rajah's Troops, to the Number of about 2,000 of all Sorts, with their Guns. Their Loss amounted in Killed and Wounded to near 200. The Guns fell into my Hands, together with the Stores attached to them, which, for want of Carriages, I was necessitated to destroy, having rendered useless and buried them.

Yesterday Morning I received Orders from Major Popham to send the 1st Battalion of the 6th Regiment, and the Vizier's Body Guard, to join him at Pateeta, and remain here with my Regiment, the Four Gons, and Howitzer, till further Orders.

I have great Satisfaction in informing you, that Half an Hour ago, Kuntoo Baboo and Mr. Barnet applied, and received Admission into the Fort, having Yesterday Morning been dismissed from Bidzigur by the Rajah. These Two Gentlemen are, from Fatigue of Travelling, and Joy at their Escape, incapable

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incapable of proceeding further before To-morrow, when I shall give them all the Assistance in my Power towards forwarding them to Chunar.

The accompanying Letters were found in an old House Yesterday.

The Difficulties the Detachment has experienced on the March from Chunar to this Place, were such as induced me to form a Narrative, which I shall beg Leave to offer for your Perusal in Two or Three Days Time. I have, &c.

J. W. Crabb, Major, commanding a Detachment.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Detachment, commanded by Major J. W. Crabb, in the Action of 20th September 1781.

N° 115.

			21 // 2 sam 1 // sa	Subadars.	Jemmidars.	Havildars.	Naicke.	Sepoys.
1st Battalion, 6th Regiment -	Killed — Wounded — Miffing —	<u> </u>	Ξ	<u>-</u>	- 1	<u> </u>		3 6
if Battalion — —	Killed Wounded Missing	Ξ	Ξ	111	==	=	Ξ	2 5 —
Ift Battalion — —	Killed — Wounded — Miffing —		Ξ	==	==	Ξ	=	7
His Excellency the Vizier's Body	Killed — Wounded — Miffing —		Ξ	=	Ξ	=	=	<u>-</u>

Artillery—1 Lascar killed, 1 wounded; 1 Bullock Driver, and 2 Bullocks.
N. B. One Beastie killed.

	Subadars.	Jemmidars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Lascars.	Bullock Drivers.	Beafties.
Killed			-	-	7	1	1	1
Wounded — — —	1	I	1	200	18	1	-	_
Miffing — — —	al et <u>ed</u> u u l no	d. 1000 1000	Can-S	-	1	-	1	-

J. W. Crabb, Major, commanding a Detachment.

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Nº 116.

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Major Balfour to the Governor General.

Ramnagur 23d September 1781.

Honourable Sir,

At the Desire of the Rance, who represented Cheyt Sing's People having entirely deserted Benares, and which was confirmed by my own Intelligence, I have fent an Officer with a Company of Sepoys, along with some People of hers, to proclaim the Restoration of her Authority, and give Confidence to those who are well inclined to our Government; as also to take Charge of the Gentlemen's Effects, greatest Part of which I understand to be still there. The Officer is also par. ticularly instructed to assist the Ranee's People in apprehending the Aumeen Dyaram, who it is said is still lurking in the Town. Though this Step exceeds my Orders, I flatter myself it will meet with your Approbation, as the delaying it till I could receive your Orders might have proved fatal to the Tranquillity of the Town, which seemed to require the immediate Appearance of some Person on the Part of Government. The Inhabitants of this Place are returning fast, and the Ranee acquaints me, that the People whose Names I trouble you with in the enclosed Lift, have all fent Offers to her of coming in immediately, and she requests me to beg you will be pleased to let her know whom you would chuse her to receive, as she will not venture to give any of them Assurances of her Protection without your previous Approbation. I request to be favoured with your Commands on this Head, and will now only take the Liberty of adding, that I think the People in general seem to be sensible of their Error, and that the Tranquillity of the Country may soon be restored.

> I have the Honour to be, &c. A. Balfour, Major,

P. S. There are many Things found here which I suppose belong to the Gentlemen with you, but I cannot ascertain exactly to whom; I shall collect them all in the Fort, and take Care of them till they can be claimed.

Nº 117.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Chunargur, September 24th 1781.

The Governor General returns his Thanks to Major Crabb, for the Spirit and good Conduct with which he has executed the Service committed to his Charge, and expresses his entire Approbation of the Behaviour of the Officers and Troops under Major Crabb's Command.

Nº 118.

Translation from the Persian, of a Proclamation issued by the Governor General September 25th 1781.

Be it known to the Zemindars, Aumils, Ryots, and all the Inhabitants of the Zemindarry of Benares, &c. That whereas Rajah Cheyt Sing, by many Acts of Rebellion and Perfidy, and the Murder of a Number of English Officers, Sepoys, and Dependants on the Government of the Company, who were unarmed, has totally forfeited his Right to the Zemindary of Benares, &c. and become amenable to the Justice of the Company; it is therefore made known and proclaimed, that Cheyt Sing, and his Brother Sujan Sing, and their Dependants, have, from this Period, no further Right or Interest in the Zemindary of the faid Provinces; and all the Zemindars and Ryots are required to withhold their Obedience and Submission from him, otherwise they will be punished accordingly.-And whereas, by the Sedition of Cheyt Sing, this Country has fallen into Confusion and Alarms, Allurances of Protection are hereby given to the Zemindars, and other Inhabitants of this Country; and they are hereby invited to repair to their former Places of Residence, and resume their Occupation in perfect Security: And, lest any should entertain Apprehensions on account of their Misdemeanors, it is declared, that the past Offences of all the Inhabitants of this Country, who shall conform to this Order, are pardoned: And further, every Zemindar and Aumil who shall, within the Space of One Month, repair to the Presence of the Governor General, or Major William Popham, Commander of the Forces in the Field, and make their Submission, shall be pardoned; and such as on account of the Distance of the Road, or any other valid Reason, cannot attend in Person, must fend their Vackeels for this Purpose with proper Credentials. But be it known that the Persons of Cheyt Sing and his Brother Sujan Sing are excepted from this Pardon; and the Town of Gopee Gungee, the Inhabitants of which have been particularly active in this Rebellion, and have committed many Acts of Sedition and even Bloodshed on many of the Dependants of this Government, shall be destroyed, and the Inhabitants thereof punished, on a due Enquiry into their Crimes-

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Such Persons as, availing themselves of these Troubles, shall have plundered and oppressed the Inhabitants of the City of Benares, and fuch as shall have committed Murder on peaceable Passengers, shall be rendered accountable for the same in the due Course of Justice.

The Governor General to Major Crabb.

Nº 119.

Chunargar, 25th September 1781.

I duly received your Letter, informing me of the Success of your Expedition; and return you my warmest Thanks for the Spirit and Judgment which you exerted in the Conduct of it.

Captain Blair and Bundoo Cawn have given me a minute Detail of the Difficulties and Fatigues which you encountered in your March; and I am truly sensible of the Zeal and Perseverance which you have shewn in furmounting them.

The Defeat of the Rajah's Troops at Lora, besides the immediate Consequence of the Evacuation of Lutteefgur, is likely to be productive of the good Effect of speedily terminating the Disturbances occasioned by the Defection of the Raja Cheyt Sing.

Be affured that I shall always retain a proper Sense of, and desire to acknowledge, the Service you

have performed.

Yours, &c. Warren Hastings.

The Governor General to Colonel Morgan.

Nº 120.

Ramnagur, 27th September 1781.

In my Letter to you, dated the 24th Instant, I acquainted you, that as the Nabob expected his Return to the Capital would put a Stop to the Disturbances which have lately arisen in his Country, it was unnecessary for you to proceed to Lucknow with your Brigade, as I at first directed. From a subsequent Conversation with the Minister, I find that there is a Probability that the Nabob may be deceived in his Expectations, and still require your Assistance; I have therefore directed Mr. Middleton, on the Nabob's Application to him in Writing for that Purpole, to apply to you for the Aid of fuch a Force as the Nabob may require; which I request you will furnish on Mr. Middleton's Requisition.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c. Warren Haftings.

Colonel Morgan to the Governor General.

Nº 121.

Camp near Allahabad, 27th September 1781.

I was honoured last Night with your Letters of the 24th Instant; and beg Leave to affure you, it is the Summit of my Ambition to meet with your Approbation of my Conduct; and the Compliments you paid the Troops which I fent you, heightened my Satisfaction with additional Pleasure. In consequence of your Letter of the 19th, desiring me to halt at this Place, I immediately ordered that Part of my Brigade which had croffed over to Joofy, to recrofs; but in order to lose no Time, I shall directly march towards Lucknow, and, agreeable to your Directions, shall direct Colonel Sir John Cumming to cross immediately at Cawnpoor, and proceed to Lucknow with Two Regiments and Four Guns, and to comply with such Requisitions as the Nabob or the Resident make to him for Affistance to establish Tranquillity in his Excellency's Dominions. But I have the Pleasure to inform you, that I learn, both by Letters written by Gentlemen at Lucknow, and by my Intelligence Writer there, that the Commotions have subsided, and that they entertained no Alarm but from the Situation of Chunar; and I am ready to conclude, that the Brigade's halting here operated in some Measure to produce that good Effect; and I am now concerned I sent to you that Extract from Mr. Blane's Letter, as I apprehend it was written without a right Consideration of Circumstances, and caused you some unnecessary Alarm. Captain Law will cross the River To-morrow Morning with all the Cavalry fit to serve on active Service, and I have given him Instructions to use all Expedition on his Way down to Chunar. I shall march on this Side the Water up to Cawnpoor. I will SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II. I i write

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write to Mr. Middleton to let me know if the Affistance of my Troops be wanted, and shall be prepared to afford him any Aid, either with my whole Force or any Part of it, should the Detachment with Colonel Sir John Cumming not prove sufficient for quelling any Disturbance in the Nabob's Country; but in the present State of the Country I make no Doubt of Colonel Cumming's being enough. As the Exigency of Affairs does not feem now to be pressing, I have left it to Colo. nel Cumming's Option, either to proceed with the Detachment, or to go and command at the Station of Futtah Ghur with the Two Regiments he has left there, till further Orders from me.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. Morgan.

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Nº 122. Mr. Græme to the Governor General.

Chuprah, 21st October 1781.

Honourable Sir, I have the Honour to enclose a Copy of a Second Letter received from Major Lucas, fince the Action of the 17th with Futty Saw; by which you will fee that he narrowly escaped being taken Prisoner. Wishing to reduce as soon as possible the increased Expence attending the keeping in Pay the Body of Burgundosses raised for the Desence of these Districts, I had written to Govindram Misser to fend them in here to receive their Arrears that were due to them; but previous to the Receipt of my Letter, a Plan for attacking Futty Saw's Intrenchments had been formed: They accompanied the Battalion, and did not disappoint the general Expectation of their being serviceable on the Occasion, for they distinguished themselves greatly. I received this Morning another Letter from Major Lucas, in which he says, " Don't determine any Thing about the Peons till you hear from me again; " there is something in Agitation that may require their further Services." In consequence of this I have resolved not to recall them immediately, and hope you will approve of it.

I have the Honour to be yours, &c.

C. Græme.

Nº 123. Like alva before outsing avail

From Major Lucas to Mr. Græme.

t to Lucia ow werk your Brigade, as I at first directed. From a

Camp Huffeypoor, 18th October 1781.

I have been favoured with your's of the 16th. By this, Chupra must be relieved from their Fears of Futty Saw, who I now find has got a most compleat Drubbing, and had a very narrow Escape himself; for, contrary to Custom, he was in his Trenches, but walked off on seeing us advance so firmly. When he arrived on the Banks of the Jerry, he mounted a favourite Horse, which was alarmed at the Fire, and had nearly thrown his Master into the River, who was obliged to dismount, and get upon an Elephant, and had just got clear, with about Twenty or Thirty Favourites, when my Grenadiers and some of Dergoo Sing's People arrived at the River, whose Depth or Rapidity did not prevent their following immediately; and had they known the short Distance the Raja had got in proper Time, 'tis more than probable he would have fallen into our Hands. His Loss in killed and wounded, from every Account, seems to be nearly 300. Most of his principal Men fell in the Trenches; Sittabarie, and a Commandant formerly in the Nedjeeb Battalion, said to be sent here by Cheit Sing, and his Colours taken, besides several others whose Names I do not recollect. From the Numbers of Matchlocks, Tulwars, &c. &c. picked up by our Followers in the Jungles in and about the River (which is confirmed by some Faquers who stood on the Banks) many of them must have perished therein, as it was barely fordable in a particular Spot, and very rapid. It is supposed he had 3,000 Men in the Trenches, and that he has not been able yet to collect 300; so that his Overthrow must, I hope, now be compleated. The Lines we attacked must not be deemed common temporary Intrenchments; the Rampart at the Bastion was about 14 Feet high on the Outside; and 'tis very evident the Whole was intended as a Fort, which in a little Time would have proved very troublesome. His Headmen often urged a Night Attack, which we expected for some Time, and have not been able to strip since we left Sewan; so that it became absolutely neceffary to disturb this troublesome Neighbour, which I had determined should take place on the Arrival of the Gun. Enclosed is a small Sketch; I had proceeded with my Battalion to d. d. where we received a severe Fire, which neither the Gun nor Platoons could slacken: Here I was joined by the Aumil, who pointed out the Ford. I formed the Plan of attacking the Bastion with the Gun and Dirgoe Sing, while Captain Bruce advanced with his Battalion through the Jungle; for that the Trenches were stormed at each End with equal Success, and at the same Instant. Poverty seemed to reign amongst them. I saw nothing but a few temporary Huts; and nothing worth mentioning has been picked up.

To-morrow

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To-morrow I march about 5 Coss, N. E. to a suspected Place, and hope to be enabled to return to Barragong in a few Days. The Aumil has behaved very well on every Occasion.

I hope you are truly fensible of the essential Service performed by the Burgundosses, who have

suffered exceedingly, and hope they may receive some Mark of Favour.

Hircarrahs are sent to all Quarters; no Intelligence of the Enemy as yet, nor do I suppose they

will be eafily found. I find our Sepoys have not suffered as much as I expected; only Twenty wounded, One since dead, and Two or Three in Danger.

Your's, &c. (Signed)

Translation of a Letter found in Lutteefpoor, 6th October, and forwarded to the Governor No 124 General by Captain Thomas Blair.

On the Tuesday after my Arrival at Benares from Buxar, I went to Sewala Gaut, with a View of representing to you several Circumstances, which I had learned concerning the opposite Party; but as they had got in before me, I was deprived of an Opportunity of seeing you. I was present at the Place where your Friends and People were sitting, and where they assembled together; and when you went with the Boat, notwithstanding it was my earnest Desire to have accompanied you, yet I had no Opportunity of doing it. The enfuing Day, the Passage of Boats to and fro was entirely obstructed, and I was afraid to send you Intelligence from this Place, lest the Letter should have fallen into the Hands of the Enemy. They remained afterwards Four Days at this Place with a few Men, and if you had then attempted to retaliate on them, you would certainly have taken Two Pigeons in One Trap; but as all your Actions are accompanied with good Fortune, there is no Doubt but the Enemy will foon be overcome. For Two Days the Hircarrahs of the opposite Party came to my House to make Enquiries; but, by the Bleffing of God, no ill Consequence ensued. Now that you have taken this heavy Burthen upon yourself, you must trust entirely upon God, and shew, on all Occasions, the utmost Fortitude. The Alliance of several Chiefs, at a Time like this, is very necessary, and may be easily accomplished; yet you must avoid forming any Connection with a Chief of such a Consequence, as may afterwards himself attempt an Interference in your Affairs. Whatever Orders you give, must proceed from your own Deliberation. I am at present perfectly idle here, and am very solicitous of an Interview with you, that I may in Person communicate to you my Opinion on several Points which have occurred to me. By a Letter from Bulwunt Row, I understand that you wish me to inform myself concerning the Arrival of Hyder Beg, and to write you on the Subject.

I will affuredly make every necessary Enquiry, both about Hyder Beg and the Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, and communicate to you the Refult. I have already fent confidential Persons to both, and whatever I may in Consequence learn, shall be communicated to you hereafter. Meanwhile, the Matter is briefly this: You must never entertain Hopes of the Attachment of Hyder Beg; his whole Strength and Power depend upon the opposite Party; yet it is proper that you should attempt to conciliate the Favour of the Vizier, by telling him, that you are defirous of representing several Circumstances to him; that you wish to persuade him to detach himself from the opposite Party, and to refume his former Authority over you. Without knowing your Sentiments on this Subject, it is not in my Power to act so of myself.

It is however at all Events adviseable, that if the Vizier should entirely embrace the other Party, you should nevertheless wait upon him personally, and represent to him whatever you may deem advisable. I beg you will believe me to be in every Respect firmly attached to you. Major Hannay with One Battalion has left Goorackpoor, and Letters have been fent to Cawnpoor for Troops from thence; you should therefore retaliate on them as soon as possible. If Hyder Beg, without your Confent, should attempt to join the opposite Party, it is proper you should station a suitable Force on this Side of the Fort of Chunar, to prevent his croffing the River. Yesterday Rajah Gobind Ram and Laula went and had an Interview with Hyder Beg. What more shall I say? The Object of Hyder Beg is certainly to manifest his Attachment to the opposite Party.

PENDIX, Nº i.

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truly tention of the effection Societies goes or new by the figure and offers, who have

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Nº 125.

Edward Wheler, Esquire, &c. &c. &c. Fort William.

My Continuance in this Quarter, and the Events which have happened, have given me an Oppor tunity of becoming acquainted with the Situation of the Troops beyond the Provinces; and I am concerned to fay, that in their Equipment they are extremely defective, particularly in small Arms and Accourrements; the last Supplies sent from Fort William to Chunar are entirely expended; the Indents from the Board upon the Magazines there have exceeded the whole Quantity originally supplied. Major Popham's Detachment is indeed amply supplied; but those under Colonels Cumming and Muir are very deficient. I have not been informed of the Condition of Colonel Morgania Brigade, but I am afraid it is not much superior to that of the others.

I cannot ascertain the precise Quantity of Arms and Artillery which may be required, nor is it material; but the Necessity of having in Store at Chunar such a Supply as may be equal to the De. mands of any probable Service on this Side of the Caramnassa, is evident, and the immediate Want of them is preffing: I therefore earnestly intreat your immediate Orders for transporting such a Pro. portion of small Arms and Accourrements, and of Field Artillery, 12 and 6Pounders, as may be adapted to this Service, and can be spared from Fort William and the Provinces, by Water, before

the Swelling of the River fubfides.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Benares, (Signed) W

Warren Hastings,

Nº 126. The Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire.

cannot be a bligger of the sent of the section of t secondanced are you rout, and torque say Conedian which a Chief of full a Con-

as dian a terminal himself, afternor an interference in your Abairs. Whatever Chilers you control your own Deb scholler. I are at prefere perfectly idle here, and an with fallin later and you, that I may at Perion communicate to you my Operion on leveral

I was only Yesterday favoured by the Receipt of your Letter of the 3d Instant. I have for some Days past been collecting the Papers which have been thrown out in the Streets and Houses of this Place.

I have the Pleasure to assure you, that the Trouble which I have taken to collect the Ryots of the Pergunnahs of Lutteefpor and Pateeta has been attended with Success. In most of the Villages I have distributed small Flags, given them Beetle and Starkarah, and to some a Sepoy to protect and encourage them. The Ryots are again employed in their Fields; few or none of the Zemindars or Aumils have yet come in. I expect the late Rain which we had, will, with the favourable Reports of the Ryots, induce them to return to their former Habitations. You may be affured, that nothing shall be wanting on my Part to protect and encourage them. The Aumils of Lutteefpoor and Pateeta shall have every Assistance from me which I can possibly give them.—In the Jungles a little Distance from this, I have discovered a small fortified Place, in which, it appears to me, the Europeans were put to Death: Some of their Hats, Shoe-Brushes, and Pieces of their Coats, were found in it. I have not been able to discover any Remains of their Bodies.

I fend you Soujah ul Dowlah's Agreement with the Rajah, which was found Yesterday. I am collecting all the Papers into One Room. Two Moonshees, who take Baboo Ossan Sing's Name, came to take all the Papers with them. As they had no Letters with them. I defired they would get a proper Authority for taking Possession of them, before I would deliver them: I shall be glad to be fa-

voured with your Directions respecting them.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Lutteefpoor, 8th October 1781.

bucaba

Thomas Blair. (Signed)

APPENDIX, Nº 1.

Nº 127.

To Edward Wheler, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I beg Leave to introduce, through you, an Instance of Zeal and Attachment to our Government, which, from the peculiar Circumstances under which it was exhibited, merits both a Place in our Records, and a public and warm Acknowledgment.

It will be remembered, that a principal Object of my Journey to these Provinces was to obtain and facilitate an Interview at Benares with Dewagur Pundit, the Minister of Raja Moodajee Boosla, for the Purpose of effecting a final Adjustment of the political Concerns of our Government, and that of Berar. The Death of Dewagur Pundit, the News of which reached me Two Days before my Arrival at Benares, and which I regret with the most sensible Concern, disappointed all the Hopes which I had conceived of forming by his Means a solid and lasting Alliance with the Court of Berar.

I was attended in my Journey from Calcutta by Beneram Pundit, the Vakeel of Moodajee Boosla, with his Brother Beessumber Pundit. The Vakeel, during his long Residence with me in that Capacity, had given me constant Proofs of a sincere Disposition to promote the Interests of our Government, whilst he exerted himself to advance those of his Master.

When I retreated from Benares, Pundit and his Brother, on the first Intelligence of my Departure, followed, and, unattended by a single Servant, joined me in the March, resisting all my Intreaties, and even Injunctions, to return to Benares, where their whole Family resided, and where they might have remained in perfect Ease and Security.

On my Arrival at Chunar I found myself in great and immediate Distress for want of Money. The Troops were some Four, and others Five Months in Arrears, and as Cheyt Sing had the Country on all Sides at his Devotion, had not the smallest Prospect of obtaining Supplies, until the Motion of our Troops from different Quarters should open a Communication. It was with Difficulty I found Means to raise so small a Sum as 2,500 Rupees, to distribute among the Sepoys for their pressing Necessities. I must add, though foreign to my immediate Subject, that the Sepoys

bore their Distresses without expressing the least Impatience under them.

Being accustomed, from my Experience of the Interest which Beneram Pundit had always taken in the Success of our Affairs, and as a Kind of Acknowledgment of it, to treat him with a greater Freedom of Communication than other Persons in his Situation, I occasionally mentioned to him, without any Expectation or Thought of obtaining any Relief from him, the Difficulties under which I laboured for the Want of present Subsistence. He instantly, and with some Eagerness, replied, That his Family at Benares were in Possession of a Lack of Rupees, collected in Specie, of which

That his Family at Benares were in Possession of a Lack of Rupees, collected in Specie, of which he made me an instant Offer, proposing that a Battalion of Sepoys should be sent to bring it away; his Brother at the same Time offering to accompany the Escort, and to deliver the Money. I thankfully accepted the Offer, and should have adopted the Mode they recommended for bringing away the Money, had I not been fearful of exposing their Family to the Vengeance of Cheit Sing; and as my Dewan had been left at Benares, I hoped by his Means to procure the Treasure to be transported to Chunar, and received their Orders for the Delivery of it to him. But in this Expedient I was disappointed, for the Dewan was so concealed, that my Letter could not reach him, and Gopaul Dols, the Banker, through whose Agency the intended Plan was to be effected, was about the same Time apprehended and carried a Prisoner to Lutteespoor, where the Rajah resided; neither could I at that Time devise any other Contrivance to avail myself of the Assistance which had been thus generously pressed upon me. When I returned to Benares, Beneram Pundit renewed the same Tender; and although my Distress for Money was not then equal in any Degree to that which had before prompted him to make it, I agreed to accept it, willing to furnish an incontrovertible Proof of his Sincerity in the First Offer, and strengthen the Testimony I have therein given of his steady Attachment to our Government. The whole Sum, amounting to One Lack of Benares Sicca Rupees, was received between the 30th September and 1st October: I have granted to Beneram Pundit a Bond for the same, at the usual Rate of Interest, and the usual Form, except that it has only my Signature to it. I hope and request that the Board will be pleased to confirm it.

I have the Honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Benares, 13th October 1781. (Signed) Warren Hastings.

Nº 128.

The Honourable Warren Haftings, Efquire.

Honourable Sir,

I do myself the Pleasure to acquaint you with my Progress since I left Cawnpore.

You no doubt heard of my sudden March from thence for the Safety of Lucknow, and a few Days afterwards of my hafty unexpected March for the Relief of Lieutenant Colonel Hannay, whose Situation, from his Letter to me and Mr. Middleton, were beyond Description, and which authorized the March immediately necessary. He was stationed at Sakrooa, about 30 Coss from Lucknow; and to get to him I had Four unfordable Rivers or Nullas to crofs, and all the Country almost between the Gumpty and Gogra had mostly revolted, and were assembled in a very con. fiderable Body, headed by many of the difaffected Rajahs, which I had to remove before I could possibly attempt to cross the Gogra; in all of which I was successful, and relieved Lieutenant Colonel Hannay the 6th in the Morning. The Rebels who had occasioned such Commotions in that Country, and had occasioned him calling for Assistance, were then assembled at Bopaul Gaut, on the Banks of the Seera Nulla, which I was informed was fordable; and that they were determined to maintain their Ground. I halted a Day, and got an Addition of Two 6 Pounders and Two hundred of the disaffected Horse. I marched, and found them posted as described, across the Nulla with Two Guns well stationed for their Defence, which they had taken somewhere or other. In this Situation, I advanced the Grenadier Companies with Four Guns immediately to the Banks of the Nulla, with an Intention to have ordered the Grenadiers and Two Guns over; but I found the Intelligence which I had received, of its being fordable, premature, and it might have been attended with that Consequence that I might have fuffered exceedingly. This was an Accident which I could not foresee, and which took me near Half an Hour to rectify, in finding out a Place where then was the least Probability of fording, and at this Place the tallest Men could only get through; I then ordered the Grenadiers and Two Guns down to the Ford, having previously provided long and thick Ropes to enable me to drag the Guns through any Nullah where I might not meet with Boats, while the other Two Guns covered their Croffing. This obliged the Whole to give way, leaving their Guns and Two Tumbrils, and near 100 shotted Cartridges, &c. &c.; from the fift of my Arrival at the Gaut, until they gave way, was near an Hour. I had only Two Men killed and Four wounded; of the Enemy, I found on the Spot between 60 and 70 killed, and many more lay scattered about at a Distance, which they had endeavoured to carry off; the greater Part of their Wounded were likewise moved away, owing to the Difficulty and Delay I met within croffing the Nulla. They are a Set of the most obstinate People I ever met with; for such of the Wounded as were not taken away, refused Affistance, which I offered them. Could I have possible go across sooner, and the Horsemen had recovered from their Panic, there must have been very great Carnage.

It is impossible to ascertain their Numbers; it was supposed they consisted of Ten thousand, or up wards, Horse and Foot; but the irregular Manner in which they were drawn up, prevents my

forming any Judgment.

Water Flullings.

The

This Circumstance of the Intelligence respecting the Ford was unfortunate: However, I have taken Care in providing such People as will inevitably prevent the like happening again. They were Natives of this Country; and I am almost certain it was done on Purpose, for the Hircara that carried me to the Gaut I have not feen fince.

To describe to you the Situation of Colonel Hannay's own Sepoys, and which called me to the Relief and Affistance, I suppose you will be acquainted with, either by himself, or from Mr. Middleton; and as I have entered upon the restoring of this Country, and a Regiment will be necessary, I beg the Favour I may not be relieved.

Camp near Goonda, October 13th 1781. the second of the party of the second of the

A have the blocour to be, but bed act.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

J. Naylor.

A. PA P. E INGDAL X, q Nº IA

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, Sec.

GENERAL ORDERS issued by the Governor General at Benares, the 19th October

The Most care came to Terms with the Rajah the Day before Tefter lay they receive Four Lacks

Nº 129.

and quit the Service.

The Governor General having received a minute Detail from Major Crabb, of the March and Occurrences of the Detachment lately under his Command, in an Enterprize against Lutteespore, (which Detail has been hitherto delayed by the Indisposition of Major Crabb) repeats, in a particular Manner, the general Thanks which he gave to the Detachment on the first imperfect Account of their Success.

It is with extreme Satisfaction that the Governor General observes the Spirit and Perseverance with which the Troops surmounted the many and great Objects which opposed their March through the Mountains, and the Gallantry with which they attacked and defeated a strong Detachment of the Enemy, after a most fatiguing March.

The Governor General entertains the highest Sense of the Zeal and Abilities with which Major Crabb has conducted an Expedition, attended with uncommon Difficulties, from Nullahs, Jungles, and other Impediments.

The greatest Commendations are also due to the Officers of the Detachment, for their able and active Assistance in this arduous Expedition.

The strong Recommendations which Major Crabb has given of Lieutenant Fireworker Baillie, for his distinguished Attention and Activity in the Management of the Artillery under his Charge, affords the Governor General the Pleasure of a Second Occasion of acknowledging the Services of that Officer in the same Campaign, and publishing his Thanks for them,

November 8th.

Nº 130.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Stations of Futty Ghur and Daranagur, to be immediately and totally withdrawn, and the Troops from both to proceed immediately to Cawnpoor, where they are to remain under the Command of Colonel Morgan until further Orders,

The Detachment, commanded by Colonel Muir, to encamp at Etaya until further Orders.

All Recruiting for the Corps beyond the Provinces, to be immediately suspended.

COPIES

A Regiment of Sepoys from the Station of Cawnpore, to be stationed at Lucknow, under the Orders of the Resident, and released every Three Months.

All British Officers holding Commands, or employed in the Service of his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, are hereby recalled to their Duty in the Company's Troops; they are first to repair with their Corps to Lucknow, where they are to discharge all Arrears due to the Troops under their respective Commands, and settle their Accounts with the Paymaster General of the Vizier's Establishment under British Officers, after which they are immediately to proceed to the nearest Station of the Company's Forces, and wait there until they receive the Orders of the Commander in Chief respecting their future Destination in the Corps of the Army.

PPENDIX, NI.A

The Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General, &c.

MARRAL ORDERS iffied by the Covernor General at Benares, the 19th Oftober Honourable Sir,

The Mutineers came to Terms with the Rajah the Day before Yesterday; they receive Four Lacks and quit the Service.

Yesterday a Letter came from Cheit Sing to the Rajah, requesting his Assistance; on its being read, the Rajah expressed his Attachment to you.

and the G largy with which they anacked and defenged a fireng Threchment of

The Rajah is in good Health. I have the Honour to be, &c.

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Naugpore, gir with extreme Satisfaction that the Governor General observes the Spice 1871 radotto distr and the Troops lumnounced the estingand great Objects which opposed their March through

(Signed) T. B. Thomas.

The Papers that form this Appendix, are true Copies of the Originals; or, where there are Tranflations inferted of Persian Letters, but Copies of those Translations.

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SERVED LAST TO RELEASE

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and dot General street and the highest forth of the Zeal and Abilities with which Major one chouled in Ex de con, agained with uncommon Dilincolnes, sices Nallaha, Jonates,

elling realer and I meneturial to navig the ddar Crabb Mar Sub Secretary to the Honourable regrad and rebnu violita A oils to managanath and mi vavidata by Governor General and Council. e Governor General the Election of a Second Occasion of acknowledging the Services of

PPENDIX, No I. nund of the Guard to a Nack, who forcerly refided at the Willage of Secreor, as I thought

him the Esclicit Person to get the Amttance of the Country People, when I might want them. The Nisick came to me about a Month or Six Works ago, and informed and the Eury and Man were cut away in the Night by fome of the Murrays either of Secrept, Beergoon, or Barrow, that if

mindars had threatened the Life of any Perfor who thould inform the Fringhies, adding, " the TSAAC EATON, Major of Infantry, in the Service of the United Company of Merchants No I. of England trading to the East Indies, maketh Oath and saith, That the annexed Papers, respectively marked A, B, C, D, and E, are, as they purport to be, Copies of Letters respectively written and received by this Deponent; and that he did believe, from the best Information which he had received at the Time of writing the Letters purporting to be written by him this Deponent, that the Subject Matter thereof was true, and still believes the same to be true. And this Deponent further faith, That he hath at divers Times written feveral Persian Letters to the Rajah Cheit Sing, containing Complaints of a like Nature; and that he hath not to this Hour been able to procure Redress from the said Rajah, of the Complaints contained in the annexed Letters, or in the faid Persian Letters; that the said Rajah had at different Times inveigled the Sepoys under the Command of this Deponent to defert and enter into his Service; and that, from the general Conduct of the faid Rajah, and his People, this Deponent verily believes, that the faid Rajah was difaffected to the English Government, and wished the Subversion of the fame: And further faith, that he hath commanded the Fort or Government of Buxar, on the Frontiers of the Company's Possessions, and next adjoining to those of the Zemindary of the said Rajah Cheit Sing, for the Space of Three Years and an Half, and, from his Office and Situation, had frequent Experience of the Disposition of the said Rajah, and of his People.

Sworn this 9th Day of (Signed) Isaac Eaton. December, in the Year and the form of the month of the standard and and and and and the standard of 1781, before me, propos a salam demonitor bas store and store military to submite E. Impey. (Signed)

asynt hid happailib from ant to the A true Copy of the original Affidavit. tives against the Co, veh Band one (Signed), the Zerrindar of Wacasingoor, who not long ago

year min share has a soul of syell assess for Nineteen layer in the Secretary to the Governor for an disnuo ban farenas Russes. Upon my wridey him on the Subject, to know why he

Indeed, from the many Inflances I have experienced of the Infolence of the feveral Zemindars,

and him i he drew it is Sured on the Espay I feat, and promed by him a verbal Anlweis if the Chowing came on the Side the River, be would one his Mole and Kara off, and make

and the many Complaints I have made so their different Paculiars of them, I have every Reader to beneve they are encouraged by them. I mall therefore confider myfelf obliged by your To Thomas Graham, Esq; Company's Resident at Benares.

From the many contemptuous and disrespectful Letters and Messages received in answer to the different Applications made by me to the Phousdars, Aumils, Zemindars, &c. of Cheit Sing's Country, on various Subjects, I find myself obliged to address you in this public Manner, in Hopes of a Redress from your Representation to the Rajah; and in order to shew you their Difinclination to affift the Company, or oblige me, I shall here mention the Heads of two or three Circumstances as I have had Occasion to write to them upon. About Sixteen or Eighteen Months ago, a Boat with Two Twenty-four Pounders, belonging to the Honourable Company, going to Chunar, was funk a little above Beerpoor, on the Ground belonging to the Village of Seerpoor: In consequence, I applied to the Zemindar of Beerpoor to assist me in endeavouring to weigh the Boat, at the same Time promising a Reward to such People as he could let me have. Instead of complying with my Request, he returned me an insolent Answer, saying, He had seen many Fringies; who was he? meaning me; that he was Rajah Behadres's Servant, not mine,

and would therefore give me no Affistance without his Orders: I then wrote to the Phousdar of Imaumadabad; who made a Shew of Assistance, by sending Thirty or Forty Men. As they could be of little or no Use, I collected together, from Buxar and Budgepoor, as many as I possibly could, with whom I went and examined the Spot, and found it impracticable, from the Rapidity of the River, at that Time to weigh the Guns, had I been fupplied with the Number of People required. On my making known to the Board the Impoffibility of their being got at, I was ordered to fix a Buoy to the Boat, and post a Guard on the Banks nearest to the Place, in order to prevent its being cut away, in hopes the Course of the River might alter sufficiently this Season to admit of their being taken up. I gave the Com-SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II.

A P PENDITA, Nº 1

No 1. mand of the Guard to a Naick, who formerly refided at the Village of Seerpoor, as I thought him the likeliest Person to get the Assistance of the Country People, when I might want them. The Naick came to me about a Month or Six Weeks ago, and informed me the Buoy and Mast were cut away in the Night, by some of the Muttaks either of Seerpoor, Beerpoor, or Barrow; that if I would permit him to go and reside amongst those People for a Week or Fortnight, he would find out who cut it away, as he had Reason to suspect the Zemindars, having previously heard that such a Thing was in Agitation. I permitted him to go; and in Ten Days he returned, and informed me, Two Muttaks belonging to one of the Villages told him, they knew the People, but it was as much as their own and their Families Lives were worth to divulge it, as the Ze. mindars had threatened the Life of any Person who should inform the Fringhies, adding, " the "Guns would be useful to themselves, as the English would not possess the Country long." I wrote to the Phousdars Butch Sing Tauckaury and Meer Aussin of Imaundabad Pergunnah, of Stringy Pergunnah, to deliver up the Mhuttahs of the different Villages, at least those who had cut away the Buoy. In confequence I obtained an Order on the Zemindars and Cutwalls for their being delivered up; but the Cutwall of Imaumadabad refused, faying, He did not know me; that if I wanted them, or any Thing elfe, I should fight him for it before I should have it; at the same time collecting a Mob, he drew his Sword, and made a Cut at one of my People, which he defended with his Firelock, or would most probably been killed. Upon this being reported to me, I fent a Party of Sepoys, with Orders not to make any Diffurbance, but if any Resistance was made, to bring the Cutwall a Prisoner to me. Before the Sepoys could get there, the Mhuttahs were fent, but those which gave the Information to the Naick, and which were the People I wanted, were not among the Number; upon my enquiring where they were, I was told that one was dead, and the other gone to Calcutta.

The Practice of drawing their Swords upon my People is very frequent. Whenever I have Oc. casion to send them into the Country, either for Provisions or Bamboos, Straw, or any other Ar. ticle I may want for my Garrison or the Troops under my Command, although I write to them in the most polite and civil Manner for the smallest Article, and never suffer any Person under me to take the Value of a Straw without paying for it; notwithstanding which, they will not fupply me with any thing by Consent, but, on the contrary, abuse my People in the most gross Manner; and frequently, when the Gentlemen belonging to this Station have fent their Servants

to purchase Things, they have been beat in the most cruel Manner.

The Zemindars of Narrdimpore, Beerpore, and Chousah, make a common Practice of stopping Boats, although they have regular Rowannahs and Passports from Government. On my sending to know the Reasons for their detaining them, they make use of the most disrespectful Invectives against the Company and me; particularly the Zemindar of Narrainpoor, who not long ago confined one of the Chowdries of Buxar Bazars for Nineteen Days in Irons; and made him pay for another Man Fifty-three Rupees. Upon my writing him on the Subject, to know why he confined him? he drew his Sword on the Sepoy I sent, and returned by him a verbal Answer, that if the Chowdry came on his Side the River, he would cut his Nose and Ears off, and make him pay as much more.

Indeed, from the many Instances I have experienced of the Insolence of the several Zemindars, and the many Complaints I have made to their different Phousdars of them, I have every Resfon to believe they are encouraged by them. I shall therefore consider myself obliged by your procuring for me from the Rajah, an Order for fuch Articles as I may have Occasion for, on my

paying the customary Price, as by that Means it will prevent any further Trouble.

ma as karakan analah dan aras

I have the Honour to be,

Buxar, Sir,
23d May 1779. Your very obedient humble Servant, (bangis) our Reprefensation to the Rejah e and in order to here you their Ifaac Eaton.

A true Copy of the Transcript enclosed in the foregoing Affidavit. (Signed) E. Hay, trooch on the tround belonging to the Village of

Sub Secretary to the Honourable displayed the Floridate to the Central of Bergoor to affile on Governor General and Council.

many as I politisty could, with whom I were and examine

To Francis Fowke, Esquire, Company's Resident, Benares.

in my making known to the Boa On the 27th August I did myself the Pleasure of addressing you on a Subject, which I conceived of great Moment to the Company, or at least to me, as at struck at their Authority as well as board

A P PENDIX N'A

mine; but it not being taken Notice of by you, I should suppose it had not come to Hand, and No 1; therefore I enclose a Copy, and beg you will on Receipt hereof interest yourself with the Rajah, to give me ample Satisfaction for fuch Behaviour, otherwise, in Support of my own Consequence, I shall be obliged to apply to the Board for Redress, or for Leave to do myself Justice; for at present the Inhabitants of this Country are in such a rebellious State, that within a Mile of me they refuse to sell the smallest Article wanting either for myself or for the Troops under my Command, notwithstanding I address them in the most polite Manner, by Letter, for the most trifling Thing. It's but Yesterday the Jemaultdar of Narrainpoor treated me with the greatest Contempt, by throwing a Letter I fent him on the Ground, and treading on it. The Contents were to request he would fend Two or Three Dukaundars with Grain, &c. &c. for the Use of Captain Crawford's Detachment. The Jemaultdar at the same Time made use of the groffest Abuse against me and the People I sent, telling them " he could raise Four hundred Men; that " if the Fringies wanted any thing, they should fight for it." This Kind of Conduct, if not foon put an End to, will be productive of Bloodshed; for it is impossible in my Situation, let what will be the Consequence, to suffer it, or the People under my Command will be spit at as they pass through the Country, and myself insulted at my Fort Gates. Your speedy Reply will much oblige,

Covernor General seek Coursell

Buxar, Your most obedient humble Servant, 3d November 1780. Dan nov rest I do la (Signed) Ifaac Eaton, Captain commanding.

A true Copy of the Transcript enclosed in the foregoing Affidavit.

(Signed)

E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

To Captain J. Eaton, commanding the Fort at Buxar.

Sir,

Sir,

I have but this Moment received your Favour of the 3d. I am ashamed to say, that the Original of the Copy which you inclosed, came to Hand in due Time. All I can fay in Excuse for my Inattention, is a bilious Fever, from which I am now only recovering, and which, during

its Continuance, totally incapacitated me for any Kind of Business.

of the section of the large of

I will immediately apply to the Rajah, in the Manner you defire, and represent to him the Propriety of punishing and repressing the Infolence of his Servants, and the Necessity of their assisting the Commander in obtaining Supplies for his Garrison: However, I think I can venture to predict, that a Recrimination is all the Redress I shall be able to procure; and I am convinced that the Interference of the Supreme Council is become absolutely necessary to put a Stop to these Enormities. The Moment I receive the Rajah's Answer, I will give you the Substance of it.

The inclosed will inform you of what has already passed on this Subject.

As I have heard nothing from the Board upon this Subject, I conclude that my Letter has been passed over, amidst the Multiplicity of Business in which the General must have found himfelf involved, on his Arrival at the Presidency. I remain,

Benares,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
the 8th November 1780.

(Signed) F. F. Fowke, Resident.

A true Copy of the Transcript inclosed in the foregoing Affidavit.

(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Sub Secretary to the Honourable

investigate the Matter thoroughly, I will take the earliest Opportunity of additions

other Seep necessary to get to the Bottom of so during an infalt. So soon as I am able s

To Francis Fowke, Efquire.

I have received your different Favours, and have feen the Purwannah, which I am afraid will have little or no Effect, as the whole Country seems to be in a State of Ferment. So late ago as

APPENDIX,

the 14th Instant, Three Gentlemen, who were proceeding to join the Army, were insulted by the Jemaultdar of Beerpoore, who not only beat and bruifed their Servants, and afterwards robbed them, but cut one of the Gentlemen with a Tulwar across the Forehead, and other Parts of the Body, in so dangerous a Manner, that he was fent off from Buxar Yesterday Morning, to have the Affistance of the Medical Gentlemen at Patna; but as there is every Appearance of a Fracture, am much afraid he will not recover. The other Two Gentlemen, after this shocking Accident, returned here, and propose remaining with me till they hear of Mr. Basset (the Gentleman wounded) whether he recovers.

Both the Gentlemen fay, the Stroke was made by the Jamaultdar himself; upon which I im. mediately dispatched a Serjeant and Thirty Sepoys, who are just now returned, having brought along with them a Parcel of Black Fellows from Beerpoor; but as I have not as yet had Time to enquire into the Particulars, I am uncertain whether the Scrutiny will be attended with the defired Success: I am however resolved to keep the People I already have in Confinement Prisoners, until I am able to get to the Bottom of this infamous Affair. I request you will in. form the Rajah of my Resolution, that he may take the proper Steps to have it cleared up; as this is not the only Instance of the daring and rebellious Spirit of the Natives in Cheyt Sing's Districts. The inclosed will shew you a new Species of Fraud and Extortion, committed by Myup Sing, the Paranporah Jemaultdar, who takes upon himself the Collection of Duties on Boats passing his Station. The Serang from whom he squeezed Money, has given me the inclosed Ac. count of the Matter, drawn up by himself, and to which I refer you; and am,

the 17th November 1780.

ivebil A gaing and an an antol Your most obedient Ramble Servant, (Signed) Isaac Eaton, (Signed) E. H. .. Captain Commanding,

A true Copy of the Transcript inclosed in the foregoing Affidavit.

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

t this Moesent received your slavour of the gd. I am affathed to fay thet the he Copy which you inclosed, our I to Hand to due Time. All I can tay in Excuse

To Captain J. Eaton, communication the Fort at Buxes

that entron, is a billous Fever, from which I am now only recovering and which, during To the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General, &c. &c. refilms the I follower of his Servants, and the

Gentlemen, as I shall I revevel : However, I chink I can enempting As I have ever confidered it as an effential Duty incumbent on me, as commanding at this Station, to give every Information in my Power, respecting the proper and regular Manner of distributing Justice, and preventing oppressive Acts and Irregularities, to the Honourable Board; I have embraced this Opportunity of communicating a Piece of Intelligence, which, from the flagrant Circumstances and daring Spirit of the Natives in this Part of the World, requires the most ferious Attention of the Honourable Board. in nogu based say more guidant bus

So very lately as the 14th of the current Month, Three Gentlemen, viz. Enfigns Irvine Horne, and Basset, being on their Way to join the Army, were stopped by these Freebooters at Beerpoor, a Village distant from Buxar only Three Coss. The Jemautdaur, at the Head of a numerous Gang, endeavoured, and was very affiduous in picking a Quarrel with the Gentlemen's Servants, Two or Three of whom they cut down with Tulwars, and afterwards robbed a Baggage Boat. Not yet fatisfied with fuch cruel and barbarous Treatment, the Jemautdar (as Two of the Gentlemen inform me) made a Stroke at Mr. Baffet with a Tulwar, and cut him fo desperately across the Forehead and other Parts of the Body, that he was brought back to Buxar, and immediately fent away to Patna to have the Affistance of the Medical Gentlemen at that Station, though with very little Hopes of Recovery. The other Gentlemen are at present with me waiting the Issue. Immediately on receiving the above shocking Account, I dispatched a Serjeant and Thirty Sepoys in Quest of the Offenders; and Yesterday the Detachment returned, and brought a Number of People Prisoners along with them, which I will lose no Time in examining, and taking every other Step necessary to get to the Bottom of so daring an Insult. So soon as I am able to investigate the Matter thoroughly, I will take the earliest Opportunity of addressing the Honourable Board with the Result of my Enquiry.

As this is not the only Instance of the daring and insolent, I may almost fay, rebellious Spirit of the Natives in almost every District of Cheir Sing's Country, I have officially made repeated Applications to Mr. Fowke, the Resident at Benares, to represent these Grievances to the Rajah,

but hitherto without Effect.

General of no Lifecto as the whole Country feems to be in a St.

APPENDIX, Not.

General Coote likewise addressed Mr. Fowke, in consequence of my Complaint, a Copy No I. of which I send inclosed; also Mr. Fowke's Answer to the General. Some short Time after-

wards, I had a Second Insult; a Copy of which I likewise inclose you, with his Reply.

Since writing the above, I have just had a Third Complaint preferred to me against these People, by a Serang that was stopped by Mynso Sing, the Paranpara Jemaultdar, who threatened to murder him, if he did not immediately pay 100 Rupees Duty on a Boat belonging to Major Duff, which he at that Time had Charge of, and was conducting to the Presidency. The Account, as wrote by the Serang himself, and delivered by him to me, I have inclosed for your

All these Circumstances, properly considered, will evidently shew the great Necessity there is of speedily falling upon some Means to put a Stop to such outrageous Conduct, as at present there

is no Safety for the Traveller, either by Land or Water.

Covernor General and Council:

scarly proved first to the Detachment, and ectually del prove are Caste of real ing the Expendition: That Cheit .3%, nigraps of ruonoH add avail from which were made to him, deiny al to

A true Copy of the Transcript inclosed in the foregoing Affidavit.

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

that you had communic nedate Mr. Wheler your Larention regarding Cher. one; and I believe though I cannot policively recollect, you faid he had concerned in them.

a large Sum for the Company, by accepting of an Office which has been made for his Diffrict by the Viner. You minuted the Paniculars of Cheir Sing's Conduct in an Account which you show up to Cale at a Stage of the different Lowers of Hindoffer; cheigh I do not believe

has in that Paper not expected the forestions you had toucked a tast I leasted by our talk and

I am, with the greate ? William Palmer, Major in the Service of the Honourable East India Company in N. 2. Bengal, maketh Oath, and faith, That about the End of the Month of June last, the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General of Bengal, discoursing with this Deponent on the Subject of his intended Journey to Benares and Lucknow, declared one of the principal Objects of it to be to exact from Rajah Cheit Sing a Fine or Contribution of Fifty Lacks of Rupees, as a Punishment for Breach of Engagements with the Government of Bengal, and for Acts of Misconduct in his Zemindary. The Governor General further declared to this Deponent, That he knew the Ability of the Rajah to contribute fuch a Sum to the Exigencies of Government, and that the Governor General was determined to convert the Faults committed by the Rajah into a public Benefit. The Governor General further declared to this Deponent, in the same Conversation, That an Offer from the Rajah, but not directly, had been made to him of Twenty Lacks of Rupees for the public Service, as a Retribution for his Failure of Engagements; but that he the Governor General was resolved to insife upon the first-mentioned Sum of Fifty Lacks of Rupees; and if the Rajah should absolutely refuse the Demand, that he the Governor General would deprive him of his Zemindary, or transfer the Sovereignty thereof to the Nabob Vizier. 1 2th Day of December 1781.

Sworn before me this 4th Day
of December 1781. Ivabilità len giro on to vood sun A.

(Signed) E. Impey.

A true Copy of the original Affidavit.

(Signed) E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

RANSLATION of the Declaration of Hyder Reg Khaun, attested before Chief fushice Sir. Elijah Impey, November abits 1781.

When I arrived at the Surrai of Seaumi, the Covernor General, Mr. Flaftings, was in the Fort

Honourable Sir, and the solution of the soluti

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APPENDIX

Nº 2

After enumerating some of the Resources, which you expected to find up the Country for the Relief of the Company's Exigencies, you mentioned to me the Conduct of Cheit Sing. You observed, that he owed his Elevation to the Company; that he was allowed to enjoy a very confiderable Income, the Revenue exacted from him being much inferior to the Produce of his Diftrict; and that his Territories were maintained and defended by the English Army: That on these Considerations, it had been equitable that he should contribute on an Emergency to the Support of Wats carried on by that Government under which he held his Zemindary, and to which he was indebted for its Protection. Accordingly you mentioned, that a Sum had been demanded from him; that, after some Difficulties, he had agreed to pay it at a certain Period; that, trufting to his Promise, you had made an Assignment on him for the Use of Colonel Camac's Detachment; and that Colonel Camac, relying on his Punctuality, had returned a Bill for a less Sum, which had been sent to him by Mr. Middleton; but that the Confidence had nearly proved fatal to the Detachment, and actually did prove the Cause of retarding the Expedition : That Cheit Sing, in spite of all the Representations which were made to him, delayed so long the promifed Payment, that the Officers of the Detachment were reduced to the Necessity of selling their Plate: That you were therefore determined to call him to an Account, and oblige him to make an Atonement for his Conduct in this Instance, and the Want of Attachment he had in general shewn to our Government, by paying a considerable Sum of Money to the Relief of the Company's Exigencies; that if he consented, you were desirous of establishing his Possession on the most permanent and eligible Footing; but if he refused, you had it in your Power to raise a large Sum for the Company, by accepting of an Offer which had been made for his Diftrict by the Vizier. You minuted the Particulars of Cheit Sing's Conduct in an Account which you drew up in Calcutta, of the State of the different Powers of Hindostan; though I do not believe that in that Paper you expressed the Intentions you had formed; and I remember you told me, that you had communicated to Mr. Wheler your Intentions regarding Cheit Sing; and I believe, though I cannot positively recollect, you said he had concurred in them.

I am, with the greatest Respect, &c.

The Service of the Signed)

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Mahdajee Scindia's Camp, near Dutteah,

Captain William Davy, private Persian Translator to the Honourable Warren Hafstings, Esq. Governor General of Bengal, &c. maketh Oath, and saith, That he understands the Persian Language, and that the English Papers marked 1 a, 2 a, 3 a, 4 a, 5 a, 6 a, 7 a, 8 a, 9 a, 10 a, 11 a, 12 a, 13 a, 14 a, 15 a, 16 a, 17 a, 18 a, and 19 a, hereunto annexed, are respectively true and faithful Translates of the several Persian Papers marked, 1 a, 2 a, 3 a, 4 a, 5 a, 6 a, 7 a, 8 a, 9 a, 10 a, 11 a, 12 a, 13 a, 14 a, 15 a, 16 a, 17 a, 18 a, and 19 a, likewile hereunto annexed, according to the best of this Deponent's Skill and Belief.

on the habit of his intended Journey to Benares and Lucknow, declared one of the scipal Objects of it to be to exact from Rejah Cheit Sing a Fine of Contribution of Fifty

Roser's at a Publishment for Breach of Engagements with the Government of Bengal,

(Signed) W^m Davy. Sworn before me this 12th Day of December 1781.

Sub Sceretam to the Monourant Covernor General and Council

A true Copy of the original, Affidayic.

(Signed) E. Impey.

A true Copy of the original Affidavit.

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

ION of the Declaration of Hyder Beg Khaun, attested before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 26th 1781.

When I arrived at the Surrai of Seaumi, the Governor General, Mr. Hastings, was in the Fort of Chunar. I was detained at the Surrai by the Swelling of the River Burnau.

The Vakeel of the Raja Cheit Sing came to me, and delivered thus the Message of the faid Rajah.—" I [Cheit Sing] have not been in any Manner deficient in my Obedience to the Gentlemen of high Rank [the English]—The Governor General arrived at Benares:—At the Instigation of Onfaun Sing, Mr. Markham brought two Companies, and put me in Arrest.

About Twelve o'Clock my People, stretching forth their Hands, brought me out from thence-For the Safety of my Life I came to Raumnuggur, and from thence to Lutteefpour.—After that, a Force

APPENDIX, Nº 1.

Force came from Chunarghur to Raumnuggur .- Onfaun Sing wanted to feize upon Raumnug- Nº 3. ur: My People stood upon their Defence; an Engagement followed, and the Troops of the Governor General were cut off. I am now determined not to pass by aught which may be in my Power to execute. Do you (i. e. this Deponent) write thus to the Vizier of the Empire, " That f Support is given to me, I will collect together an Hundred thousand Men, I will go even to Calutta, and I will totally annihilate the English Government." I replied to the Vakeel, that this Conduct, and these Declarations, would be productive of Evil to the Rajah.-When the Companies came to confine the Raja, he should have went that Moment to the Governor General. People fay that he hesitated whether he should, or not, attend the Governor. If the Governor Geheral had any ill Intentions toward him, he would have called the Company's Forces, who were tationed in different Parts-To what Purpose was it to come alone to Benares? Or he would have seized him upon the Road. Such Intentions on the Part of the Governor, from this Retropection, are not to be conceived. If a Master and a Ruler exerts his Authority, still there is no Cause for Fear and Apprehension. On these Subjects, with which you are unacquainted, I will communicate Circumstances as they are. His Highness is, in his Life and in his Fortune, oined and united with the Company, and the English Gentlemen. The Whole of his Dominions s from them (or is theirs) nor does he wish that there should be any Distinction between his and theirs. Such Regard more especially does he pay to the firm and perfect Friendship which alvays substitled between the Governor General and his Highness, the late Nurvaub, that he never will be led to deviate, even the Point of a Hair, from the Sentiments and Wishes of the Goverfor. As foon as his Highness hears these Things, he will march immediately with his Forces to neet Mr. Hastings. Notwithstanding the Governor General has repeatedly wrote to the Vizier o forbid him, yet his Highness will now come on his own Determination. The English Forces oo are near at Hand, they will speedily arrive, and the Punishment will be severe. It is not well

or the Raja; he will be torn up by the very Roots.

To threaten also that which is out of his Power to execute, is improper, the Rank of the Raja is othing more than that of a Zemindar; no one will pay Regard to Attempts, and a small Force will be sufficient to chastise him. Far better will it be for him to lay aside such Thoughts as these, o implore Pardon of the Governor General, to give up his Forts, and to fend back to him the Boats and the Whole of the Baggage; or rather, it would be better that he himself should go alone, ind with his Hands bound, into the Prefence of the Governor. Again he brought this Mefage from the Raja: "I can no longer rely with Safety on the English. If you say thus, do you interpose, obtain Pardon for my Faults, and take upon yourfelf to settle the Subsidy." I said in Reply, "Your Crimes have been too great; you have attacked the Troops of the Company. I cannot prefume to take upon myself to settle your Affairs, and to obtain Pardon for your Crimes. If you have actually refolved on a Change of Conduct, return the Boats and the Baggage, give up Raumnuggur, Lutteefghur and Patetah. Supported by fuch Proofs, I will once endeavour to obtain a Pardon for you; to grant or to refuse will rest with the Governor General." The Person who brought the Message said in Answer, "The Intentions of the Rajah are to seize upon the Fort Chunar, and to extend his Government as far as Calcutta, and you tell him to deliver up Raumnuggur, Luteefghur and Patetah." I faid, "Then the Raja, it appears, aspires to the Empire, yet his Rank is only that of a Zemindar: these Attempts will draw down Destruction upon him; he will be extirpated in a Moment." After this Conversation, he promised to return the Boats, but he never performed his Promise. An Animosity to all the English, plainly and evidently appeared from the Language of the Raja's Vakeel; he repeatedly faid, that he would go even to Calcutta, and that he would expel the English, nor would he be deficient in aught which he had the Power to execute. When he found that he had nothing to hope from my Interpolition, he began to act hostilely towards me also. He denied me Boats to cross the Burnau, and he directed the Tribe of Gurkbunsi to attack me in the Night. During the few Days that I continued there, we were obliged to keep ourselves ready for Action, and be upon our guard Day and Night. In the Neighbourhood of Joanpore, the People of the Raja wounded several of the Stragglers belonging to the Cavalry in his Highness's Service, who were coming to join me, and carried off some Horses. And the People stationed at Azum Ghur, who came in to me, set forth, That Hadir Shaah, the Son of Azum Shaah, Zemindar of Azum Ghur, which was formerly under the Government of Cheit Sing, had, by Directions from the Raja, gone to Azum Ghur and raifed Disturbances. And the Vakeel of Cheit Sing, in the Course of his Conversation, said, that the Raja had fent Forces towards the Currumnaussa, and even to the Walls of Patna; and that Letters were gone to the King, to Nyjuf Khaun, and to Sindeah. Zaulim Sing, formerly expelled from Amordah, was at Buddlopour in the Government of Cheit Sing: He also went to Amoodeh, in the Territories of the Nurraub, and raised Disturbances. It appears that the People of Budlapour accompanied Zaulim Sing. Such were the Reports communicated to me by the People of that Place. Finding it impracticable to cross the Burnau, where I was, without Boats, I marched from thence, and croffing higher up, where the River was fordable, I proceeded to join the Governor General. This Account of what I heard, and of what I faw, I have truly and faithfully related.

APPENDIX,

There may be a Difference between the Idioms of the Hindostan and Persian Languages, by there is none in the Sense. I swear by the Almighty, that I have truly wrote, without Diminus or Addition, all that I heard and all that I faw, and nothing but the Truth.

Hyder Beg. (Signed)

That which is here written is true.—Sealed with his Seal.

A true Copy of the original Translation. later sil control of somo M and in world blook. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honours Governor General and Cound on Parished South and the cook was in to come alone to Brance to Or in woold

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of the Moonshee Gore Pershaud.—The Deponer fworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, December 2d 1781.

Without the Means of Escape, I was obliged to put on the Habit of a Fakeer, and with my Brother take Shelter in the Hindoo Temple Arnpoornaw, where I continued undifcovered for Eight Days. At length a Fakeer, for the Sake of the Reward, went to Girdhauri La the Brother of Diaraum, Ameen of Benares, and said, that for a Recompence he would fee and deliver me up. The faid Girdhauri Laul gave Five Rupees to the Fakeer, and fent Five. and-twenty Peadahs along with him, who took me from the Temple, and confined me for Twenty-two Days in the Ameen's Kutcharee. My Pen is unable to describe the Ignoming and the Severities which they inflicted upon me. After that, I was confined for Four Days Ramnagur, and at length, on the 27th of Rammuzaun, in the Twenty-third Year of the Reign, I was tied Hand and Foot and thrown upon a Dooli, and fent away from Ramnagur p Lutteefpour. On the Road, near to the House of the Chowdri Sewan, I saw a Number Ladders made of Wood and Bamboo (about Forty or Fifty) lying on the Ground. I enquired of the Peadahs with guarded me, what those Ladders were intended for? they replied, The they had been intered of for the Garden of Mhadoodaus, but it was ordained, that the English Gentlemen should live: They made their Escape, otherwise Bauboo Sogaun Sing would not have

and Principle? Plants, "Then the Raist it appears, allow a to the Ein-

left one of them alive. Having heard this Reply, I remained filent. (Signed) , Adairs, and to obtain Pardon for your Crimes. If Moonshee Gore Purshaud.

turn the Boars and the Baggaga, give up A true Copy of the original Translation. E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

ole is only that of a Comindar ; the A temper will draw down Deflaw tion upon continuated to the promote to the promote to the the

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Hurry Raum Pundit .- The Deponent sworn be fore Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, December 2d 1781.

The Rajah Cheit Sing, having reflected on his Conduct, determined with his confidential People, that it was necessary he himself should go to meet Mr. Hastings, but that he should go from the Place where he was, with such a Force, and with such Preparations, as would enable him to act both by Land and by Water, and impress the abovementioned Gentleman with an Idea of his Superior Strength; for that Mr. Hastings had with him a small Number of Troops, and it it should have entertained any ill Intentions towards him, on observing the Number and Force of his Followers, he would be led to reflect, that nothing could be effected, and consequently be deterred from making the Attempt; therefore he gave Information and particular Directions to all his Soldiers and Attendants, that he was going to meet Mr. Hastings, and that they should hold themselves in Readiness to proceed: That he should go by Water, for which Purpole, Fleet of Boats was prepared; for the before-mentioned Gentleman (the Governor General) would come by Water, and consequently his Fleet of Boats would come with him; therefore it was necessary, that he (the Raja) should have a Fleet of Boats also, that his People might always be near at Hand: That a Body of Cavalry, moreover should proceed by Land, and Tents be pitched at Two Places between Raumnagur and Buxar, for at all Events he must meet the Governor General. Accordingly, on the 16th of Shaabaun, the Raja set out from Raumnagur, by Water, to meet Mr. Hastings. The Jummadars and Huzzauries, Jaasir Khawn, Dillale Khawn, Juttee Khawn, Zubburgus Vhamadars and Huzzauries, Jaasir Khawn, Dillale Khawn, Juttee Khawn, Zubburgus Vhamadars and Huzzauries, Jaasir Khawn, Dillale Khawn, Juttee Khawn, Zubburgus Vhamadars and Huzzauries, Jaasir Khawn, Dillale Khawn, Juttee Khawn, Zubburgus Vhamadars and Huzzauries, Jaasir Khawn, Dillale Khawn, Juttee Khawn, Zubburgus Vhamadars and Huzzauries, Jaasir Khawn, Dillale Khawn, Juttee Khawn, Zubburgus Vhamadars and Huzzauries, Jaasir Khawn, Dillale Khawn, Juttee Khawn, Jutt Juttao Khawn, Zubburdust Khawn, Luttao, the Son of Cauna Mull, Raumbukoh, Baulkihun

APPENDIX, No 1.

&c. altogether near Five hundred Horse; also Jummadars of Foot, with Matchlock Men, &c. near Two thousand, proceeded along the Southern Bank of the Ganges. And by Water, the Raja was attended by a Fleet of Boats, in Number about a hundred and Forty, in which were embarked Suddau Nund, Bukshi, Golaum Hossein Taie, Mirza Fize, Ullah Beg Bauboo, Dirjbeji Sing, Moneaur Sing, Purtaub Sing, Daond Bahadur Sing, Ahlaud Missur, Meer Hussun Alli, &c. Shick Mahummud Ameen, Commandant of the Sepoy Battalions, Dahee Sing, Mahummud Moraud, Dhun Sing, and Hukkoomut Sing, Subadars, with Two Companies of Sepoys, Huzzoori Peadahs, and Matchlocks, in all about 2,000 Men. Godur Mull and Bullum Daus, who were stationed at Gauzipour, joined by Orders from the Raja, who afterwards arrived at Buxar, and had an Interview with Mr. Hastings.

Written by Hurri Raum Pundit.

A true Copy of the original Translation.

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

Nº 4 a.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Jeween Raum, Monshee in the Service of the late Lieutenant Stalker.—The Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, December 2d 1781.

After the Arrival of Mr. Markham at Sewalli, I went in and paid my Respects to my Master; who asked me, if I knew whether Mr. Markham would come there or not? I replied, It was reported so, but that it depended on his Inclinations. Mr. Stalker then told me, I might go, but afterwards ordered me to stay. I continued there, and saw Bauboo Dirjbeja Sing sitting with the Rajah in the center Apartment, and Suddaunund Bukhshee and others whispering to the Raja. Shortly after, News was brought to the Three Gentlemen fitting in the adjoining Room, that there were Disputes without. Mr. Stalker went without the Jauli (or First Wall) and asked the Subadar, Bishun Sing, why he had ordered the Bayonets to be fixed? The Subadar replied, That Numbers of the Rajah's armed Servants had come in, and that they paid no Regard to the Company's Orders. After which, Mr. Stalker advanced further out, and asked of the younger Mouluvvi and me, who amongst those People was the Chief? I answered Bauboo Munear Sing. Mr. Stalker sent for Munneair Sing, and strongly injoined him to appeale his People, and enquire, why they attempted to dispute and fight with his Sepoys. Munneaur Sing replied, What Power have they, that any one of them should presume to fight? We Two, Father and Son, are desirous to go to the Rajah. Mr. Stalker answered, Very well, but you must stay here between your People and mine, that they may not come to Blows. After that, a Letter arrived from the Governor to the Rajah, which, Mr. Stalker, having quieted and foothed the People, presented to him: The Rajah then got up, and went out of the Barradurri to the adjacent Bastion, to perform his Devotions.

At this Time Information was brought to Mr. Stalker, that the Rajah's People opposed and refused Admittance to another Company of Sepoys who had brought Provisions, a Table, &c. for the Gentlemen. Mr. Stalker again went out, and calling to Suddaunund Bukhshee, asked the Cause of this Opposition; and told him to send Directions (to the Rajah's People.) Suddanund faid, He would go himself. Mr. Stalker replied, "No, send One of your Servants." While the Man was going out to filence the People, Mr. Stalker returned within the Jauli, Dirjbeja Sing was gone from thence no one knew whither. Chate Raum, Mr. Markham's Chobdar, informed Mr. Stalker, that he had a Message to deliver to the Rajah from the Governor General. Mr. Stalker faid, "Deliver it." He, the Chobedar, faid, "At the Place where the Rajah was at his Devotions, the Governor fays your People want to quarrel and fight; it will be better if you forbid them, for every Sepoy is as an European, and every European is as a (or the) Company; if a Drop of their Blood is shed, you shall be plundered and destroyed." At this Period, here was a Report of Guns at the Gate of Sewauli; the Action was commenced. At this Time, Mr. Stalker and Chate Raum went toward the Rajah. Moneaur Sing and others cut down Chate Raum, pulled Mr. Stalker back, and pushing him on one Side, began the Slaughter. The Rajah escaped through a Window by a Rope made of Turbans, got into a Boat, and went of; his People, by the same Means, drew up Swords and Shields as a Bucket is drawn up from a Well, and began to engage. I stood near the Jauli behind my Master; when my Master was killed, I fled toward the Place where the Rajah's Victuals was dressed. I continued there a short Time, and faw the Rajah's People jump from the Walls and the Trees with their Shields and Swords, and advance. After this, I affumed the Character of one of Cheit Sing's Servants, fled with his People, and came to the Presence. The Gentlemen after this went to Chunar, and I should have arrived the next Day, but I was plundered on the Road and confined; Diaram took away from my House Two Taghun Horses, and placed his Seal and a Guard upon the Door. After the Flight of the Rajah, the Zemindar of the before-mentioned set me at Liberty. With-SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II.

Nº 3.

APPENDIX,

out a Master, every Way disconsolate, to whom can I communicate my Distress? I now hope for Favour and Support from the Almighty, and from you. saw doidy ni who has bothand a roads radow. (Signed) Jewan Raum.

A true Copy of the original Translation.

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable

Governor General and Council,

to were testioned at the expour, joined by Orders from the frage, who afterwords at-

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Bishun Sing. -The Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, December 2d 1781.

I had Two Locks of Muskets fixed on my Ears. Bauboo Soujaun Sing fent for me by Raum Kishun Hircarrah to come into his Presence.—He said, "Deliver up the Trunks of Gold Mo. hurs which the Governor delivered over to your Care when he went to Chunar." I fet forth That I did not know any thing about fuch Trunks. He then gave Orders to the Sepoys to press the Locks hard [saying] that without Severity I would not be prevailed upon to give them up; and then the Blood ran from both my Ears.

Written by Beshun Sing. 4th of the Month Rummuzzaun, Year 23.

her Julier bir Tinah leeren De-A true Copy of the original Translation.

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council,

on Moin Lang Mu inter to bid a constantio . Nº 6 a.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of the Moonshee Putnimul. - The Deponent swom before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, 2d December 1781.

The Deposition of Putnimul Moonshee. On the last Day of the Month of Rammuzzaur, in the Year of the Reign Twenty-three, the Gentlemen went to Chunar. I was unable to accompany them for want of a Conveyance; without Remedy, I remained undiscovered in the House of one of the Inhabitants for Eight Days. The Ameen Diaram daily caused a Proclamation, to this Purport, to be made through the City; "In the House of whomsoever a Person belonging to the English Gentlemen may be secreted, let the Owner bring him to the Ameen's Kutcharri and deliver him up; otherwise, [upon Proof] in the House of whomsoever a Person belonging to the English shall be found, the Owner thereof shall be [considered] as a Criminal to the Government of the Raja, his House and Property shall be destroyed, and his Belly shall be ript open."

A true Copy of the original Translation.

Sub Secretary to the Honourable the Governor General and Council.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of the Moonshee Gore Pershaud .- The Deponent fworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, 2d December 1781.

When the Gentlemen marched for Chunar I was not informed of it. I knew it about Four Ghurries after. In Terror for my Life, I secreted myself in the House of Bauboo Dussau Raum; I continued undiscovered for One Day; the next Day the said Bauboo Dussau Raum said to me, "To-day there has been a Proclamation through the City to this Purport, Whoever has fecreted a Follower of the English in his House, let him produce and deliver him up, otherwise, on Dicovery, his House shall be seized, and he himself shall be severely punished. I cannot keep you in my House, go from my House to some other Place." Without Remedy, I put on the Habit of a Fakeer, and took Shelter in the Temple of Ampourna.

(Signed) Gore Pershaud.

A true Copy of the original Translation.

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E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

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Nº 8 a.

Nº 3.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Doond Sing, Commandant.—The Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 26th 1781.

In the Month Phagun a Jummadar and a Harraldar in the Service of Soojaun Sing, the Brother of Raja Cheit Sing, came to me, and faid, "Sojaun Sing has fent for you." I asked, "On what Account has he sent for me?"—they replied, "We do not know."—I said, "I am a Servant to the English, I will not go to him." They [then] said, "He has sent for you, to take you into his Service."—I answered, "From my Youth to this Day I have been the Servant of the English; I have never went to any Rajas or Bauboos, nor will I go to them." When those People returned to Soojaun Sing, they said, "Doond Sing, the Commandant, (i. e. this Deponent) refuses to come." The Rajah Futteh Shaahi also wrote to the Raja Cheit Sing, to place a Guard over my House at Benares, in which Case I should [be obliged to] join him with my Sepoys and Guns. Othis Information was given to me by the Jummadar Chaint Sing. I said, "My House, and my Wise, and my Children, may be destroyed.—Still I am the Servant of the English, and I am faithful and loyal. By the Blessing of God, in a short Time we also shall go to Benares and plunder that Raja, and we will spoil the Rajah Futteh Shaahi also." At Sukroreh I was informed that a Guard was placed at my House.

The Commandant Dood Sing not being able to write, either in Persian or Hindoo, has made

his Mark.

A true Copy of the original Translation.

E. Hay,

Sub So

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council,

son in Italian for the People; how there would be Chairs were thut up, and no Grain to be produced on the Principle for the People; how there would at \$600 officials to pass the Game and Troops through

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TRANSLATION of the Deposition of the Moonshee Mahummud Moraud.—The Deposition of the Indian Impey, November 26th 1781,

On the 19th of Rammuzaun the Captain issued Orders to all the Subadars for marching towards Benares, and directed them to get in Readiness. The next Day we marched to Burra Gong; the Captain had mounted his Horse to proceed, and I was in the Rear in Search of a Conveyance for my Baggage, when Five or Six Sepoy Grenadiers and others came and furrounded me, and demanded their Pay: In consequence of which a great many more of the Sepoys came and clamoured for their Pay, and ill used me; and they brought me down from the Bungala, and beat me severely with the Butt-ends of their Pieces, and charged Bayonets even to my Breast, so that my Life was in Danger. A Hurkarah carried Information of this Affair to the Captain, who, on receiving it, turned back and arrived immediately. All the Sepoys then turned clamorous against the Captain, using insulting Language; and they surrounded him, and said, that unless they received their Pay they would not set him at Liberty - that if I would pay them, well; if not, they would carry me to Bunsi, which is near Kunkooa; and that, when they should receive the Whole of their Pay from me, they would fet me free.—They moreover placed a Guard with fixed Bayonets over the Captain, and pointed Bayonets to his Breast to stab him; and they rushed upon us several Times, so that we gave up ourselves for lost. In this Situation the Captain ordered them back, and gave them Three Months Pay; and then proposed to them to march with him to Benares. The Sepoys answered insolently, that they would not on any Account go to Benares. Without Remedy, the Captain marched from thence with the Battalion, and arrived at Goruckpour. He halted there a few Days, purchased Grain for the Sepoys, and marched from thence by the Way of Baunsi. We halted Six Days at Baunsi on account of the heavy Rains; we afterwards marched from thence, and after encountering a thousand Distresses arrived at Buskrora, The past Events, which are known to every one, I have thus related.

Mahummud Moraud, and fealed with his Seal,

A true Copy of the original Translation.

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Nº 10 a.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Doond Sing, Commandant.—The Deponent fworm before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 26th 1781.

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It appears from the Letter of Raum Sing Jemmadaur, stationed at Mutcholi, that the Rajah Achate Mull, the Rajah Futteh Shahi, and Kihnon Raie, had engaged themselves to each other by Oath, to cross the Rivers Ghogra and Surjoo, for as much as they had received a Letter from the Rajah Cheit Sing, and the Sum of Fifteen thousand Rupees, to cut off the English in the District of Surwar, and drive them out; and Letters have arrived from Futteh Shaahi, to all the Zemindars, great and small, to withhold the Collections, and not to pay a single Daum to the English; and the said Futteh Shaahi sent near Two hundred Men, with Matchlocks, into the Jungul of Burragong, and near to Kunkooa. After Three Days, the Three Rajahs crossed the River, and encamped in the Jungul; and it was reported from all Quarters, that the Zemindars had shut up all the Ghauts on the Rivers, and sunk all the Boats; and I wrote an Account of these Things to Major Macdonald and Captain Williams, and told them that there were great Disturbances in the Country, and that there were Reports also that the Rajahs would cross the River; and I wrote these Things to Major Macdonald, that he might inform the Colonel the Road to Benares was shut up, for fear the Captain should march from that Quarter toward Benares; it was also reported among the People, that Three Gentlemen had been killed at Be nares. After some Days the Captain arrived at Kunkooa, and after a Halt of Three Days, gave Orders for marching, and directed all the Sepoys to get ready, and about Nine o'Clock in the Morning on the Sixth of September, he marched, and came to the Bank of the River Khau. khi; it then rained excessively. When we arrived at the Khaukhi, the Captain ordered the Troops to be croffed over the River; agreeably to Orders, I croffed them over. When, after a Thoufand Distresses, we had crossed the River, the Captain said that there were many Rivers in the Road, and no Boats on any of them; that the Ghauts were shut up, and no Grain to be procured on the March for the People; how then would it be possible to pass the Guns and Troops through fuch a Country? It would be better, he faid, to go to Benares by the Way of Buxar; therefore we again croffed the River Khaukhi, and encamped after marching Half a Crofs from it. He (then) gave Orders for marching towards Khunkooa. Moving from the Khauki the Captain with the Troops arrived at Khunkooa; he then told all the Subadars and Jummadars, that the Raja Futteh Shahi, with his Force, was posted on the Road, and that it was necessary to attack and drive him from thence; that he would halt a few Days at Nuddi Kaunoon, and then march towards Benares. It was known that the Sepoys of the Battalion had faid, "Let them give us our "Pay, and wherever they go, we will go with them;" to which the Subadars replied, "they might take it wherever they found it." The faid Subadars neither confined those Sepoys, nor informed me of the Circumstance. I received the Information from Cheint Sing Jummadar. The Subadar of Grenadiers stationed a Sepoy behind his Hakerie, and told him, he might either protect and convey it to his (the Subadar's) House, or he might leave it to be plundered by the Country People. The Sepoy told him to fet his Mind at reft, for that he would convey it fale to his Dwelling. At Night, after Twelve o'Clock, I made my Report to the Captain, who ordered me to go with Buckhtawur Sing, Subadar to the Sepoys, to fatisfy and explain to them, that he would give them their Pay when they arrived at Burragong. In the Morning we marched a small Distance towards Burragong first; a Sepoy pulled off his Coat, and drew his Bayonet on the Captain; the Subadars and Jummadars did not interpose or check him; the Captain said, " I will pay this Sepoy and difmifs him-do you march on." I obeyed his Orders, and marched, but the Sepoys quitted their Colours and their Guns, and affembled at Kunkooa. The Subadars and Jummadars said nothing (to prevent them.) Seeing the Situation of Things, I directed the Jummadar Richaul Sing to take with him Twelve Sepoys, and go to the Captain, that he might know how Things were. After which, Orders from the Captain came, to return back and join him; I went back, and faw that the Sepoys had mutinied violently; that they had drawn their Bayonets, and were threatening the Captain; moreover, Three of the Sepoys loaded their Pieces to fire at him, and they demanded Four Months Pay; and most of the Sepoys said, "Let " him pay us all our Arrears, and he may go where he pleases;" when the Sepoys had received their Pay, they faid, one and all, "We will not go to Burragong-We will go to the Begum's " at Fize-abad; if she will retain us, we will stay; if not, we will carry the Gun (or Guns) to " the Rajah Cheit Sing, and Saadut Ally Khawn." The Sepoys, after this, directed the Subadars to tell the Captain to march; the Captain replied, That the Two Companies and the Gun stationed at Richlole, were coming; he would march as soon as they had joined; the Sepoys said, "Let the Captain march, we shall meet the Companies on the Road;" however, the Captain halted till the Two Companies arrived; he then fent Hurdeaul Sing, Commandant, to the Sepoys, to tell them that the People (i. e. the Two Companies) were fatigued; that they should halt one Day, that those People might receive their Pay also; and then he would march. The Sepoys refused to listen to Hurdeaul Sing. The Captain then sent for the Two Subadars, and told them to go and persuade the Sepoys to make one Halt, that he might give the Two Companies their Pay. The Sepoys were prevailed upon to halt by the Subadars, and the Captain paid the People

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The next Morning the Captain sent a Man to the Chucklahdar, and directed him to march also. He sent Word, that he was collecting Cattle for the Baggage, and that he would march as soon as he had got them; it was afterwards heard, that the Chucklahdar had given Twelve thousand Rupees to Futteh Shaahi—the said Raja demanded Twenty thousand from the Chucklahdar, promising to protect him—And it was currently reported through the Country, that Saadut Ally Khawn was the Nawaub, and that the English Government was overthrown. After this we marched from Kunkooa; the Captain purchased Grain for the Sepoys; the Waters were out from the heavy Rain; and whoever loitered behind was plundered by the Villagers. When we arrived at Baunsi, we were obliged to halt Six Days on account of the Rains; after that we marched and arrived at Bushroreh, but there were many Rivers and Nullahs in the Road.

Doond Sing, Commandant, not knowing to write either Persian or Hindoo, has made

his Mark:

A true Copy of the original Translation:

E. Hay;

Sub Secretary to the Honourable

Governor General and Council.

Nº 11 d.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Ahlaud Sing, Subadar, stationed in the Fort of Goruckpour.—The Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 26th,

I had confined under my Guard in the Fort of Goruckpour, One hundred and Fifteen Burgomauls, Inhabitants of Surwaur. On the 15th of Rummuzaun, the Rajah of Goruckpore, the Zemindars of Oulooleh, Beehouli, &c. &c. great and small, likewise all the Inhabitants of Goruckpour, with Six thousand Matchlocks, and great Numbers of Country People, armed with Clubs, at Four Ghurries of the Night furrounded the Fort, and made an Attack by Surprize; but the Sepoys on Guard at the Bastions were awake; they began to fire, and an Action immediately followed. Seeing that the Country People were in great Numbers, I went to each of the Bastions, and encouraged the Sepoys, and called them to me into the Body of the Place, and formed them together. I left a Havuldar and Ten Sepoys at the Rung Mahul, to protect the Baggage; but it was Night Time; the Country People made an Affault with Ladders, and entered the Fort, and both Parties fought resolutely. At this Time they placed Ladders against the Inner Fort, towards the South, and entered upon the Bastion: I seized an advantageous Opportunity (attacked) and killed Seventeen of the Enemy on the Bastion, and wounded several others. About Half after Ten at Night they made an Attack on the Western Bastion: As there was a Straw Chupper on that Bastion, I took Shelter under it, and threw down, with all my Force, a Part of the Brick Battlement on the Enemy, by which Four of them were killed; One other fell by a Musquet Ball; and they retreated. A Third Time, about Three o'Clock in the Morning, the Country People raifed a great Shout, and attacked us again: I was then engaged on the Inner Fort Bastion: Seubunse Havuldar was posted, with Twelve Sepoys, to guard the Burgomauls; they rushed upon him in a Body, and Seubunse called out to me, with a loud Voice, that the Burgomauls had attacked him: I gave him Orders to put them all to the Sword; he inftantly struck off the Heads of Eighteen Burgomauls, and threw them out, and he wounded feveral others. The Morning now broke, and I entertained a Hope that the Enemy would fly, and that the People of the Town would certainly join me; but the Country People, the Foujdar, &c. were all united with the Rajah; they lifted up their Arms, and said, The of the Nabob Saadut Alli Khaun, and the Begum, have spread through the whole Country; for the Rajah Cheit Sing has destroyed all the English, and Letters have come to the Rajahs to put the Dependants of the English to the Sword, wherever they may be found; and he said, Where will they go? the Country is mine; I am a Bhonear Rajah, how long will they (be able to) oppose me? In fuch Discourse Two Ghurries of the Morning had passed away. From the Eastern to the Western Gate, within the Mahul, they surrounded the Fort on all Sides, and the Action was renewed. We continued engaged for Five Pahr (Fifteen Hours) with the Enemy, without tafting either Food or Water. At this Time Furhaud Beg came from the Rajah Bhonear to make Proposals, of which he informed me by One of my People: The Havuldar Seubunse said, "Perhaps " the Rajah has fent him to support us; no Matter, let him be called;" fo I fent for him, and he came up to the Gate of the Inner Fort, and when he faw me, he faid to me, " You have no " Masters; the English are all killed, and the Colonel and Mr. Gordon are confined by the " Begum." I gave him infulting Language in Reply to this, and told him to tell this Story to the Sepoys who were with me; and he did repeat it, with a loud Voice, to the Sepoys; and faid to them, "You have no Masters; give up the Burgomauls, that they may enter into the Rajah's Service, or go where they think proper." In Reply we said, "The good Fortune of our Masters is on our Side, and while we have Life we will fight; and we will not give up the "Burgomauls." At this Juncture Sullawmut Khaun, Jummadar of Grenadiers, with Nine Sepoys, unexpectedly arrived in the Town from Burownah: My People from the Inner Fort faw SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II.

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that a Company had arrived near to the Cutwalls Chobootre; they gave a great Shout, and faid, "A Company of Grenadiers is arrived from Kunkora;" and their Spirits were raised; and we opened the Gate of the Fort, and Sullamut Khan joined us. The Bravery and Resolution of Sullamut Khan are not to be described. When the Enemy beheld the Arrival of Sullamut Khaun Jummadar, they turned their Faces to Flight: I purfued them with my People through the Western Gate, and many of the Enemy were killed and wounded, and Numbers were drowned in the River; and, by the Bleffing of God, we obtained the Victory. I returned into the Fort, and immediately secured Furhaud Beg and Fizeulla Beg, who had come to make Proposals about the Burgomauls; and I wrote an Account of the Whole of this Affair to the Colonel, and to the Captain. After a few Days, an Order came from the Colonel to Munnuvevar Khan, diretting, that if the Rajah Mustapha Khan had been put to Death, well; if not, to strike off his Head, Munnuvevar Khan shewed me the Order. I said, The Order is not written to me-I will write to the Colonel on the Subject; and it was understood from the Country People, that the Captain was marching towards Benares, (but) that the Grenadier Sepoys had mutinied, and demanded their Pay; that the Captain gave them Three Months Pay, and proposed to them to march with him to Benares; the Sepoys all answered, that they would go to Bungulleh, and deliver up their Arms at the Gate of the Begum; in consequence of which, the Captain was obliged to give up his Intentions of going to Benares, and return to Goruckpore; and he gave Orders that the Head of Mustapha Khan should be struck off; and he was beheaded accordingly; and a Proclamation was made through the Town, that those who were guilty of such Crimes, would meet with the same Punish. ment. The Captain halted for some Days, and bought up Grain for the Sepoys. At this Time the Brother of Saobaun Sing, Pilusoaun Sing, with a Thousand Matchlocks, and others, Country People, was at Goruckpore; and they raised an Outcry, and said that the English should not remain in the Town, and they prepared for Action; fo the Captain croffed the Raubti: A Bullock Man belonging to the Artillery, who returned into the Town to buy Fodder, they put to Death, Marching from thence, in Four Days the Captain arrived at Baunfi. The Rani of Baunfi came to fee him, but her Son prepared for Hostilities; he said, " They have struck off the Head of our Rajah at Goruckpore, and I will be revenged. We marched from thence; and the Rajah of Bulraum, with his People, had thrown up an Intrenchment across the Road; and he said, " Itis " the Begum's Orders, that you shall not march by this Road." With the greatest Hazard and Caution we marched from thence, and arrived at Khoondeh, and the Country People retired into their Fort. This is a true Account which I have fet forth.

(Signed) Ahlaud Sing.

A true Copy of the original Translation.

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council,

Nº 12 a.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Denoo Sing, Subadar.—The Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 26th 1781.

On the 16th of Rammuzaun an Order came to me from the Commander of the Battalion, that a Jummadar and Sepoys belonging to the Company of Deet Sing were coming to me; that I should deliver over to him the Fort and the Gun, and the Burgomauls, and that I myself should march and join Mr. Gordon at Taundeh. On the 13th the faid Jummadar and Sepoys joined me at Dummureah Gunje; and, being relieved on the same Day, on the 14th of the said Month I marched toward Taundeh. The Zemindars and Villagers furrounded us all the Way from Dummureah Gunje to Ruddouli, and they faid, "the Government of the Colonel is at an End;" but they had not the Resolution to attack us. They also faid, "The Rajah Cheit Sing has cut off the " English Forces at Benares; deliver up your Baggage, it is the Order of the Begum." In this Situation I replied, "The Baggage belongs to us, and we have Ammunition to defend it, if any one chooses to attack it, let him come," We lay the whole Night on our Arms at Ruddouli. We marched the next Morning, and arrived at Bufti; but got no Intelligence of Mr. Gordon to enable us to join him. Ghuffoor Beg, Subadar of the Nabob's Artillery, told me that Bauboo Dhun Sing, with a Thousand Matchlocks, had taken Post in the Jungul of Busti, and that he had moreover funk all the Boats in the River. I halted Six Hours at Bufti, fearthing after Boats; at last I procured a very small one, and when I was about to cross, the Subadar Bejysing arrived, after a March of Twenty Coss, in which March a Sepoy and Three Horses were killed, and Four Sepoys wounded. Bejyfing defired I would ftop for Two or Three Ghurri till his People had ate their Victuals, for they had marched Twenty Coss. At the Time that Beijy Sing's Sepoys had untied their Cummurbunds, [laid afide their Arms] the Country People, with Bauboo Dhun Sing, came and furrounded us in the Village of Busti, in consequence of which, I resolved to feize upon the Fort of Busti, and take Post there. The Subadar of the Artillery before mentioned, and others of the People, faid, "Accounts have arrived from the Bagum that all the English are cut

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off: Why will you seize upon the Fort and take Possession of it?"-I desired the said Subadar to join and support me-he replied, "Whoever is appointed Aumil of the Purgunnah I will join " him-I will not go with you." At this Time a Man arrived, and brought News, that Mr. Gordon was at Sunjur Ghaut, in the Purgunnah of Ruddowli; To I marched to Mur Gunge, intending to go from thence to the faid Ghant, and I fent a Sepoy, naked, to obtain Intelligence of Mr. Gordon. The faid Sepoy returned, and brought Word that Mr. Gordon and the Subadars and Jummadars were imprisoned at Tundah by Orders from the Begum; that many of the Sepoys had deferted, and several had been killed: When I heard this News, and that the Ghauts on the River were shut, and that the Rajahs, with Six thousand Matchlocks, had surrounded Ahlaud Sing in the Fort of Goruckpour, with an Intention to fet the Burgomauls at Liberty; I determined to march to Goruckpour: On the Road, News arrived that through the good Fortune of our Masters, all the Country People had been put to Flight, and that Ahlaud Sing had obtained the Victory; in consequence of which I went to Muckhur, and there I saw that all the Purgunnah Aumils of that Country had taken Shelter in the Monument of Kubbardaus; from them I learned, that it was the Bagum's Orders to cut those who were connected with the English, in Surwar, wherever they might be found. I also heard that the Rajah Cheit Sing had destroyed all the English Troops, and that Three of the English had been killed; it was also reported, that the Authority of the Nabob Saadul Alli Khaun and the Bagum was established throughout all the Country. I marched from Muckhur, and arrived at the Fort of Goruckpour. After this a Letter came from Baboo Achate Sing to Ahlaud Sing, to this Purport, "Deliver over the Burgomauls to me, and I will cause you to be conducted wherever you think proper to go; or (if you think proper) enter into my Servic, for you have no Master; why will you give yourselves up to Destruction?" We and Ahlaud Sing fent a verbal Answer, "That the Fortune of our Masters was on our Side; if he thought proper he might come; that while we had Life we would not give up the Burgomauls, but that we would put them all to the Sword. We wrote an Account of those Things to the Colonel, and received the following Answer, that we should maintain our Post in Fort, and that we should march toward him with the Captain (when he arrived.) It was now known that the Captain intended to march to Benares by the Road of Nuddi Kaunaon; but that the Granadiers had mutinied, and obliged him to return. It was also heard that Futtek Shahi, and Khenoo Raie, and Rajah Achate Mull, &c. had resolved to attack the Captain, because Letters bad come from the Rajah Cheit Sing to all the Zemindars, to this Purport, "Wherever there are Dependants of the English, kill and drive them out." It was moreover reported, that when the Captain marched to Kunkooa, on his Way to Benares, the Grenadiers made a Disturbance, and demanded their Pay: That he gave Three Months Pay to the Sepoys, to prevail upon them to march with him to Benares, but that those Cowards would not consent; they said, We will not go to Benares: We are the Servants of the Bagum and Saadut Alli Khaun; we will deliver up our Guns and our Arms at the Gate of the Bagum."-Without Remedy, the Captain was obliged, by the Disobedience of his Troops, to march to Goruckpour, where we joined him; moreover Philufvaun Sing, the Brother of the Rajah Suebaaun Sing, came with a Thousand Matchlocks, and he and the Inhabitants of Goruckpour raised a Clamour, demanding that the Captain should march from thence, and they killed the Brother of the Chowdrie of the Bullock Men, who went into the Town to buy Fodder. At this Time Half the Troops had croffed the Raubti, when the foregoing Accident happened; the Captain marched by the Way of Baunsi. After our Arrival at Baunsi, it rained Six Days without Intermission. The Ranni of Baunsi came to see the Captain, but her Son stood prepared for Hostilities. After Six Days, we marched from thence to Rurtaul Bukhura, from thence to Dummurea Gunje; marching from thence, we halted at Chundurdiep for Two Days; when we marched from thence the Captain went on in Front, Kurdeaul, Commandant, was in the Rear; a Skirmish ensued between him and the Country People, Two of them were taken Prisoners, and One was killed by a Musket Shot. We marched from thence to the Nallah of Attrouleh, Three Coss to the Westward; we marched from Attrouleh, and were opposed, near Bulrampore, by about Two thousand Country People; but when the Battalion and Gun were drawn up fronting them, they gave way and fled; the Road cleared, we marched, and encamped at the Nudde Kewabeh; we continued there one Night, and marched to Conedeh. When we arrived at Garedeh, the Country People quitted our Rear. This is a true Account which is written.

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A true Copy of the original Translation.

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable

Governor General and Council.

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TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Raum Sing, Jammadar.—The Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 26th 1781.

The Rajah Futtah Shaui, and Khenas Raie, and Achate Mull, united themselves all Three to. gether, and bound themselves by Oath; and these were the improper Resolutions which they had agreed to; that they would cross the River Ghagsa, and establish their own Authority there, for Letters had arrived from the Rajah Cheit Sing at Benares, in which he said, "all the English are cut off; the Government of the English is overturned; I have taken Possession of the Country; do you, the Zemindars, establish your Authority also in those Districts!"—It was likewise publicly reported, that the Rajah Cheit Sing had fent Fifteen thousand Rupees in Specie to the said Zemindars, to raise Men, and kill and drive out the Dependants of the English wherever they might be, It was reported that Colonel Hannay and Captain Williams were in Confinement; the Rajah Fetteh Shaai came to inform himself of this; but not obtaining any certain Intelligence, returned, and determined to go to Kunkooa, to cut off the People and plunder the Place. At this Time the Captain returned from Lucknow, and arrived at Kunkooa. I also arrived at Kunkooa agree. ably to Orders. In the Evening he informed all the Subadars and Jummadars and Sepoys, that they were to march towards Benares the next Day. In consequence of which the Sepoys went to the Subadars and faid, that they had no Money. The Subadars replied, their Pay was in the Sarcer, if they could get it they might take it. Early the next Morning we marched, the Com. panies faced to the Right. Four or Five of the foremost Grenadiers stept out, surrounded the Captain, and faid, "Give us our Pay and we will go with you;" the Captain replied, "You are only Four or Five Men, take (your Pay) and I will pay the Battalion when we arrive at Burragonge," which is only Eight Coss from Kunkooa. The Battalion had gone on about a Coss. On hearing the above, a Number of Sepoys returned, and loaded their Pieces, and fixed their Bayonets, and pointed them at the Captain; in consequence of which, he recalled the whole Battalion, and told them to take their Pay and march with him to Benares; to which they all agreed; but when the Captain had given them Three Months Pay, the Men who were the Mutineers raised a Cla. mour (and faid) "we will take our Arms and the Gun to the Chuklehdar, and receive our Pay from him, for the Chuklehdar is a Servant of the Bagum's, and we also are the Bagum's Ser. vants;" and Saadut Alliss the Captain said to the Commandant and the Subadars, "I have paid them all, what then is the Cause of this improper Behaviour?"-but what he said had no Effect upon them; however much he urged them to march to Benares, they still refused, and only said, "that they would go to Bungelah, and attend the Bagum and Saadut Alli Khaun; and that if the Captain attempted to escape, they would put a Guard over him, and deliver him up there." With out Remedy, the Captain marched this Way. That which was true has been written.

(Signed by) Raum Sing.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable

Governor General and Council.

N° 14 a.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Hurdeaul Sing, Commandant.—The Deponent fworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 26th 1781.

The Servant Herdeaul Sing, Commandant of Major Macdonald's Battalion, gives the following Account. I was stationed in the Pergunnah of in the District of Nurram Battaol, with two Companies of Sepoys of Captain Williams's Battalion, Three hundred and Fifty Najub and Schbundi Men, and One Gun, and acted in the Business of the Surcar agreeably to my Orders. From the 15th of Rummuzaun I received several Letters from Mahummud Shiffee Khaun, the Chuklahdar, and from the Captain, who were then at Kunkooa, to march speedily with my Force and join them, for that the Power of the turbulent Country People and Rajas was become excessive. At this Time I collected together the People who were stationed at different Places; and on the 19th of the said Month, notwithstanding the Waters were very much out in the Road, I marched toward Kunkooa. When I arrived at Raum Kolah, which is about Fifteen Coss from my Station, I heard, from the general Reports of the People, that the Rajas Achate Mull, and Futteh Shaahi, and Khenao Raie, who had been expelled from their Zemindaries, and resided with the Raja Cheit Sing in the Country of Benares, had all Three, by Orders from Saadut Alli Khaun and Raja Cheit Sing, marched from thence, and croffed the Ghagra, and taken Possession of their Lands; and that the Raja Cheit Sing had affisted the said Rajas with Fiveand-twenty thousand Rupees to drive out the English, [directing] that they should drive them and all their Dependants out of their Districts. When I came to the next Stage, I heard that the Grenadiers, who were with Captain Williams at Kunkooa, had mutinied, and confined the Captain, and cruelly beat his Moonshee; that they had got their Pay, and intended to go off to the

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Vizier's, and that no one attended to the Orders of the Captain. As the Companies with me had No 3. been informed of these Circumstances, I soothed and persuaded them not to think of acting in fuch a Manner; that Pay was never withheld or lost in the English Service; that they would receive every Daum of that which was due to them; but that it would be improper for them, at that Time, to act as others had done. The Sepoys affented to what I had faid, and, notwithstanding the Opposition of the Country People on the Road, we arrived in Safety, and with the greatest Expedition, at Kunkooa, and attended the Captain and the Chuklahdar, and I then faw with my own Eyes what I had before heard on the Road. The Captain faid, when I went to him, "You have without Doubt heard how Things are here; what are the Intentions of the People with you?" I said in Reply, " that the People along with me, both the Sepoys, the Nujjub, and the Schbundi Men, had no other Intentions but those of obeying his Orders; and that he might, at all Events, make himself easy as to those Men." The Captain then said, "It was my Intention to have taken the Grenadier Companies and the Two Guns, and to have marched to Benares, and joined the Governor, by the Way of the Nuddi Kaunaon; and to have chastised the Three Rajas, with whom we should have fallen in on the Road, but the Grenadiers would not consent to this; do you inquire of them what their Intentions are." Agreeably to the Orders of the Captain, I went at Night to the Line to the Subadars and Jummadars and Sepoy Grenadiers, and asked what they wished for and intended. The Sepoys all replied, " If the Captain refolves to march to the Eastward, not one of us will go with him; moreover, we will march early To-morrow Morning to the Westward, to the Vizier, whoever chuses to go that Way may accompany us." The Two Grenadier Subadars then told me to go to my Tent, for that these Matters the two Companies had already talked upon with the Captain. I again endeavoured to prevail upon the Sepoys and Subadars, and told them to continue, and fet their Minds at rest; that I would go and speak to the Captain; that, if he approved of it, he would take them with him, and march to the Westward; that at all Events it would be better to obey him. At last I foothed and appealed them, and went to the Captain, and told him what had passed. After this, the Captain ordered me to go to Mahumud Shuffie Khaun the Chucklehdar, and tell him to prepare to march. I went to the Chucklehdar, and delivered the Message; in answer, the Chucklehdar, who had sent a Person named Munshan Raum, on his Part, to the Rajahs Achate Mull, Futteh Shaai, and Khenso Raie, beforementioned, on a private Business, made the Want of Cattle for his Baggage an Excuse; and desired that we would halt Two or Three Days longer, and that he would then collect Beafts of Burden, and march. The faid Chucklehdar told me the next Day, and told the Captain also, that a Man of his was returned, and had brought Information, that Four Companies of Sepoys and Four Guns were come from the Rajah Cheit Sing, to the Affistance of the Rajas Achate Mull, Futteh Shaai, and Khenoo Rai; and moreover, that they would cross the Ghograh and join them that Day. length, Two Days after my Arrival, our whole Force marched towards Goruckpour; and, notwithflanding the Rajas and the Country People molested us on all Sides on the March, and the Waters and Nullas were out, yet in Six Days we arrived in Safety at Goruckpour.—There I heard from the People, that Orders from the Begum had arrived to all the Rajas of Purgunnahs, not to permit any English Gentlemen, or any of their Dependants, to pass in Safety through their separate Districts; and that they had surrounded Ahlaud Sing, Subadar, who was stationed with a few Sepoys in the Fort of Goruckpour; but that, through the good Fortune of our Masters, the Enemy was repulsed and obliged to retire; that no English Letters, or others, or Hurcarrahs, were permitted to pass; and that, if the Country People discovered any English Letters or others in the Hands of Hurcarrahs, they scourged them with the greatest Severity. In consequence of these (Accounts) the Captain sent for me, and said, "The People have raised great Disturbances in the Country beyond this; no Grain will arrive, therefore we must buy Grain here, and carry it with us." In the Space of Eight Days Grain was procured for the March, and Bullocks got together, and in Four Days, notwithstanding the heavy Rains, we crossed the Raubti, and marched towards Sukrorah: From the Day that we arrived at Baunfi, for Six Days, fuch heavy Rains fell, both Day and Night, that no one had the Power to stir from his Place. Without Remedy, we halted during that Time, and on the first Day that the Rain subsided we marched, and in Two Days arrived at Dummurea Gunge. At that Place there was a Nulla in the Road, which was overflowed by the Rains and stopt our Progress; and we were at last obliged to halt there One Day to make a Bridge, over which the Troops were passed. While we were crossing, the Country People showed themfelves, but were repulsed and obliged to retreat.

We proceeded from thence the next Day, and March after March to Bulraumpore. As the River Kuwannah croffed our Way at that Place, we were obliged to halt there for One Day; at last we passed that River in Safety, and by repeated Marches arrived at Sukrorah. This Account knowing it proper, is written according to the Truth.

> (Signed by) Hurdeaul Sing, and fealed with his Seal.

A true Copy of the original Translation.

E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

Nº 3.

Nº 15 a.

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TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Berjesing, Subadar.—The Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 26th 1781.

On the 13th of Rummuzaun I received Orders from Mr. _____ to join Mr. Gordon at Taundeh, and to deliver over the Gun and the Burgomauls to Kaumdaur Beg. Agreeably to Orders, I delivered over the Gun and the Burgomauls to Kaumdar Beg, and set out. When I arrived at Nauraad the Hooli Rejoicings had commenced; and the Country People gathered to. gether on all Sides, and surrounded me. Making an Effort, I pushed on from thence about a Coss; but the Enemy were now increased to a prodigious Number. Till Nine o'Clock at Night they continued to infult us; and when the Moon got up, they began to fire with Match. locks; and they said, "You have struck off the Head of the Raja Jigut Sing; where will yougo? we will strike off your Heads in Return. It is the Orders of the Bagum, that whoever strikes off and brings in the Head of an Englishman, shall receive a Reward of a Thousand Rupees; and for the Head of a Subadar or Jummadar a Hundred Rupees; and for every Sepoy's Head " ftruck off and brought, that a Reward of One Rupee shall be given." - The Attack continued through the Night; One Sepoy was killed, and Seven Men and Three Horses wounded, of my Party. The Country People faid, "Give up your Baggage, and your Arms, and Coats, and go " naked where you please:" But I stood firm, and we fought with them, and marched on, Night by Night, to Baunsi, where we were quitted by the Enemy. Having joined Dhoon Sing, Sub. adar, at Baunsi, we marched from thence with him. This which is related is true.

Signed by Beig Sing, and fealed with his Seal.

A true Copy of the original Translation.

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable
Governor General and Council.

Nº 16 a.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Merun, Moonshee to Mr. Gordon.—The Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 16th 1781.

I Merun, &c. confidering God and the Prophet of God as present, do swear upon the sacred Koraun to the following Facts which I give in Writing: - That on the 7th of the Month of September, Mr. Gordon, with Four Companies of Sepoys, and a Hundred Horse of the Russaulch of Ruzza Beg Khaun, did march from the Ghaut Jehaora for Taundeh; and at that Time, from our fetting out till our Arrival at Taundeh, Thousands of Country People assembled together, and attempted to cut off the Troops and the Baggage; fo that there was a continued Action, both with Swords and Musketry, all the Way. - As the Order of March was well regulated, and the Sepoys were not deficient in Firmness and Resolution, many of the Enemy were killed; and on this Side, not a fingle Article of the Property of any one was plundered; Mr. Gordon conducting them all, together with the Whole of the Baggage, in perfect Safety to the Nulla of Teerah, which runs beneath Taundeh. On our Arrival there he intended to cross the Nulla, and encamp at Taundeh; and he gave Directions for the Troops to pass over. When they were about to cross (it appeared that) all the Boats were on the opposite Side of the Nullah; and the People of the Taundeh Foujdar, whose Name is Shum Share Khaun, stood Guard over the Boats, and faid, "It is the Orders of the Foujdar, that the Boats shall not pass over to that Side."-When Mr. Gordon heard of this, he wrote a Leter to the Foujdar, and fent it by a Hurcarrah. The Contents of the Letter were: "I am a Servant of the Noovaub, and am going to join the "Army by his Orders; where is the Propriety of shutting up the Ghaut, and refusing to permit "People to pass?"-The said Hurcarrah took the Letter, and went to the Ghaut, and endeavoured to get over, but the Foujdar's People would not allow him to cross .- When I saw that they would not permit the Hurcarrah to pass over, I gave Mr. Gordon's Letter to a Servant of the Foujdar's, who had fwam over to our Side of the Nullah to fee one of his Friends; and I told him to convey it, by some Means or other, to the Foujdar. He put the Letter in his Turban, and fwam back across the Nullah, and delivered it to the Foujdar, who read the Contents, but returned no Sort of Answer. At the Time when the Letter arrived, Mirza Ruzza Bey Khaun, Rusfaulehdar, who by Chance had arrived alone on some Business, and had crossed over before this Affair, was fitting by Shumshare Khaun, and is an Evidence that the Letter arrived. The faid Mirza declared to me, and confirmed it by Oaths, that the Letter came to the Foujdar when he was present; and that, although he endeavoured to persuade him, it was to no Purpose. At last he sent for Three Guns, and some Tomeens of Matchlock Men, who were stationed at Taundeh;

APPENDIX, No.

and he pointed the Guns across the Nullah at the Troops, and stationed the Men at the Ghaut, and No 3. ordered them not to permit a fingle Person to cross. In consequence thereof the Foujdar's People stood at the Ghaut, and used insulting Language; and said, that if any one attempted to cross the River, they would fire upon him. When Mr. Gordon faw this, that no Answer to his Letter had come from the Foujdar, and that his People were inclined to Hostilities, he directed me to go and explain Things to Shumshare Khaun, and persuade him to desist from such improper Conduct. According to the Orders I had received, I went to the Ghaut, and demanded a Boat, and faid that I was fent by Mr. Gordon to the Foujdar on Business, and defired that they would allow me to cross over alone; but they would not listen to me, or fend a Boat to carry me over. Without Remedy, I returned to Mr. Gordon, and informed him of the Behaviour of the People at the Ghaut. He said, "If they will not give you a Boat, it is no Matter; mount an Elephant, and swim him over."-I obeyed, and mounted an Elephant, and went and endeavoured to push the Elephant into the Nulla. The Foujdar's People at once levelled their Pieces at me, and faid, "Beware-if you drive the Elephant into the Nulla, we will fire upon you, and kill you per Force."-I returned to Mr. Gordon: It was now almost Sunset. When the Country People faw this Affair, that the Foujdar of Taundeh was our Enemy also; that he had shut up the Ghaut, and would not permit us to pass, they charged us on all Sides. Our Sepoys seeing Thousands of the Country People affembled on one Side, the Ghaut shut up, and Shumshare Kaun disposed to Hostilities on the other; and being also much exhausted by the Skirmishing and Labour on the March, gave up their Resolution and Firmness at once; and throwing aside their Arms and their Coats, disposed themselves to Flight; and notwithstanding Mr. Gordon used every Means of Persuasion, both to the Sepoys and their Officers, no one either heard or obeyed him, until Mr. Gordon was left with only Ten Men and the Baggage; all the rest were sled. At this Time Kaubi Pershaud, a Bengali of Mr. Scott's, who was stationed at the Kotie, by a Thousand Intreaties and Supplications, obtained an Order to fend One Boat from the Foujdar, and fent it over. Mr. Gordon then faw that none of his People had remained with him; that continuing there alone was to no Purpose, and therefore was obliged to cross over. All his Baggage, and the Baggage of his Servants and Followers, was plundered; that which they carried over with them when they croffed, and delivered into the Hands of the Foujdar's People, who promifed to protect it, was afterwards taken by them, and never returned. Some Days after, some Firelocks were produced from the House of the Foundar; and many of the People's Effects were seen there; but the Foujdar's Men did not deliver them up. In short, this is the Substance of the Affair which happened at Taundeh; and I have wrote this Account upon Oath, that whoever reads it may know it to be true. Written with my own Hand.

(Signed) Moonshee Merun.

A true Copy of the original Translation.

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

Nº 17 a.

TRANSLATION of the Depositions of Meer Ahmud Ally, Subadar in the Battalion of Captain Williams, and Doond Sing, Subadar.—The Deponents sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 26th, 1781.

We, Meer Ahmud Ally, Subadar in the Battalion of Captain Williams, and Doond Sing, Subadar of Grenadiers in the Battalion of Major Macdonald, do swear (one) upon the sacred Koraun, and (the other) by the Ganges, &c. to the (Truth of the) following Deposition, which we give in Writing, That on the 7th of the Month September, Mr. Gordon, with Four Companies of Sepoys, and a Hundred Horse of the Russauleh of Ruzza Beg Khaun, did march from the Ghaut of Ichoorau toward Taundeh, and we (the Deponents) were along with him. From our fetting out, till our Arrival at Taundeh, Thousands of Country People surrounded us on every Side, with Intention to cut off the Troops and the Baggage; fo that we were continually engaged both with Swords and Small Arms the whole Way; but as the Order of March was well regulated, the Enemy could not succeed in their Attempts upon the Army. After skirmishing throughout the whole March, by which several of the Enemy were killed, we arrived in Safety, about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Bank of the Nulla of Turah, which runs beneath Taundeh; after our Arrival there, Mr. Gordon wanted to cross the Nulla, and halt in Taundeh, and he gave us Orders to cross the Nulla. We attempted to pass over, but the Phouzdar of Taundeh, by Name Shumshare Khawn, hearing that Mr. Gordon was about to cross the Nulla, prepared Three Guns, and Three or Four Tomuns of Matchlock Men, who were stationed with him, and posted them at the Ghaut, and they pointed the Guns toward the Troops of Mr. Gordon; and the Foujdar gave Orders not to permit a fingle Man belonging to that Gentleman to cross. Although Mr. Gordon wrote a Letter to the said Foujdar, it made no Sort of Impression upon him; at last the Evening came. It happened that Ruzza Beg Khawn had

arrived alone on some Business, before this Affair, and crossed over to Taundeh. The Cavalry belonging to the faid Ruffaulehdar, before any one elfe, swam their Horses across the River, and fled. The Sepoys feeing Thousands of Country People advancing, on one Side; the Ghaut fhur up by the Foujdar Shumshare Khaun, who would allow no one to pass, on the other; and that the Cavalry who accompanied them were dispersed and gone; gave up at once their Steadiness and Refolution, and taking off their Coats, and throwing down their Arms, turned themselves to Flight, until Mr. Gordon was left with only Ten or Eleven Men, for all the rest had fled. At this Time Khauli Purshaud, Mr. Scott's Bengalis who resided at the Cotty in Taundeh, by a Thousand Supplications and Entreaties, obtained an Order from the Foujdar for one Boat, which he fent over, Mr. Gordon was then alone on the Bank; he was forced to crofs; and all the Baggage belonging to him and Followers was plundered, a doy evig ton liw yent it

of bothovasino bas they bas thand (Signed by) on bas Meer Ahmud Ally, spaid bood bas alla. The Pouldar's People at once levelled their Pieces at me, are ... If you drive the Elephant into the Nulla, we will fire upon you, and kill you

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sldsruonoH and on vristarsase due, they charged us on all Sides. Our Sepoys feeing Thousands Linuo bna larang romavoo one side, the Chaut thut up, and Shumthare Kana dispoted the other; and being also much exhauted by the Skirmanning and Labour on

up their Kelblution and Firmhels at once; and throwing alide tacir Arma and soled themlelves to Flight; .sn8 r. Mithitanding Mr. Gordon uled avery Means

both to the Sepoys and their Officers, no one eigher heard or obeyed him, unti-TRANSLATION of the folema Declaration of the Ranni Goolaub Koour, made on the -nl ball 12th Day of November 1781, before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey.

ined an Order to fend One Boat from On the 27th of Shaabun, Sunday, the Chiefs who came to Raumnuggur from Lutteef Ghur, appointed by Raja Cheit Sing, were Muchundi and Rhaum Buhoh, and Blumun Sing, and Culliaun Sing, and Baut Kishun Huzzari, and Suddar Sing, a Follower of Raum Jeawein, and Raum Shewuh, a Follower of Yeaub Sing, and Dildar Hoofein Khaun, and Nuzzar Ashruff, twards taken by them, and never returned. Some Deserby artist

On the next Morning, which was Monday the 28th of Shaabaun, the above-named Chiefs had an Engagement at Raumnaggur, with the Companies which came from the Fort of Chunar; at Two Phers and a Half of the Day, (12 P. M.) those Companies were defeated, and the Intelligence was immediately fent to Lutteef Ghur; and at one Phur of the Night, (Nine o'Clock) Bauboo Soojaun Sing having left Lutteef Ghur, with Gholaum Hoorein Kaun, and Tyze Ulla Khaun, arrived that same Night at Raumnaggur, when two Gurries of it remained.

Tuesday the whole Day he was employed in Preparations, and in stationing the above-mentioned Chiefs, and in loading Bamboo Ladders on the Boats, and Guns upon the Pinnace. And he gave Orders to the Chiefs and the Troops, that at Twelve at Night, on Wednesday, they should cross and attack the Governor General, and the other English Gentlemen who resided in Mhadoodans's Garden. All the Inhabitants of Raumnuggur, as well as me, faw and heard these Particulars.

The Ranni's Signature. With respect to Cheit Sing's having, from of old, an improper Correspondence with the Begums at Lucknow; and the Rajah of Bhiraiche, and Goruchpour, the Declaration of the above Ranni is as follows: Since Two Years, on account of the Enmity of Cheit Sing to me, I had left Raumnaggur, and resided in another Dwelling; and Cheit Sing had always acted towards me with fuch Enmity and Opposition as cannot be described; how, therefore, should he have acquainted me with his Correspondences?—but I have heard from Report, that he had in many Places improper Correspondences. However, it is very plain that he had an Enmity towards the Governor General; because, whenever he learned any thing to the Prejudice of the Governor, from the Letter of his Vakeels, or the Reports of ill-defigning Perfons, he used to rejoice: - this is known by all the Inhabitants of Raumnuggur. Accordingly, when the Governor General was lately coming from Calcutta towards this Quarter, the Raja and his Companions used to fay, "the Governor has been displaced, and is making his Escape to " Hindostan." Besides, from the Raja's going to Buxar to meet him, with the greatest Preparations, his Intention plainly appears.

AT've o'Clock in the Afrancon, on the Buth of the Mulls of Totals, while

o Clock in tee Attendon, on the Bunk of the Nulla of I wash, which is after our Army il there. More soution wanted to cross the Nulla, and halter give us as ders to crois the Mallar. We attempted to pads over, but the Phouzby Name Stumfhare Khaw , nearing that Mr. Gordon was about to crofs the Torse Guns, and Three or Four Tomuns of Metablees, Men, who were fla-

to cofs. Airhough Mr. Gordon wrote a Leurer to the field hoojdar, it made no Sore has open hims or last the Evening came. It happened that Ruzza Bog, Khawn had

or the Energy were killed, wa

(Signed by the Rani Goolaub Koour.)

the whole March, by which leveral

sing and posted them at the Chang and they pointed the Guns sound the Tiropa done sad the Louider have Orders not to permit a finele Mae belonging to that TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Gudjrauje Sing.—The Deponent sworn before Chief Justice Sir Elijah Impey, November 12th 1781.

I Gudjrauje Sing, the ancient Kellaadar of Raumnuggur from the Time of the deceased Rajah Bulwund Sing, do declare and give in Writing without Reserve, (considering God to be present

and a Witness) all that I have done, seen, or heard, to the following Effect:

On the Day that the Engagement happened between the Forces which came from Chunar and the Troops of Rajah Cheit Sing, I was in Readiness in the Fort of Raumnuggur, with the Burkundauzes with their Matches lighted. When the Chunar Army had been deseated, a Budgerow from the Westward came near the Gaut of Bukshi Suddanund. Having observed it from the Fort, I went out by the Wicket Gate, which is to the Southward, with Seven or Eight Burkundauzes; the Powers, and other People belonging to the Budgerow, on seeing this, leaped into the Water, and the Gentleman was killed by the Stroke of a Sword from the Men who accompanied me. About this Time I received Intelligence that the Rajah's Cavalry, who opposed the Chunar Army, had sled; upon this I was greatly consused, and was desirous of carrying the Budgerow under the Fort, but the People of Bukkshi Suddanund took Possession of the Budgerow, and declared that they would keep it, as it had come to their Ghaut. Two Burkundauzes brought from the Budgerow Two Muskets and some Cloths, and of my People took One Musket, whilst the Burkundauzes took more Cloth and Arms. From thence I went to my Charge in the Fort.

My further Deposition is as follows:—On the Night of the same Day that the Army from Chunar was defeated, about Two Ghurries of the Night remaining, Bauboo Soojaun Sing arrived from Lutteefghur, at Raumnuggur. I heard from several Persons, that the said Bauboo had given Orders to his Troops and Chiefs, to make a Night Attack on the Governor General, and the other Gentlemen who were in Mhadoodaus's Garden. Accordingly, he employed his Troops in bringing Bamboo Ladders, and loading them on Boats, and every one was preparing

for the Attack.

I fwear, that whatever is written in this Paper is true.

(Signed by) Gudjraje Sing.

A true Copy of the original Translation.

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

A

Nº 4.

Captain William Davy, private Persian Translator to the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, &c. &c. maketh Oath, and saith, That he understands the Language spoken by the Deponent, Hindoo Sing; and that he faithfully and truly explained to the said Deponent the Contents of the annexed Assidavit, in the Hindostan Language, being the Language of the said Hindoo Sing, before the said Hindoo Sing had sworn the same.

(Signed) Will Davy.

Sworn before me, this 12th Day of December 1781.

(Signed) E. Impey.

A true Copy of the original Affidavit.

(Signed) E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

B.

The Deposition of Hindoo Sing, Adjutant at Buxar, says, That the People under the Government of Cheit Sing gave many Proofs of their Disaffection to the English—That about Two Months before the Arrival of the Governor General at Buxar, Two Sepoys belonging to the Fort of Buxar obtained Leave of Absence, and did not return—That Soojaum Sing, the Brother of the Rajah Cheit Sing, took them into his Service, and made one of them a Havaldar, and the other a Naig—That he received undoubted Information, which was afterwards confirmed by Desertions from the Garrison, that Soojaun Sing tutored the Two Deserters to entice away the English Sup. Sel. Com. Rep. II.

Sepoys from Buxar, promising to make them Havaldars and Officers if they would enter into his Service; in consequence of which, Seven Sepoys deserted, and entered into the Service of the said Soujan Sing; and that many more would have followed, but that proper Measures were taken to prevent them. The Deponent also says, That long before this, when Sir Eyre Coote was on his Way to Lucknow, Three Sepoys were sent to purchase Grain at Balleah, in the Country of the Rajah; that they applied to the Foujdar of the Place for his Affistance in purchasing the said Grain; which he not only refused, but caused them to be beaten almost to Death; that their Tur. bans and Bayonets were taken away; and that no Satisfaction could ever be obtained for this Injustice and Insult to the English Government, nor was the Foujdar called to Account for his Conduct, The Deponent further says, That when the Rajah came to Buxar to meet the Governor General, he had with him a Fleet of Boats, in Number of Eighty or Eighty-five, on board which were embarked, according to the Information which he obtained, Two thousand or Two thousand Five hundred Men, Sepoys and Matchlocks, with Four Guns; that he came to, and encamped on, the Northern Side of the River, opposite to Buxar; and that he had several Bodies of Cavalry on the Road, on the same Side of the River-Says, that the Rajah came to Buxar to fee the Governor General; that he brought with him only Fifty or Sixty People, but that they were all his Relations and particular Friends, on whom he depended; and that they were all armed. The Deponent further fays, That when Hostilities commenced between the Rajah and the English, the Sepoys and others who happened to be in the Rajah's Country, were all driven out, and the Road on both Sides the River fo completely thut up, that no Individual could pass-That Four or Five thousand Matchlock Men were to be collected by Two Brothers, Deir Sing and Beir Sing, at Seringa, agreeably to Orders from the Rajah; and that the faid Rajah wrote Directions to the faid Deir Sing and Beir Sing, and to the Kellaakdar of Seringa, to reduce the Fort of Buxar, and to establish his Government in that Country.

The Deponent further fays, That about Twelve Months ago Three European Gentlemen were attacked at Beerpoor, in the Country of the Rajah, about Five Coss from Buxar; that One of the Gentlemen was desperately wounded; that a Serjeant, a Jummadar, and Fifty Sepoys, were sent from Buxar to seize the Zemindar, but without Effect—That Complaints were made to the Ra-

jah, but no Redress could ever be obtained.

(Signed by) Hindoo Sing.

Sworn before me (the Contents being first explained to the Witness by William Davy, Esquire, in the Hindostanee Language) this 9th Day of December 1781, (Signed) E. Impey.

A true Copy of the original Translation.

(Signed) E. Hay,
Sub Secretary to the Honourable
Governor General and Council.

N° 5.

.

Captain William Davy, private Persian Secretary to the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esquire, Governor General of Bengal, &c. &c. upon Oath saith, That he is acquainted with the Language spoken by the Persons who made the annexed Depositions, verbally, from each of said Deponents his separate Deposition; and that he has rendered them faithfully into English, to the best of his Knowledge and Judgment; and that he has faithfully explained to said Deponents, in their own Language, to each his proper Deposition, the Contents of said annexed Deposition.

Sworn before me this 3d Day of December 1781, (Signed) E. Impey.

A true Copy of the original Affidavit.
(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council. Cavalny, Sepoys, Marchiock Men, &cc.

DEPOSITION of Sheik Mahmud Amein Mhicer, late a Commandant in the Service of Cheyt Sing.

Upon his Oath fays, He was the Servant of Cheyt Sing; that he commanded a Battalion of Eleven hundred and Fifty Sepoys in his Service; that he accompanied Cheyt Sing when he went to Buxar to meet the Governor General; that there was with Cheyt Sing at that Time, the following armed Force, Two hundred and Twenty-eight Sepoys under the immediate Command of this Deponent, Six hundred Matchlock Men under the Command of Supulun Sing, and Three hundred Peadahs, or Sword Men, called Huzzooei or Guards; that the abovementioned Troops accompanied the Rajah in Boats; and that the faid Rajah Cheyt Sing was also attended by a Body of Six hundred Cavalry, under different Leaders; that the Cavalry marched down on the Southern Bank of the Ganges, and directed their Movements by the Motion of the Fleet of Boats in which the Rajah and his Infantry were embarked: That when the Rajah Cheyt Sing arrived at Gauzepoor, he was joined by Ballumdaus the Aumil, and the Dewan Ruggoobur Dial; and that when he proceeded on from there, a Detachment of Cavalry and Matchlock Men (stationary Troops at Gouzepoor) in Number about Five hundred, accompanied the Rajah, marching along the Northern Bank of the River in the same Manner as the Troops on the opposite Side, moving when the Fleet moved, and halting when they halted; that the Rajah arrived, and encamped on the Northern Side of the Ganges, opposite the Fort of Buxar; that the Governor General arrived at Buxar the next Day; that the Rajah croffed the River, and waited upon him; that he returned to his Camp, and about Three o'Clock in the Afternoon put his People and Fleet in Motion, returning as he had went, and the Troops on the Banks of the River accompanying the Boats; that the Governor General proceeded the next Morning, and came up with the Rajah at Zamunneah, about Twenty Coss from Buxar; that the Rajah again waited on the Governor General on board his Boat, and that the Governor General then proceeded on before the Rajah, the Rajah following at the Distance of Four or Five Coss, until they reached Benares; that the Governor General went to the Garden of Mahadoadous, and the Rajah to Sewale Ghaut, his armed People taking their Station on the Neighbourhood; that his (the Deponent's) People did not arrive with the Rajah, but that he joined him with Fifty Sepoys, and took his Station near to Sewaule; that Two Companies of Sepoys also joined the Rajah from Ramnagur .- The Deponent further says, That on the Day that the Three Gentlemen and the Two Companies of English Sepoys came to the Rajah, and the Circumstance of his Arrest was known, the Rajah's People (who were then stationed round Sewaule) to the Number of about Four thousand, armed and prepared for Action; that at this Time Munear Sing, Sewamur Sing, and Runkoo Sing, went to the Rajah: That the Disturbance and Dispute at the Gate ran high, and encreased every Moment: That the Huzzoorus, Peadahs, and others, with their Arms, got upon the Chuppers which were erected against the Wall on the Outside; that the Matchlock Men fired upon a Company who were without Sewaule; that the Deponent counted Seven Matchlocks which were fired, and faw a Sepoy fall by the First Shot; that the Moment the Firing was heard, the Rajah's People forced their Way Sword in Hand into the Sewaule, and cut the Gentlemen and Sepoys to Pieces; that the Rajah Cheyt Sing efcaped during the Conflict to Ramnagur, and from thence to Lutteefpoor.

The Deponent further fays, That after the Detachment from Chunar were repulsed near Ramnagur and obliged to retreat, that Soujan Sing and the Bukhshee Suddaunund arrived with Troops at that Place, and that by Orders from the Rajah they prepared Scaling Ladders, &c. in order to make a Night Affault on the Garden of Mhadoodaus; that Boats were prepared, and Guns and Troops marched down to the Ghaut of Ausi Sungum; that the Sepoys belonging to the Deponent refused to cross the River until they had obtained some Refreshment, having been without Food for Two Days; that the Night passed away without any thing being done, and that the Governor General on that Night quitted Benares, and arrived at Chunar; that Soujan Sing and Suddaunund Bukhshee wrote a Complaint to Cheyt Sing against the Troops under the Command of the Deponent the next Morning; and that Soujaun Sing fent a Company of his own Sepoys to take Possession of the Garden of Mhadoodaus; that they plundered the Property of the Gentle-

men at that Place, and returned to Ramnagur.

The Deponent further fays, That the following is, to the best of his Memory, a true List of the Forces with Rajah Cheyt Sing; those on the regular Establishment, those newly entertained,

and those who came in to his Affiftance;

PENDIX, N. 1.

LIST of the Established Forces in the Service of Cheyt Sing.

Cavalry, Sepoys, Matchlock Men, &c.		
Cavalry & ball mi be bancar _ s stat to _ was A bar _ De sall a 2	Number.	
Body Guards, or select Troops, Cavalry and Infantry -	1,700	
Sepoys — — — — —	700	
Matchlock Men	- 1,800	10
Attached to Bullum Dans - {Horse 300} Tota		
Foot 500 10ta	1 800	
With Soujaun Sing — Cavalry and Infantr	y 500	
Sepoys and Artillery Men with Two Guns	- 340	
With Munnear Sing — Cavalry and Infantr	y 700	
to the will in the later and and the control of the		7,69
Troops entertained often the Asiral of Chart Sing at Tuttifican	and the Daylor	,,,,
Troops entertained after the Arival of Cheyt Sing at Luttufpoor.	ale kang	
First, entertained at Luttufpoor - Matchlock Men and Sword Men	n 2,000	
Second, - Nujieeb - Sword Men from Lucknow -	1,000	
and a rote without a dejent the Rajah and over the state of the	-,000	100
deliver in the panely represent at the condition of the obbalite Sale, and any of the	it in the same of	3,00
Troops affembled from different Places.		
the Covernor the Fore or Buxor's that the Governor Central and		
Infantry and Cavalry with Juggurdeave Sing	500	
Matchlock Men arrived with Bukht Sing, by Order from Rajah	1,200	
Do with Gooman Sing, fent for by the Rajah — — —	500	
D' from the Foujadar of Bidduivy — — — —	1,000	
Rarypoots of the Tribe of Kugbunfie from Kurraukut	3,000	
With Dillun Sing, Foujdar of Mukurun Baudshaahpood Mate — —	1,500	
Cavalry and Infantry arrived with Ruzza Rool Khaun Raujpoots collected from Agoree and Purwah by Dea Lutchoo	300	
Raulboots collected from Agoree and Furwan by Dea Lutchoo	500	
De of the Tribe of Commun colleged by Society Sing	1,000	
D' of the Tribe of Cummur collected by Soojan Sing	The state of the second	
D' of the Tribe of Cummur collected by Soojan Sing Sword and Matchlock Men with Ranju Owun	2,000	11,50

To which are to be added Husbandmen and Adventurers who took up Arms, making the foregoing Number amount to near 40,000 Men. Shiek Mahmud Ameen Mhuer,

Total Troops in the Service of Cheyt Sing

(Signed) Sworn (the Contents being first explained to the Deponent by William Davy, Esquire) this 3d Day of December 1781.

E. Impey. (Signed)

> A true Copy. E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

he chaur of Audi Sunstant that the Supply belonging to the Depo-

ever another had ob red forme Refrellament, having been without DEPOSITION of Sheik Huffun Ullah, Jemmadar, relative to the Action # Sewaule Gaut, at which Period he was Havildar and Orderly with Lieutenant Stalker.

The Deponent upon his Oath fays, He was one of those who attended Mr. Markham and Lieutenant Stalker when they went to the Raja Cheyt Sing at Sewaule Gaut, with about Fitt orderly Sepoys, armed with Swords only; that a short Time afterwards Two Companies of Sepoys arrived under the Command of Lieutenants Scott and Symes; that Mr. Markham returned from the Raja's with about Thirty of the Orderlies; that he, the Deponent, continued during the Whole of the succeeding Transaction near to Lieutenant Stalker; that he saw Lieutenants Scott and Symes enter Sewaule with their Swords drawn, and shortly after observed Guards posted in different Places, from which he discovered for the first Time that the Raja was in Arrest; that after the Departure of Mr. Markham there were present Messrs. Stalker, Scott, and Symes, with Seven or Eight Sepoys (Orderlies) attending just without the Apartment, where they were feated with the Raja; that feveral of the Raja's People, and all armed, to the Number of Forty, were feated without the Purdahs; that Centries were posted round the Building; and that the Two Companies remained without the Inner Gate; that many of the Raja's Peons, to the Amount of

1311

APPENDIX, Nº 17

about Three hundred, were affembled in the same Place; that several Notes were sent off by No 5. Lieutenant Stalker, and One not received by him; that about Twelve o'Clock at Noon the Raja defired Permission to perform his Ablutions, which was refused, unless he would send for Water and perform them on the Spot, which he did accordingly; that before this Period, the Raja's People between the Outer Gate and that which led immediately to the Building, made Two different Attempts to force the Way through the Inner Gate, but were kept back by the Two Companies who were posted there; that Lieutenant Stalker once went himself to the Gate, and struck one of the Raja's People, who was endeavouring to force his Way in; that the Raja's People appeared to be highly irritated, and that the Subadars of the Companies found it necessary to fix Bayonets-Says, that Messrs. Scott and Symes accompanied Lieutenant Stalker on this Occasion, but that he, the Deponent, continued near the Raja with Three or Four Sepoys, by Orders of Lieutenant Stalker; that he nevertheless saw what passed through the Stone Lattice, which furrounded the Building; that at this Period the Raja fent his Buckshee to forbid his People from making any Disturbance, and the Affair subsided; that the Gentlemen returned to the Raja. This Deponent further fays, That after the Raja had finished his Ablutions, he retired to a Stone Pavilion, or Sort of Bastion, to perform his Devotions; that Three or Four orderly Sepoys were directed to attend him at a small Distance, to observe his Motions (the Officers continuing in their Places); that at this Period a Chobdar (named Cheyt-Raum) came from Mr. Markham, and delivered a Message to Mr. Stalker; and that the said Chubdar afterwards went to the Raja Cheyt Sing, who was still at Devotions; that he appeared, by his Manner and the Loudness of his Voice, to be speaking insultingly and passionately to the Raja; that at this Period a Report of Matchlocks was heard, and One of the Subadars, Bishun Sing, called out to the Officers, that they Wall; that the Gentlemen started from their were fired upon by the Raja's People from Seats and drew their Swords; that Lieutenant Stalker rushed forward towards the Gate, and that Lieutenants Scott and Symes attempted to follow him; that the Moment the Firing commenced from the Outer Wall, the Two Companies were attacked by the Three hundred Peons in the Space between the Two Walls with them; at the same Instant the Officers and their Orderlies were attacked by the Forty of the Rajah's People (faid to be within the Building at the Beginning of this Deposition) that the beforementioned Subadar Bishun Sing forced his Way through the Inner Gate, with about Twenty Sepoys, to the Assistance of the Officers; that the Passage was foon stopped up by the Number of Dead and Wounded in the Gateway; that after the Communication was cut off, the Action was still continued both within and without; the Two Companies still fired upon from the Outer Wall; that the Deponent saw Lieutenant Stalker defend himself with great Resolution with a Sword, which he had taken from one of his Sepoys; that the Deponent himself in a short Time received several Wounds, and fell; that he fainted, and therefore has no further Knowledge of what passed during the Remainder of the Action, or how the Rajah made his Escape; that when he recovered his Senses he saw Lieutenant Stalker lying dead near him, with many of the Sepoys; that he heard a Firing, which one of the Wounded told him proceeded from a Company of Sepoys, who were driving off the Rajah's Matchlockmen; that he, the Deponent, continued on the Ground the whole Night, but was removed the next Morning to the Garden of Mahdoodas.

The Mark + Sheik Huffen Ulla, Jemadar.

Sworn before me (the Contents being first explained to the Deponent by W^m Davy, Esquire) this 3d Day of December 1781,

Sepays arrived, with Two Sentlemen, whom

(Signed) E. Impey.

A true Copy. E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

descent concerning being a newly envilled Sepoy; that thefe Two Of-

The DEPOSITION of Bishun Sing Subadar, relative to the Action at Sewaule Ghaut.

Upon his Oath, fays, That in the Morning of ----, Lieutenants Scott and Symes gave Orders that Two Companies of Grenadier Sepoys should be got ready; that the Companies were immediately paraded, and that the above Gentlemen marched with them to Sewauli, where the Rajah Cheyt Sing resided; that Lieutenant Symes with One Company took Post within the First Gate; that the Company under Lieutenant Scott stationed themselves at the Inner Gate; that Lieutenant Stalker ordered him to post a Guard of a Havildar and Twelve Sepoys at the small Gate leading to the River, and another Guard at the Gate opening from thence into Sewauli; that he posted Guards as he was ordered; that he sent out a Havildar to see what Number of Men were within the neighbouring Gardens and Cantonments, and what they were about; that the Havildar brought back Information, that the Raja's People were all arming themselves, and Sup. Sel. Com. Rep. II.

Rr

loading their Matchlocks; that he communicated this Intelligence to Lieutenant Stalker, and added, that the Rajah's People were certainly preparing to attack them; that at this Period, the Rajah's Buckhishee arrived; that he went in to Cheyt Sing, and that he saw him make a Motion with his Hand as one striking with a Sword; that the Deponent saw this from the litter Gate where he was standing; that Cheyt Sing's People became turbulent, exclaiming on all Sides, that they (the English) had made their Rajah a Prisoner, and calling out to attack them; that he found it necessary to order the Sepoys to fix their Bayonets, and that he fent Information to Lieutenant Stalker, that they were about to be affaulted; in consequence of which, Lieutenant Stalker came out to the Place where Lieutenant Symes was posted with his Company; that Lieutenant Symes, pointing to the Rajah's People with his Hand, told Lieutenant Stalker, that those People were going to attack him, that Lieutenant Stalker Tooke to the Rajah's People and returned, and that the Clamour in forme Meafure subsided, that at this Juncture Munnear Sing and his Son Munkoo Sing, and Souamur Sing, arrived, and feated themselves by the Rajah; that at this Instant, an Hircarrah brought Intelligence to the Rajah, that another Company of English Sepoys were coming from Murwarri, and that they were arrived near at Hand; that at this Period, one of the Raja's Matchlock Men fired at the Company which was advancing; that the Moment the Report of the Matchlock was heard, the Rajah's People within, who were alarmed, became very turbulent; the Noise and Confusion increased, and Lieutenant Scott came out and enquired into the Cause of it; that the Action immediately commenced within, and that Lieutenant Stalker called out to the Deponent to enter with his Company; that he attempted to obey the Orders which he had received, but that the Attack at that Instant began without the Inner Gate also; that it was no longer possible to enter with his Company; that he nevertheless forced his Way in with about Twenty Sepoys; that Nohun Sing, Subadar Moulnuvi, and Cheyt Raum (Mr. Markham's Chobdar) were first cut down ; that Munnear Sing struck at Lieutenant Stalker with his Scymetar, but without Effect; that Lieutenant Stalker made a Thrust at Munnear Sing with his Sword, without Effect also; that Lieutenant Stalker threw the Sword from his Head, and took a Scymetar from one of his orderly Sepoys, with which he continued the Action. That Nunkoo Sing afterwards made a Stroke at Lieutenant Stalker; that the Rajah's People, who were now affembled in great Numbers both within and without, charged the English Sepoys Sword in Hand, and continued the Attack till Lieutenants Stalker and Scott with all the Sepoys were cut down; that the Deponent's Arm was struck off by the Blow of 3 Scymetar; that he received feveral other Wounds, and at last fell, and that he continued there among the Dead and Wounded, until a Company of Sepoys came and carried off those who remained alive.

Sworn before me, (the Contents being first being sirst Davy, Esquire) this 3d Day of December and and a syone and to your drive, min ment be tilt him proceeded from a Company of Sepoys, who wer

(Signed) " E. Empey. and no bendance an moved on sal no

in lunpey.

Standarder me (the Contents beyne Hard A The Mark + Shelk Hollen Ulla, Jemadan. Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

braing to the Gurden of Mulxioodas

A true Copy.

DEPOSITION of Ruggoobur Sing, orderly Sepoy to Lieutenant Stalker.

The Deponent (upon his Oath) fays, He went with Lieutenant Stalker and Mr. Markham, to Sewaule, where the Rajah Cheyt Sing resided, and that he went with him into the Presence of the Rajah; that shortly after Two Companies of Sepoys arrived, with Two Gentlemen, whole Names the Deponent does not remember, being a newly enlifted Sepoy; that these Two Officers came in and continued with the Rajah and Lieutenant Stalker; that he the Deponent was directed by Lieutenant Stalker to attend, with Three other orderly Sepays, in the Apartment where the Officers were fitting with the Rajah; that the rest of the orderly Sepoys remained without the Purdahs, which were let down in the Front of the Apartment; that he was acquainted with what passed without the Gate, where the Two Companies were, or what People were there on Part of the Rajah. The Deponent does not recollect nor can he, he says, relate the Circumstances which passed before the Attack commenced; but in Reply to a Question put to him, Whether Mr. Markham's Chodbar, Cheyt Raum, spoke to the Rajah? he says, That Chubdar brought a Note to Lieutenant Stalker at the Time when the Rajah's People without were endeavouring to enter; that he delivered the Note to Lieutenant Stalker; that at this Time the Noise and Confusion at the Gateway was very great; that the Chubdar went from Lieutenant Stalker towards Cheyt Sing, who was then fitting at the Place where he performed his Devotions; that he told him "to order his People to defift; that he, (the Chubdar) was

A.PPENDIX, N.

Cheyt Raum, and that the Rajah was but Cheyt Sing; and that if he did not make his No 3. "People desift, he would confine him."—Says, He was an Ear Witness to the foregoing; that it was at this Moment the Firing was heard and the Attack began; that Lieutenant Stalker's Hircarrah had his Sword; that he called to this Deponent to give him his Sword, which he did, and stood behind Lieutenant Stalker by his Orders, with the Scabbard in his Hand, until that Officer fell; that he was soon after cut down himself; that he was deprived of Sense, and knows nothing of what passed afterwards.

The Mark of + Ruggoobur Sing, Sepoy.

Sworn before me, (the Contents being first explained to the Deponent by William Davy, Esquire) this 3d Day of December,

(Signed) E. Empey.

A true Copy.

E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable

Governor General and Council.

or Letter from the faid Mey Chris Sings, bearing Date the rota of the Meanth Shawwan galact both and their Persuancials or I etters were peruled by the Deposent Dasies Sings, and Texas by Man.

6 °N to the Deposent Govind Rama Mistary who And them also, and that the faid Persuancials or Letters were immediately feat to Mr. Greene at Chappers, by the Diponent Dadion Sings.

Captain William Davy, private Persian Translator to the Honourable Warren Hastings, Governor General at Fort William in Bengal, &c. maketh Oath and saith, That he understands the Persian Language, and that the English Paper hereunto annexed, is a true and faithful Translate of the Persian Version of the original Hindoo Deposition, both hereunto annexed, to the best of this Deponent's Skill and Belief.

(Signed) Wm. Davy.

Sworn before me this 12th

Day of December 1781,

(Signed)

E. Impey.

Governor General and Council.

Governor Constituend Count

A true Copy of the original Affidavit.
(Signed) E. Hay.

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

B.

TRANSLATION of the Deposition of Kaunteh Daus, rendered into English from a Persian Version of the Original in the Hindoo Language, written by Bunni Mul, Moonshie, according to the Interpretation of Baboo Juge Sing.—The Deponent, and the Writer of the Persian Translate, sworn before Sir Elijah Impey, one on the 2d, and the other on the 3th of December 1781.

On the First of the Month Rummuzaun, Wednesday, in the 23d Year, Baboo Sociaun Sing, appointing Diaraum Ameen, sent him to Benares; Diaraum came, and made a Proclamation through the City, that whoever protected in his House the Dependants of the English, or the Property of the English, should be considered as a Criminal, and his House be seized.

Written by Kaunteh Daus.

tivabilità A true Copy.

E. Hay,
Sub Secretary to the Honourable
Governor General and Council.

A.

Nº 7.

Captain William Davy, private Persian Translator to the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq; Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, &c. &c. maketh Oath and saith, That he understands the Hindostaun Language, being the Language of the Deponents Dadjou Sing and Govind Raum Missar; and that he saithfully and truly explained to the said Deponents,

N D I X, N. I. A

the Contents of the annexed Affidavit, in the Hindostaun Language, before they had fwom the fame. L be would see fine him." -- Jays. He was an Fau W. a such a Monnes the Midney was found and the Attack begon;

Sworn before me this 22d Day of December 1781. Trip of Inspectation and and a land a land

(Signed) Wm Davey. W 19510 all yel sexual ananced believed Warren Haftings. (Signed)

> A true Copy of the original Affidavit. (Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council,

Dadjou Sing, and Govind Raum Missar, make Oath, according to the Practices of their Religion, and fay, That about the 12th of the Month Bhadoo, the Deponent Dadjou Sing received a Purwannah or Letter from the Raja Chyte Sing, dated the 4th of the faid Month Bhadoo; and that, about the 18th of the Month Shawwaur, the faid Deponent received a fecond Purwannah or Letter from the faid Raja Chyte Sing, bearing Date the 10th of the Month Showwawr; that both those Perwannahs or Letters were perused by the Deponent Dadjou Sing, and shewn by him to the Deponent Govind Raum Missar, who read them also; and that the said Perwannahs or Letters were immediately fent to Mr. Græme at Chuppera, by the Deponent Dadjou Sing,

And these Deponents further say, That having perused the annexed Papers in the Hindoo Character, marked No 1 and No 2, they are the same Perwannahs or Letters which the Depo.

nent Dadjou Sing received as aforesaid from the Raja Chyte Sing.

Sworn before me this 22d Day of December 1781.

Dadjou Sing, (Signed) Gobind Raum Miffar.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

A true Copy of the original Translation. (Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

C.

Captain William Davy, private Translator to the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq; Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, &c. &c. maketh Oath and faith, That he understands the Persian Language, and that he received from Gomaunilob, a Hindoo, who he believes understands both the Hindoo and Persian Languages, a verbal Interpretation in Persian of the annexed Papers, written in the Hindoo Language: And the Deponent further faith, That the English Papers hereunto annexed, are true and faithful Translations of the faid Hindoo Papers, made from the verbal Interpretation in Persian of the said Gomauni Lal, to the best of this Deponent's Skill and Belief.

Sworn before me the 12th Day of December 1781.

Covernor Central and Council.

Wm. Davy. The as breshings ad blood addings and to ware (Signed) (Signed) E. Impey.

> A true Copy of the original Affidavit. E. Hay, (Signed)

City, that whoever protected in his Hand

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

Captain William Davy, private Parflat Translator to the Edmourable We rea Bladings, Liqu Tor General of Forr William in Bengal, Err. Sec. maked Oath and fairn. That I made the the Hindoffaun Language, being the Language of the Deposents the for Sing and a

APPENDIX, Nº 1.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Raja Cheyt Sing to Dodjou Sing, written in the No 7. Hindoo Language and Characters. This Version made from the verbal Interpretation of Gomauni Lal, a Hindoo Moonshee. eers be seemed a midelicaged Many real en. i . v.

S. member, and thys, that Ladders had been prepared at Pateria for that Parpole and the devable. Force was expedied to join thole or Painaghter. The Depoison suchas fa

Complimentary Introduction.

Great Misunderstandings have come to pass between me and the English; I therefore direct you, with your People, to join me the Moment you fee this Order; every Encouragement and Support shall be given to you by me-Let your Mind be at rest, and come with Speed. Wherever you meet with either Europeans or Sepoys, plunder and cut them off-Confider this as particularly enjoined. Written the 4th of the Month Bhadgo.

Superscribed by Cheyt Sing? The Contents approved. in his own Hand,

The Cover directed to Dadjou Sing, and fealed with the Seal of the Rajah Cheyt Sing.

A true Copy of the original Translation. E. Hay, (Signed) Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Rajah Chyte Sing, to Dadjou Sing, written in the Hindoo Language and Character. This Version made from the verbal Interpretation of Gomauni Lal, a Hindoo Moonshee.

Complimentary Introduction.

It appears that you are united with the English-I therefore write to you, that living as you do, under my Protection, the taking Part with them will be attended with bad Confequences to yourself.

I direct that, immediately on the Arrival of this Order, you join the Rajah Tutteh Sing, and fee the Enemy; in this only you will find your Advantage-Confider the above as most strictly enjoined.

Written the 10th of the Month Kuwwaur.

If you act according to this Order, you will obtain Honour thereby.

(Superscribed by Chyte Sing) The above is strictly injoined.

The Cover directed to Dadjau Sing, and fealed with the Seal of the Raja Chyte Sing.

A true Copy of the original Translation. (Signed) E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

THE AFFIDAVIT of Lieutenant Colonel William Blair, taken before Sir Elijah Impey, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal.

This Deponent, on his Oath, faith, That on the 21st of August 1781, to the best of his Recollection, about 8 o'Clock in the Morning, and something near an Hour after he had issued Orders for the 2d Battalion of the 6th Regiment to cross the River, and march with all possible Expedition to Benares, a Man was brought to him, who faid he had some particular Intelligence to deliver; that upon hearing what he had to say, he acquainted the Deponent that he had left Raumnagur in the Night, and it was there determined to attack the Fort of Chunar Ghur the following Night; he mentioned several of the Leaders Names, whom the Deponent does not re-SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II. member,

member, and fays, that Ladders had been prepared at Pateeta for that Purpose, and that a consistence of the Parent further faith. The Panent further faith The derable Force was expected to join those at Ramnagur. The Deponent further faith, That at the Time this Fellow gave him the above Information, he was going to the Beach to fee the Battalion paraded, and to expedite the Boats; and that he faw the fame Man upon the Road as he was returning from the River Side. Lieutenant Colonel Blair further faith, That a short Time before Dinner, on the same Day, a Man was brought to him with Intelligence, who was dressed like Fakeer; he seemed a middle-aged Man, and appeared very solicitous for the Safety of the English: His Information corresponded with the former, as to the Time that the Fort was to be attacked; the Forces he faid could not in all confift of less than between Twenty and Thirty thousand Men with Artillery; that they were to be led on by the Rajah in Person, and were to come from Lettes. pore, Ramnagur, and Pateeta. The Deponent remarks, that this Man spoke so much more than merely answering Questions that were put to him, that this, joined to his seeming Anxiety for the Safety of the English, created in the Deponent's Mind great Doubts of his Veracity, though he did not totally reject his Information. The Deponent here observes, that this Man, and also the Man that delivered the first Intelligence, were perfect Strangers to the Deponent, and every Person about him; and that, among other Questions, he asked him what was his Inducement to come to him with fuch particular Information? to which he answered, That he was a poor Man and expected a Reward. The Deponent then told him, that if he called upon him next Day, he would most un. doubtedly reward him accordingly. The Deponent further faith, That as far as he recollects, between Three and Four o'Clock the same Afternoon, as he was observing the last of the before. mentioned Battalion croffing the River, his Jemmadar Hircarrah came to him, and told him that it was the general Belief every where, that a large Army was upon the March, and was supposed would reach Chunar that Night, and that vast Numbers of the Inhabitants were flying the Town; that he the Deponent warned the faid Jemmadar Hircarrah to beware of bringing or spreading false Intelligence, as he should answer for it with his Life; his Answer was, that he spoke nothing The Deponent, after having feen all the Battalion across the River, and begun their March, ordered the Jemmadar Hircarrah to attend him to Camp. That as the Deponent was upon the Road, he met a young Man feemingly much out of Breath, but could not understand whathe had to fay, till he reached the Camp, when he called Captain Blair to interpret for him. The In. formation this Man gave was, that he was an Inhabitant of Pateeta and used frequently to come to Chunar upon his own Business; that the Deponent's Jemmadar Hircarrah knew him, which was acknowledged by the Jemmadar himself. He said, that when he left Pateeta, there was about Six thousand Men getting ready to march towards Chunar, and that he understood that a very large Body was to follow from Lettefpore. The Deponent further faith, That, upon reflecting upon the various Intelligence he had received through the Day, he thought it necessary to acquaint Captain Sparks and Captain Blair of his Apprehensions of an Attack being made that Night; that he the Deponent faw Out-posts placed, and gave every necessary Instruction to prevent a Surprize, and to oppose the Enemy with Vigour, as he was conscious that every Thing depended upon keeping the Field. The Deponent after this, when the Troops were turned out at Roll-calling, directed Captains Blair and Sparks to thank their Men in the Name of the Governor General for their late gallant Behaviour at Ramnagur, lamenting at the same Time the great Loss that they had fustained by being imprudently led into a Place where they could not act, but that he the Deponent was confident they could in the fair Field beat any Force that the Rajah could bring against them; that the Men expressed a perfect Confidence and Readiness to oppose the Enemy if attacked, and the Chaffeurs expressed the greatest Eagerness to embrace the first Opportunity of revenging the Death of their Companions and Commandant; and they remained upon their Arms all Night with the utmost Chearfulness. The Deponent further saith, That when the Governor General arrived at Chunar Ghur next Morning, and that he was told the Danger that threatened him and all the other Gentlemen at Benares, which he was perfectly ignorant of before, it then crowded upon his Mind, as no Enemy had made the least Attempt either upon the Camp or upon the Fort, that all these Pieces of Intelligence, which had been brought in the Day before, were entirely calculated for the Purpose of detaining the Troops from being sent to Benares, and thereby favouring their Design of attacking the Governor and Gentlemen there; and the Deponent says, that he is the more induced to this Belief, as he was not able next Day, or at any Time fince, to find the People that brought the Deponent this Intelligence, though every Endeavour was made

(Signed)

Sworn this 2d Day of December 1781, before me,

to discover them.

(Signed) Elijah Impey.

evi. he acquarated on Dependent that he had left

and to agreek the Lort of Chunge Chur the Mainer, whom the Deponent does not re-

A true Copy of the original Translation. catiforn hose as Hone after he had iffued Orders E. Hay, Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

APPENDIX, No.

to the Englifa. That he further heard from his own News-win et flationed at Fayrabad, that a

Vencel, or Agent, from Rajah Cheyt Sing had bead received at that Place, and allowed to remain THE AFFIDAVIT of Captain Patrick M'Dougall, taken before Sir Elijah Impey, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

This Deponent, on his Oath, faith, That on the Evening of the 21st August 1781, after having croffed the River with his Battalion, in order to march to Benares, agreeable to Colonel Blair's Orders, several People came and acquainted him, that there were Two thousand armed Men posted in the Neighbourhood of Betty Bur, to appose his marching to Benares; and not doubting this Intelligence to be well founded, and Night approaching, took every Precaution to guard against a Surprise, and oppose the Enemy; but meeting with no Opposition on his March there, or returning to Chunar Ghur, therefore concluded the Information to have been groundless. Patk M'Dougall. (Signed)

Sworn before me this 2d Day of December 1781.

(Signed) E. Impey.

A true Copy of the original Translation. E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable

Governor General and Council.

Porpular on the said of August 1781, he island Opiots for forming a Detachment, confishing of

the abouting Separt Pour Guns, and Five the Med Hote, from the Troops under his Com NATHANIEL MIDDLETON, Esquire, on his Oath, faith, That he left Lucknow on the 19th August 1781, and joining the Nabob Vizier at about Ten Coss distant, proceeded with him to Benares, with an Intention to meet the Governor General, who was expected fhortly at Lucknow: That about Three or Four Days after his Departure, he heard of the Difturbance at Benares, and of the Massacre of Three European Officers, with a Number of Sepoys, at the Infligation of Rajah Cheyt Sing, which prevented the Governor General's fetting out for Lucknow, as he had intended; and on his Arrival at Doudnagur, on the 24th of the same Month, we received imperfect Accounts, through the Channel of the Vizier's public Intelligence, of the Retreat of the Governor General and his Party to Chunar Ghur; and the fame Accounts, as well as many others, fet forth, that the Rajah Cheyt Sing had iffued his most positive Orders to all the Zemindars and Officers of his Government, to put every European to Death that they could lay hold of; to feize and feverely punish any Natives who should be found in the Service of or connected with the English; and in general, to use every Means in their Power to promote an Infurrection throughout the Country; for which they should be liberally rewarded: That he had also written Purwannahs, or Letters, to many of the Zemindars of the Vizier's Country, encouraging them to raise Disturbances in their respective Districts, and to assist him with Troops; for which he promifed them large Sums of Money: That this Report was made to him repeatedly, through various Channels, and implicitly credited not only by himfelf, but he firmly believes by the Vizier and every Man in his Retinue: That in consequence of these Occurrences, the Vizier, who had left Lucknow with a very small Force, determined to wait for Reinforcements before he proceeded; and accordingly, fummoning his Troops from all Quarters, halted at Hussanpore until they joined him : That on the 31st of faid Month he, this Deponent, in Company with the Vizier, left Hussanpore, and proceeded towards Chunar Ghur: That on his Arrival at or near the Village of Gossee Gunge, he heard from several different Persons, whose Names he does not at present recollect, that a Number of dead Bodies were seen, some in a Well situated near the Road Side, and others lying on the open Plain, partly covered with loose Earth, or Sand, that had been thrown over them: That these Bodies were supposed and generally believed to be the Bodies of Dauk Hircarrahs, and other Travellers dependant on the English, who had been seized and murdered in consequence of the aforesaid Orders of Rajah Cheyt Sing: That this Deponent did not see the Bodies, but had not a Doubt of the Truth of the Story, as it was mentioned by feveral Persons at the Time they were passing the Place, and afterwards by others who stopped to see them: That in a small Mud Fort and Village near the Place where the Bodies were discovered, he, this Deponent, heard from Almas Alley Cawn, a principal Farmer of the Nabob Vizier's Revenue, that there were feveral hundred armed Men affembled in the Service of Rajah Cheyt Sing; but for what particular Purpose he did not learn: That some Days after his (this Deponent's) Arrival at Chunar, he was informed by Two Hircarrahs, who brought him an Express from the Aumil of Allahabad, that in passing through Gossee Gunge they had feen the dead Bodies of Two Europeans, who they supposed had been murdered by the Inhabitants of that Place: That he heard at the Time, and believed, and does still believe, that much Encouragement, and some actual Aid in the raising Troops, was given Rajah Cheyt Sing by Bahr Ally Cawn and Jewar Ally Cawn, the Two principal Eunuchs and Counfellors of the Vizier's Mother at Fayzabad; and that their Conduct, as well as that of their Dependants, during the Continuance of the Disturbances at Benares, manifested a strong Disaffection

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No b. to the English: That he further heard from his own News-writer stationed at Fayzabad, that a Vakeel, or Agent, from Rajah Cheyt Sing had been received at that Place, and allowed to remain under the Protection of the said Eunuchs; but for what particular Purpose, or what was the Nature of his Commission or Negociation, this Deponent has not been able to discover.

(Signed) Nath Middleton,

Sworn this 27th Day of November 1781, before me.

(Signed)

E. Impey, or direction rebroad and the distribution of the second response to the second response

A true Copy of the original Affidavit.

Sub Secretary to the Ho. nourable Governor.

B.

ALEXANDER HANNAY, Efquire, Lieutenant Colonel, commanding a Corps of his Excellency the Vizier Asop ul Dowlah's Sepoys, on his Oath, declares, to the best of his Remembrance and Belief, the following Circumstances respecting the State of the Country he was stationed in, and the Reports that prevailed there during the Months of September and October 1781 :- That, in Obedience to Orders he received from his Excellency the Nabob Vizier for that Purpose, on the 28th of August 1781, he issued Orders for forming a Detachment, consisting of One thousand Sepoys, Four Guns, and Five thousand Horse, from the Troops under his Com. mand, to affemble at Akbarpore, on the Road leading to Juanpore: That Eight Companies of Sepoys, Two Guns, and about One hundred Horse of the said Detachment, were ordered to cross the Grogra at the Chawra Gaut, and proceed to Akbarpore: That Two Companies of Sepoys, Two Guns, and the Remainder of the Horse, were ordered to cross at Fayzabad, and encamp on the Rumna until the Arrival of the Deponent, who was from thence to march them to Akbar. pore, the appointed Rendezvous of the Detachment: That the Deponent arrived at Fyzabad on the Evening of the 7th of September, with the Intention of pursuing his March to Akbarpore the next Morning; but was detained, from the Horsemen having been seduced into the Town, where they were tampered with by the Servants and Agents of the Begums to decline proceeding further with him: That the Subedars of the Two Companies of Sepoys represented to him, that Guards were placed, faid by the Authority of the Begums, to prevent the Sepoys, or any one connected with the English, from entering the Town; and upon Enquiry, it appeared that such Representation was true: That the Deponent learnt from various, and what he deemed Information to be depended on, that the Agents of Rajah Cheyt Sing were publicly suffered to raise Troops in Fayzabad; and that the Eunuchs of both Begums encouraged the People to enter into his Service, particularly Jewar Ally Cawn, who was represented to have gone into the Chouk for this Purpose: That the Deponent was credibly informed, that Two or Three Days before his Arrival at Fayzabad, a Man, named Shake Char, had marched from thence, in order to join Rajah Cheyt Sing, with about a Thousand Horse and Foot; and that several other Detachments had before proceeded from thence with the same Design. These Transactions were of so public Notoriety, and fo generally believed, that the Deponent deemed it his Duty to represent this Impropriety to the Begum, but could obtain no Answer. On the Evening of the 8th of September, the Deponent received a Letter from Lieutenant Gordon, who was on his March to join him at Akbarpore, informing him that he had been attacked on his March from Chowra Gaut by great Bodies of Men, affembled to oppose him; and that on his Arrival at Tanda, the Conduct of Shumshiac Chan, the Begum's Aumil of that Place, had effected the Loss of his Detachment, as appears from the following Copy of his Letter to the Deponent, relating the Circumstances of that unhappy Difaster:

COPY of a Letter from Lieutenant John Gordon to Lieutenant Colonel Hannay, dated at Tanda, the 10th of September 1781.

I had the Honour to write you on the 8th Instant, acquainting you with the Disaster which happened to my Detachment; and I now beg Leave to lay before you the Particulars of that unfortunate Affair.

When I croffed the Gogra, on the 6th, at Chowra, with the Four Companies of Sepoys, and about Eighty Horse, (in all near 400) I saw the Country was disaffected: My Force, however, I judged to be quite sufficient to join you at Akbarpore; indeed, I did not conceive that his Excellency's Troops, marching to join him by his Order, could meet with any Interruption.

On the 7th, at Day-break, I marched; and about Half a Mile from Chowra, where croffing a Nullah, where I had fent Boats Overnight, I observed great Bodies of Men assembled to oppose my March: I immediately made what I judged to be the best Disposition of my small Corps; and the Behaviour of the Men did them great Credit; for though during the Whole of the March

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of Eight Coss, we were attacked, and often surrounded, by incredible Numbers of People, yet we N. q. constantly beat them off, killing and wounding many of them; and arrived, with very little Loss, about One o'Clock in the Asternoon, at the Teria Nullah, which runs by Tanda, bringing the Whole of our Bazar and Baggage in the most complete Safety. I now imagined myself in a Friend's Country, and intended crossing the Nullah, that my People might halt for the Day, and refresh after their satiguing March: For this Purpose I ordered my Bazar and Baggage to be fent over, and Part of the Sepoys to stand to their Arms: A great Number of our Enemies were still in Sight; but judge of my Surprize, when I was informed that the Boats were all on the other Side of the Nullah, and that none of them were permitted to cross. I immediately wrote to the Begum's Aumil, Shumshire Chan, acquainting him, that I was marching with the Vizier's Troops, by his Orders, to join him; that I was aftonished at his stopping the Gaut, and delired that he would fend Boats for the Transport of my Detachment. To this no Answer was made; but immediately Three Guns were brought near the Gaut, and pointed to us; and a Number of Najubs were posted on the Banks of the Nullah, who threatened to fire if any Body passed. It is proper to remark here, that near the Gaut there were a great many large Boats belonging to Mr. Scott, whose Gomastah, notwithstanding his most earnest Entreaties, was prevented from fending them by Shumshire Chan; and even the Plunder of his Factory and his Life were threatened, if he attempted it. When I found this to be the Case, I took Possession of a very strong Ground, surrounded on Three Sides by the River and Nullah; on the Fourth Side, where only I could be attacked by the Country People, I ordered the Sepoys to make a Breast-Work, by piling up Planks, of which there were a great Number; and as I had Ammunition and Provisions, I intended to wait there until I could procure Boats, or discover a Ford. I was thus employed. I found that Mahomed Reza Beg, the Jemedar of Horse, had swam across the Nullah, and procured Permission for his People to follow him, which they immediately did. No Answer coming from the Fogedar, I defired my Munche to go to him, and explain the Matter; he accordingly went to the Gaut, and demanding a Passage, he was refused, and insulted in Terms the most opprobrious to the English. He returned; and telling me this, I ordered him to take an Elephant, and swim over; but when he attempted to enter the Nullah with the Animal, the Nujubs pointed their Matchlocks at him, and obliged him to defift: The Sepoys seeing this, and that the Horsemen were permitted to swim across, naturally imagined that the Objection was to the English only, and their Adherents; they thought it safest to abandon me, whom they must have concluded to be devoted, and, throwing down their Coats and Arms, they followed the Example of the Horsemen in swimming across the Nullah, making a Merit with Shumshire Chan of giving me up to my Fate. One of the Subadars represented to the others the Folly of their fuffering for One Person; and proposed to them to deliver me up to Shumshire Chan, or to the Country People; but this Proposal they rejected with Scorn: The Desertion however was almost complete; for in a little Time, of the Four Companies, not Twenty Men remained, including Officers. It was now almost Evening, when Mr. Scott's Gomastah, with great Difficulty, at last obtained Permission from the Fogedar to send One Boat; but it came too late to render any effectual Service; for with the few Sepoys who remained, Command was at an End; and, as most of my Servants had gone off, my Baggage was left a Prey to the Banditti, who soon carried off and destroyed it. Some Things, which a few of my Servants brought with them, they gave in Charge of the Fogedar's People, to take Care of them; but they referved them for themselves, or rather for the Fogedar; and though many of my Things were feen in his House, I never could recover a fingle Article. I am still in Mr. Scott's Factory, which there is every Reason to think will be attacked, as Numbers of People are affembled in the Neighbourhood for that Purpole; and as the Fogedar positively refuses to grant the least Assistance, God knows what may be the Consequence: However, as it is evident that Shumshire Chan was the sole Cause of this Disaster, I hope that exemplary Punishment will be inflicted on him, and if I furvive I doubt not but I shall be reimbursed for what I lost by his Villainy.

I have the Honour to be your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. Gordon.

The Deponent further faith, That from Observation and Information, he doth believe that a general and universal Insurrection took place, before the 15th of September, in all the Country to the Eastward of the Gogra, from Mangee to Bahraitch, and on its Western Banks from the Borders of the Benares Districts to the Extremity of Kyrabad; that it was created and somented by the Agents of Rajah Cheyt Sing's disaffected People at Fayzabad, and about the Vizier's Court; and that the Expulsion of the English was its Object. In the Districts of Goruckpore, and indeed in all the Purgunnahs below Fayzabad, it was generally afferted, and the Deponent never heard the Assertion contradicted, that the Rajah Cheyt Sing furnished the principal Zemindars, particularly the Rajahs Futty Saw, Ghennoo Roy Adjut Miell, Zalim Sing, and partly Poll Sing, with considerable Sums of Money, in order to substitute Force they collected on the Occasion; and that he granted them oftensible Certificates under his Seal, engaging to discharge whatever Expence they might incur in the Service of the Insurrection. These Certificates and Perwannahs they received, or pretended to have received, under the Seal of the Vizier, confirming them in their hereditary Zemindaries; and appointing them Aumils on the Part of the Sup. Sel. Com. Rep. II.

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No 9. Circar in their respective Pergunnahs, gained them an unbounded Influence over the Inhabi tants. The Aumils of the Country in general were obliged to fly from their Stations; the Najubs and Subundy joined the Infurgents, or dispersed; all Ferry-boats were funk or destroyed; many of the Dauk Hircarrahs were flain, and the rest obliged to fly, which effectually cut off all Correspondence, as well as Communication, and the Country remained in a State of Distraction which cannot well be described, until the Beginning of October; when the News of our Success at Benares, and the Nabob's Return to Lucknow, calmed the Tumult.

none of cheminate permitted to croli.

Alex. Hannay.

Sworn this 26th Day
of November 1781,
before me,

(Signed)

A true Copy of the original
(Signed)

E. Hay,
Sub Secretary to the Honourable
Governor General and Council.

mark here, that neer the Goet there were a great many large Boats belonging.

hofe Commitally notwithstanding on most camest University was prevented from by Shumfane Chang and even the Piondar of his Padery and his Life were John McDonald, Efq; Major commanding the Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah's Third Battalion of Sepoys, on Oath faith, That he the Deponent was stationed at Amora, to affift the Aumil in col. lecting the Company's Tunkas, also to protect the Subjects of his Excellency the Vizier from the Depredations of Zalim Sing, the Rebel Rajah of the aforementioned Place Amora, also the Attacks of others his Adherents: That the faid Deponent had been detached by Lieutenant Colonel Hannay, some Time in February 1780, with a Body of Horse and Foot, in Pursuit of the abovementioned Rajah Zalim Sing, who, besides sequestering the Rents of the Pergunnah, had com. pelled the Inhabitants to quit the District; and further, wantonly, and without Excuse, mur. dered Two of the principal Cannongoes of the Pergunnah aforesaid. The Deponent could not come up with the flying Rajah, but followed him until he took to a large Jungle, that bounded the Country of the Vizier to the Eastward, and is the Westermost Limits of the Zemindary of Cheit Sing, Rajah of Benares. Zalim Sing was there received in the most friendly Manner, and Protection promised him. On this the Deponent sent proper Spies to watch the Motions of the Rajah Zalim Sing, and returned himself with the Troops to his Station at Amora: That the Deponent learned by the Spies left about Zalim Sing, that he was allowed to refide openly under the Protection of Cheit Sing, and had Villages, also Lands, affigned for the Maintenance of

himself and Followers.

About the Twentieth of August last, the Deponent was informed, that Cheit Sing had, after putting to Death Three English Officers and Two Hundred and Fifty Sepoys, fled from Benares, and openly fet up the Standard of Rebellion, inviting all Persons, who could procure Arms, to repair to him, and by fighting under his Banner, extirpate the Fringes. The Road by which the Post usually travelled from Benares, became impassable from the numerous Parties it was faid Cheit Sing had fent out to cut off all Communication between the Honourable Governor General and the different Stations of the Army. As the Deponent could not obtain any authentic Account of the State of Affairs, he thought it best to send out Persons to all Parts for Information, that he might judge from the State of the Country how Matters stood at the Place of the greatest Moment. The Country of the daring Rebel Cheit Sing, and the City of Fayzabad, seemed to the Deponent the most likely Places to furnish the wished-for Intelligence. In the latter Place it was reported, First, that the Honourable Warren Hastings, Esq; had been massacred at Benares; then, that he had been cut off in his Way to Chunar; at last it was said the Honourable Governor General was in Chunar Ghur, but must soon fall into the Hands of the Benares Rebel, as no Relief could possibly reach the Place in Time to save it; and that shortly the Destruction of every Englishman in these Parts would be effected. From the Benares District the Deponent learnt, Cheyt Sing had fummoned the Zemindars of his Rajah to join him with all the Troops they could raise, promising present Pay to those bearing Arms, and a Remission of a Year's Rent to all who repaired to his Standard. Many Rebels who had fled the Company's and Nabob's Territories, and taken Refuge in his Zemindary, were furnished with Money, and joined by fuch Zemindars, belonging to the aforesaid Benares Rebel, as lay too far distant from the principal Scene of Action, to make a Diversion both towards the Company's Lands and those Parts of his Excellency's Dominions under the Charge of English Officers, and endeavour to cut them all off, and thereby prevent any Assistance being sent from either Goruckpore or Bahraish. His Excellency the Vizier repaired to Suttanpore about this Time, which prevented the Rebel Zalim Sing, also Pertee Paal Sing, the Rebel of Bustee, from quitting the Jungle; but they were bufy in making the necessary Preparations, by raising of Men, with the Money faid to be fent them by Cheit Sing in Fayzabad: The Cojahs of the Vizier's Grandmother, as well as those of the Bowe Begum, were raising Men under various Pretences, and making every Preparation that might be necessary either for offensive or defensive War. During the Time the Nabob lay encamped at Suttanpore, the Deponent's People were infulted and ill used in Fayzabad, by the Peons, Sepoys, and other Servants of Juar Alli Khan and the Begums, as were all who made use of the English Name, or were supposed to have any Connection of the Kind; but on its being known there that his Excellency had moved towards Chunar,

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no one who was a Servant of the English could get Admittance into the City but by Stealth, or in No Disguise; when the Dawk from Lucknow was not allowed to pass through as formerly, but obliged to make a large Circuit, and the Hircarrahs put on different Appearances to pass unnoticed to Amora. After the Departure of the Nabob from Suttanpore, as before mentioned, the Rebels, who had been driven from the Province of Gorookpore, began moving towards the Gogra. The Zemindars of Amora, where the Deponent then refided, also those of the adjacent Pergunnahs, held frequent Meetings, and feemed big with some great Plan. On or about the 29th of August 2 13 ho 22 the Deponent received a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hannay, informing him, that his Excellency the Nabob had written to him (Colonel Hannay) to join him immediately with a Thoufand Sepoys, Four Guns, and Five hundred Horse. Four hundred Sepoys of the Deponent's Battalion was ordered for this Service; also his Battalion Guns, and a Hundred Horse that belonged to the Amora Station, were withdrawn to make up the Number required by his Excellency. No sooner was this made public, than the Zemindars absented themselves; and the Deponent learnt from all Parts of the Country, that every Man was getting ready his Arms, and that Cheyt Sing's Name was in every Body's Mouth; that every Rajah in the Country had declared for him. That the Deponent endeavoured to get some Najeebs to supply the Place of the Troops called away; but all in vain; every Attempt was rendered abortive by the Machinations of the Cojahs belonging to the Two Begums at Fayzabad; and every Soul in that City feemed, from their Conduct and Conversation, to look upon the English as on the very Eve of Extermination, forbidding any one to serve the Fringes, but to repair to Cheit Sing and Sydut Ally-Nay, every Method and Way was tried to seduce the Sepoys from the Deponent's Battalion, which, however, did not fucceed while remaining under his Eye, but had the defired Effect upon

the Nadjub and Subundy. After the Sepoys, Guns, and Horse had crossed the Gogra, there was an End to all Government in that Part of the Country where the Deponent refided. Not an Article of any Kind was to be had; and, but for the Deponent's having foreseen the Situation he should be in, and provided accordingly, he would have been under the Necessity of leaving his Station for the Want of Provisions. Thus furrounded on all Sides by lurking Enemies (for there was no knowing who to treat otherwise) the Deponent knew not when or from what Quarter the Blow was to be struck; but on the 8th of September it broke out in all Parts. All Out Posts were driven into Camp; the Roads in an Instant secured by armed Parties; Hircarrahs murdered, Sepoys attacked, and the intended Destruction of every English Man openly declared, not only throughout the Pergunnah, Towns, and Villages, but even in the City of Fayzabad. To fuch Lengths was it carried by the People of Juare Alli Khan, and other Cojahs belonging to the Begums, that the Women of the Deponent's Camp, that were sent across the Gogra to be out of the Way of Danger, being obnoxious from the Connection, were refused that Protection which the Sex in every Country meets with, but particularly in Hindostan claims as a Right. From the above Date the Deponent was confined to the Limits of his Camp, nor had he any Road open but that to Rye Gaut opposite Owde, at which Place Lieutenant Colonel Hannay then lay with a very small Force; while the Country around him, also the City of Fayzabad, seemed ready to commence Hostilities. On the 10th of September Rajah Zelim Sing, accompanied by other rebellious Rajahs, appeared with a numerous Force on the Banks of the Gogra opposite to Amora. The Deponent's Spies brought him Intelligence from the Rebel Camp, that his, the Deponent's Property, likewise that of all his Camp, was already divided; that the Deponent's Horses, Camels, and Things worth Notice, the Rajah Zalim Sing referved to himself; the rest was to be given up to those who could get it. Moreover the Deponent faith, his People informed him that Rajah Zalim Sing had produced a Paper, which he, the Rajah, said, was a Sunnud from the Nabob, restoring him to this Zemindary, appointing him Collector of the adjacent Pergunnahs, Bustie and Nagger, also that he had the Nabob's Directions to drive the Fringes out of his District; that he only waited for the light Boats, being already provided, from Fayzabad (which the Deponent knew abfolutely to be the Case) to cross the Gogra, and carry the Nabob's Orders into Execution. Further, that his Excellency had altered his Sentiments regarding the Part he was to take in the present Contest: 73 That his Excellency fet out with the Intent of adhering to his Treaty with the Company, but that Mirza Saadut Ally wrote him he was to blame if he gave any Affistance; that now was the Time to shake off the English Yoke; that it might not be prudent to declare himself at once; that he had only to stand neuter, and, under Pretence of defending themselves, direct his Subjects to take Arms, and endeavour to prevent the Junction of the English Forces, when the Matter would work of itself. Further, to direct the Aumils to send no more Supplies of Money, which would cause the Sepoys to leave the English Service for want of Pay, while themselves would have Plenty of Money. In the City of Fayzabad the fame Language prevailed as to the Money Part, and Stoppage of the Tunkas, until the Nabob Sadit Ally Khan thought proper to iffue the Grants. During the Night of the 10th of September Rajah Zalim Sing croffed the Gogra, and advanced within Four Coss of the Deponent's Camp: On the Evening of the 11th the aforesaid Rajah pushed Three Post to within a Mile of the Deponent's Lines, and was to have moved from his Camp with his main Body when the Moon rose. Thus situated, it was thought expedient, for the Safety of both Parties, that the Deponent should join Lieutenant Colonel Hannay while yet a Passage was open; accordingly, about Two in the Morning of the 12th September, the Depo-

nent quitted his Camp at Amora, and marched to Rye Gaut (The Deponent was scarcely out of his

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Camp, when the Rajah's People rushed into it, seizing all they could find, and murdered some unhappy Persons who had neglected to move in Front of the Deponent's Party. The Deponent reached Rye Gaut at Sunrise of the 12th. As soon as it was known at Fayzabad, that Salim Sing was in Possession of Amora, the whole City was in an Uproar from Joy; and the Deponent heard the Report and saw the Smoke of Guns that were discharged at Fayzabad, he believes, on the Occasion. The Deponent saith, He believed the Reports as before related at that Time, and was fill of Opinion the Threats therein contained were intended to be carried into Execution had the League been successful; nor did the Deponent then (or even to this Moment) doubt by what the Begums at Fayzabad and their Cojahs were in a League with Cheit Sing the Benare Rebel; and the Deponent is of Opinion that the Whole of the Diffurbances that happened in the Parts where he refided, took its Rife from the Rebellion of Rajah Cheit Sing; and the Deponent further of Opinion, that it would not have extended itself so wide in the short Time it really did had it not been a Matter pre-concerted, and brought to Light by mere Chance, ere properly ripe for Execution: And the Deponent further faith, That he is of Opinion, from the many Conver. fations he the Deponent has held with several Persons, Inhabitants of the Rebel Cheit Sing's Country, that the Rebellion has been meditating even fome Years; that the Deponent was in formed the Matter was absolutely debated in the Year 1779, and prevented only by the Voice of a Person about the Rajah, to whose Judgment much Deference was paid by the Rajah Bulwa Sing, Father to the Rebel.

(Signed) J. Macdonald.

Sworn before me this 27th
Day of November 1781,
(Signed) E. Impey.

A true Copy of the original Affidavit.
(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council

D.

David Williams, Esquire, Captain of the First Battalion of his Excellency the Vizier Asoph u Dowlah's Sepoys, on his Oath declares, to the best of his Remembrance and Belief, the following Circumstances respecting the State of the Country he was stationed in, the Reports that prevailed there, and his own Situation in it, during the Months of September and October One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-one. Upon hearing that the Rebellion of Rajah Cher Sing at Benares, had become of a very ferious Nature, he deemed it requifite to repair imme diately to his Station at Gungowah, in the District of Goorookpore; accordingly he left Lucknow, by Dawk, on the First of September, and reached Sakrora the same Evening; on the Second, he arrived at Amora, and on the Third at Goorookpore. Upon the Road between Bustee and Meergunge, a Sepoy belonging to Major M'Donald's Battalion overtook him, and gave him Information that the Rebels had attacked a Post in the Jungle, which they had carried. On his Arrival at Goorookpore, the Jemedar who commanded in the Fort acquainted him, that the Rajahs Futty Saw, Ghenewroy, and Adjetmull, had received a very confiderable Sum of Money from Rajah Cheyt Sing, to enable them to commence Hostilities in Goorookpore, and in the Company's Districts, and that they had crossed the Gogra, and also, that they had Promise of confiderable Sums of Money and Supplies of Men upon commencing their Operations. The Fourth, in the Evening, he arrived at Gungowah, and had the same Reports confirmed to him by his Commandant, and most of the People of that Place. On the Fifth and Sixth, ht got all Things in Readiness to proceed, agreeable to the following Order from Colonel Hannay,

To Captain Williams, commanding in Gorookpore.

Having received the Vizier's Orders to join him without Delay with the greatest Part of the Forces acting immediately under my Authority, I have to desire, that immediately on the Receipt of this Letter, or as soon after as possible, you do march with the Two Grenadier Companies of your Battalion complete, and your Battalion Guns, and proceed with all possible Expedition to Ackberpore, on the Road from Fayzabad to Settanpore, where you will receive further Orders. You will march by the Route of Gorookpore, and cross the Gogra at Taundah, where you will find Three large Pattalies ready for your Passage. The Four Companies of your Battalion stationed at Bustee, Dooreaparah, Dumreagemge, and Bancey, have also received Orders to march; but as the utmost Expedition is required, they will proceed immediately under the Command of Lieutenant Gordon, and not wait your Arrival. The Four Companies of your Battalion in Gorookpore, and with Hurdeal Sing, will remain under the Authority of Mahomed Sheffy Khan; and I have to desire you will particularly instruct the Subedars, commanding them to pay the strictest Attention to such Orders as they may receive from Mahomed Sheffy Khan, during your Absence. I know not what Quantity of Ammunition the

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the Four Companies at Rustic, &c. have with them; but it will be necessary, if possible, N° 5: to bring a Quantity with you sufficient to supply the whole Six Companies of your Battalion under Orders of March, with a Complement of Two hundred Rounds a Man; and enclosed you will receive a Letter from Mahomed Sheffy Khan, desiring him to yield you every Assistance in his Power, in order to procure Carriage for to transport it. What else may be wanted to expedite your March, your own Prudence and Zeal will suggest, and I have only to repeat it is necessary you should make all possible Dispatch.

(Signed) Alexander Hannay.

On the Seventh he marched with Two Companies and Two Guns, having previously fent Orders to the scattered Detachments to repair to Gongowah, there to remain under the Directions of the Aumil, agreeable to Colonel Hannay's Orders. On the Eighth continued his March; on the Evening of the same Day certain Accounts were brought him, that the Boats on the Rivers and Nullahs were destroyed, and the whole Country to the Gograh up in Arms; and having also received Intelligence that Futty Saw Ghenawroy and Adjilmal, with their Banditti, were encamped on the Road to Burragong, it determined him to return immediately to Gungowah, and proceed by the Way of Burragong and Chuprah to Buxar, to join Major Crawford's Regiment with the Two Companies and Two Guns; by taking which Route, he would have had an Opportunity of driving off that Party, which would have freed the Country from the principal Rebel. On the Ninth he returned to Gungowah; and, as the Commotions in the Country feemed evidently to increase, fince the detached Parties who were directed to repair to Gungowah had been severally attacked on their Way, as they came in, he sent Orders to Hurdial Sing, Commandant stationed at Itchmul, to repair with all Expedition to Gungowah with the Two Companies and Gun belonging to the Fouzdary of that Place, and in the Evening informed the Aumil Mahomed Suffee Khan of his Intentions of proceeding by Chupra to Benares, and gave him Advice respecting the Desence of the Country during his Absence. The Detachment was ordered to march on the Tenth. About One o'Clock in the Morning the Jemedar attached to the Guns came and informed him that the Companies had mutinied, and would not march without having their Arrears paid them. In the Morning he went to the Parade, and ordered the Men to fall in; they paraded with Reluctance and Difficulty, particularly the Left Hand Company, commanded by Khan Mahomed Subedar. When they were got under Arms, he acquainted them that he was concerned they were not paid so regularly as he could have wished, but if there were any of them that were diffressed for Subsistence, he would advance them as much of his own Money as they required, as foon as they came to their Ground that Day; but that it was indifpensably necessary that they should march with all Expedition to attack a Party of Futtysoy, &c.'s Troops, which had taken Possession in the Gaut in the Jerry Jungle, before they should have Time to fortify themselves. They were silent; he directed them to march off. When they had gone about One hundred Yards from the Parade, one of the Men stepped out of his File, and demanded all the Arrears due to him; he immediately seized the Bayonet of the Mutineer, with an Intention of putting him to Death; when Six or Seven more turned out, fixed their Bayonets, and made the same Demand; the Black Officers remained silent and inactive; he ordered his Commandant to march on, and ordered the Mutineers to take off their Coats, as they were not worthy of being Soldiers, and that his Munshee would pay them their Arrears that Instant; many more joined them in a few Minutes, loaded their Pieces, laid hold of the Mounshee, and were going to put him to Death. When he found that to be the Case, and that almost the whole Two Companies were engaged in the Mutiny, he ordered the Party to return, as it was in vain to proceed. A short Time after the whole Party surrounded him, some with loaded Arms and fixed Bayonets, having also loaded the Guns with Grape, and with one Voice demanded their Arrears might be paid off. He remonstrated, that it was impossible for him to comply with their Demands, but that all the Money he had, or could get, should be distributed amongst them, if they would obey his Orders. For about Three Hours they behaved in the most licentious Manner, and were proceeding to break open the Treasure Chest; at last, however, he prevailed upon them to receive Three Months Pay. Upon this being given them they returned to their Lines, but kept Centries at the Bungalow. After this he fent for the Two Subedars, and defired them to found the Men, and try if they could induce them, upon Promise of Forgiveness for what they had done, to return to their Duty. They came back, and reported, that they would consent to obey upon those Conditions. He went to the Parade in the Evening, and promised them Forgiveness; upon which they took an Oath to obey his Orders, upon Conditions that they were not to march to Benares; fo that it became impracticable to prosecute the Intentions he had formed. However, in a few Hours more they again mutinied; and, to the best of his Recollection, they proposed to march to Benares and join Cheyt Sing and Sydet Alley, who, as they faid, would pay them their Arrears, and make them great Men; adding, that all the Europeans were cut off, and that he (meaning the Deponent) was the only Person left in the Country. In the Evening the Two Subedars, Khan Mahomed and Butour Sing, came to him, and proposed to carry him Prisoner to Benares. On the Twelfth he reprefented to them, that if they did not immediately march to attack Futty Saw, &c. who had already posted Detachments within Sight of the Cantonments, and, he was informed, was lying near Huffinpore with near Seven thousand Men, they would be distressed for Provision, since the whole Country was in Arms. He fent for all the Black Officers, and begged and intreated them to use their SUP. SEL. COM. REP. IL.

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No 9. Influence over the Men upon this Occasion; but they were deaf to all he could fay Had they com. plied, he was confident of Success against the Rebels, as Dudjou Sing and Goving Ram Misser had engaged to make a Diversion in his Favour upon their Rear, whilst he attacked them in Front In the Evening they came to a Determination to march to Fayzabad to the Begum; who they also declared would pay them their Arrears, and take them into her Service; but on the Thirteenth before they had carried these Intentions into Execution, he was joined by Hurdial Sing, with Two weak fickly Companies; and having borrowed Money fufficient to pay them the Three Months Pay which the others had received, and thereby render them upon an Equality, they remained staunch, though every possible Means had been taken by the Mutineers to corrupt them. Shortly after this he received Information, that the Fort of Gorookpore had been attacked by near Six thousand Rebels. There was a Jemedar and about Fifty Men in the Fort, who behaved most gallantly. The Attack commenced near Nine o'Clock in the Evening. They carried the outward Work, which was too extensive; and the Party were obliged to retire to the Citadel, where there were upwards of Two hundred Prisoners confined. They endeavoured to seize the Sepoys; in which Attempt Nineteen of them were put to Death, and many wounded, The Attack continued till near Four o'Clock in the Afternoon; when Shawmut Khan, a Jemedar, and Nine Men, who had been ordered to march there from Puroonah, at the Beginning of the Disturbances in the Country, arrived in the Town; the People told them to throw down their Arms, and run off to the Jungles to fave their Lives; for it was impossible for them to get into the Fort, as it was furrounded by Six thousand Rebels, who must carry it in a few Minutes. The Jemedar, with admirable Presence of Mind, replied, That he was only the advanced Party, and that the Captain and the Guns were close after them; and called out to a Man to run and bring them up, that the Whole of the Rebels might be destroyed; and immediately fired upon the Rabble. The Report instantly spread; a Panick seized the Whole, and they ran off in the utmost Confusion. He joined the Jemedar in the Fort with his Nine Men: They fallied out after the Rebels, and cut off about Two hundred of them. During the Attack, the Rebels frequently called out to the Jemadar to deliver up the Place to them, as they had Perwannahs from the Begum, Chyte Sing, and Sydet Ally, for what they did.

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Having received Orders from Lieutenant Colonel Hannay to proceed towards him, and all for a Letter from Lieutenant Gordon, acquainting him that it was Colonel Hannay's Wish he should join him at Amorah, informing him of the Loss of Two Companies of his Battalions which were with Lieutenant Gordon; on the Fifteenth he marched from Gungowath with the Aumil and Fouzdars of the Country, and all the Stores of his Battalion, The March proved exceedingly fatiguing, on account of the Country's being under Water, and most of the Nullas unfordable, and no proper Boats upon them for croffing over. On the Twentieth arrived at Gorookpore, where he found Two Companies belonging to his Battalion, which were directed to join Lieutenant Gordon, but not being able to effect it, they had been under the Necessity of retiring to Gorookpore, also a Company of Major M'Donald's Battalion, which had been obliged to retire from Bustic On the Nineteenth received a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hannay which determined him to remain at Gorookpore till he received further Orders, and wrote a Letter in Answer, proposing to march by the Route of Mugger and Baftee, to chaftife Zalim Sing at Amora, and Lieutenant Colonel Hannay should advance by the Route of Maheadeah to Ameroh, which he thought would be the most practicable Means of quieting the Rebellion in the Country. He was under a Necessity of borrowing Money to pay his Companies at Gorookpore, and also Major M'Donald's Company, and to make up the Ammunition that was damaged by the Weather, and repair the Tumbrils: His Battalion being ill furnished with Arms and Ammunition, and the Draft Cattle very bad, which retarded him much during his March to Gorookpore. The Thirtieth received a Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hannay, and wrote, for Answer, that he would march for certain on the Second of October; but the Difficulties he found in procuring a sufficient Quantity of Provision and Carriage for it, as the whole Country was hostile, and Bodies of armed Men, to the Amount of leveral Thousands were actually in the Town; added to the heavy Rain which fell on the Fourth and Fifth, rendered it impracticable for him to march till the Sixth. During the Time he remained at Gorookpore, it was currently reported and given out by the rebellious Rajahs, that they acted in conformity to the Orders they had received from Cheyt Sing, Sydut Ally, and the Begums, to raife an Infurrection in the Country, and to destroy the English wherever they found them. Many Letters were intercepted, but the necessary Care was not taken of them, and they were either destroyed or lost. Having the Rappy and several Nullahs to cross, he did not reach Bancy till the Ninth, which Distance about Two-and-twenty computed Coss. On the Ninth in the Evening a violent Storm of Rain began, which lasted to the Sixteenth, with scarcely an Hour's Intermission, which rendered it totally impracticable to march during that Time, as the whole Country was overflown, and the Rivers quite full. The March from Sakrora was extremely tedious and difficult, great Delays being occasioned by the Necessity he was under of making Bridges, added to the Interruption he fuffered from the frequent Skirmishes he had with the People of the different Districts he passed through. On the 23d he arrived at Goondah, and on the Day following joined Colonel Hannay at Saksira, with Eight Companies of his own Battalion, and a Company of Major Macdonald's Battalion. The Aumils and Fouzdars of Goorookpore came under his Protection, and a Number of People in Office in the Collections; the Guir belonging

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belonging to the Fouzdary he brought with him, being the only one in the District he command- No 9: ed. During his March from Gorookpore to Sackrora, the Rebels who harraffed gave out, that every Measure they took was in compliance with the Directions they received from the Begum, Sydut Ally, and Cheyt Sing. Since the Time of his being appointed to the Command of the Battalion, in January One thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-one, he has only received Two Months Pay, on its Account, from his Excellency the Vizier, to the present Time, November the Twenty-seventh: His Battalion was dispersed in such a Manner, and at so great a Distance, that he had hardly ever had above two Companies with him, till they joined him by Degrees. During the Rebellion, he continually advised Colonel Hannay of his Situation, but it appears few of his Letters reached him, as the Communication was shut up. moth drive adjusted estavied sid to (Signed) D. Williams,

Sworn this 27th Day of November
1781, before me,
(Signed) E. Impey.

A true Copy of the original Affidavit.
(Signed) E. Hay,
Sub Secretary to the Honourable
Governor General and Council.

John Gordon, Esquire, Captain in the Corps of Sepoys of his Excellency Asoph ul Dowlah Nabob Vizier, on his Oath faith, That he croffed the Gograh on the 6th of September at Chowrah, with Four Companies of Sepoys, and about Eighty Horse, (in all, near 400) under his Command; that he faw the Country was difaffected, but judged his Force sufficient to join Colonel Hannay at Akberpore; indeed the Deponent did not conceive that his Excellency's Troops, marching to join him by his Command, could meet with any Interruption. On the 7th, at Day-break, the Deponent marched, and about Half a Mile from Chororah, when croffing a Nullah, he observed great Bodies of Men assembled to oppose his March; he immediately made what he judged to be the best Disposition of his small Corps, and the Behaviour of the Men did them great Credit, for though, during the Whole of the March of Eight Coss; they were attacked and often furrounded by incredible Numbers of People, yet they constantly beat them off, killing and wounding many of them, and arrived, with very little Loss, about One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Tereera Nulla, which runs by Tawnda, bringing the Whole of the Bazar and Baggage in the most perfect Safety; the Deponent then imagined himself in a Friend's Country, and intended croffing the Nullah, that his People might halt for the Day and refresh after their very fatiguing March; for this Purpose he ordered the Bazar and Baggage to be sent over, and Part of the Sepoys to stand to their Arms, as great Numbers of their Enemies were still in Sight; but his Surprize was extreme when he was informed, that the Boats were all on the other Side of the Nullah, and that none of them were permitted to cross. The Deponent immediatly wrote a Letter to the Begum's Aumil, Shumshire Chan, acquainting him that he was marching with the Vizier's Troops, by his Order, to join him; that he, the Deponent, was aftonished at his stopping the Gaut; and desiring Boats might be sent for the transport of the Detachment. To this no Answer was made, but immediately Three Guns were brought near the Gaut, and pointed to the Detachment, and a Number of Matchlock Men were posted on the Bank of the Nullah, who threatened to fire if any Body passed. There were then near the Gaut a great many large Boats belonging to Mr. Scott, whose Gomastah, notwithstanding his utmost Intreaties, was prevented from sending them by Shumshire Chan; who threatened the Plunder of his Factory, and even his Life, if he attempted it. This was told the Deponent by the faid Gomastah repeatedly, and the Deponent believes it to be true, as it corresponds entirely with every other Part of Shumshire Chan's Conduct. The Deponent, upon being refused a 2/3/1°22
Passage, took Possession of a very strong Ground, surrounded on Three Sides by the Gograh, and the Nulla on the Fourth Side, whence only he could be attacked by the Country People; he ordered the Sepoys to make a Breast Work, by piling up of Planks, of which there were a great Number; and as he had Ammunition and Provisions, he intended to wait there until he could procure Boats, or discover a Ford. While the Deponent was thus employed, Mahomed Raza Beg, the Jemedar of Horse, had swam across the Nullah, and procured Permission for his People to follow him, which they immediately did. No Answer coming from the Fogedar, the Deponent defired his Munchie to go to him, and explain the Matter; he accordingly went to the Gaut, and demanding a Passage, he was refused, and insulted in Terms the most abusive to the English. He returned, and telling this, the Deponent ordered him to take an Elephant and swim over; but when he attempted to enter the Nullah with the Animal, the Nijubs pointed their Matchlocks at him, and obliged him to desist: The Sepoys seeing this, and that the Horsemen were permitted to swim across, naturally imagined that the Objection was to the English only, and their Adherents; they thought it safest to abandon the Deponent, whom they must have concluded to be devoted, and throwing down their Coats and Arms, they followed

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the Example of the Horsemen, in swimming across the Nullah, making a Merit with Shum. the Example of the Horienten, in the Example of the Subedars represented to Two others, the Folly of suffering for One Person; and proposed to them to deliver up the Deponent to Shumshire Chan or to the Country People; but the Proposal was rejected with Scorn, and One of the Subedars reported the Behaviour of the other immediately to the Deponent: The Defertion, however, was almost complete, for in a little Time, of the Four Companies, not Twenty remain. ed, including Officers. It was almost Evening when Mr. Scott's Gomastah, with great Difficulty at last obtained Permission from Shumshire Chan to fend One Boat, but it came too late to render any effectual Affistance, for with the few Sepoys who remained, Command was at an End; and as most of the Deponent's Servants had gone off, his Baggage was left a Prey to the Banditti, who foon carried off and destroyed it. Some Things which a few of his Servants brought with them, they gave in Charge to the Fogedar's People, who promised to take Care of them, but they referved them for themselves, or rather for the Fogedar; and though many of the Deponent's Things were seen in his House, he could never recover a single Article. For many Days during the Stay of the Deponent in Mr. Scott's Factory it was threatened to be attacked; and Shumshire Chan, though often applied to by Mr. Scott's Gomastah, constantly refused to grant the least Affistance: Notwithstanding this, Shumshire Chan was, and the Deponent believes is still, continued in Office; and while the Deponent was at Fayzabad, Shumshire Chan came there, and was well received by the Begum and her Ministers: From all which Circumstances the Deponent is convinced, that Shumshire Chan could not have dared to act as he did, had he not been authorized by the Begum and her Ministers, or at least had he not known that such Conduct would be agreeable to them.

(Signed) J. Gordon.

Sworn this 27th Day of
November 1781, before me,
(Signed) E. Impey.

A true Copy of the original Affidavit.
(Signed) F. Hay.

(Signed) E. Hay,

Sub Secretary to the Honourable
Governor General and Council.

en jerraunded by incredible Numbers of People, yet day confirmly best them off will- iot "N wounding many of them, and arrived the very nitle Lors, shout One of Lock in the iot "N

Jean Houvre Mordelait, Natif de Corbell, Province de l'Isle de France, fait Serment, et dit, Qu'etant malade à Mirzapore il fut laissé en arriere avec Quatorze de ses Camarades, lui inclus, tous servant dans la Compagnie de Chasseurs, commandée par le Capitaine Doxat; lorsque le dit Capitaine marcha avec les Troupes qui composoient le Detachment commandé par le Capitaine Meyaffre. Que lors du Depart du dit Capitaine le Raja de l'Endroit les fit entrer en son Entourage, pour plus de Sureté contre les Voleurs qui l'environnoient. Que sur leurs Representations qu'ils n'avoient pas d'Argent pour se fournir des Vivres, il leur sit donner à manger chaque Jour par un Banian. Qu'il les consola et les assura qu'allant voir ce qui se passoit à l'Entour de son Sirrail, il cherchoit après un Moyen de les faire passer à Chandernagore. Que des lors il ne revint point. Que le Commandement étant alors devolû au Second, il les fit appeller le Trentieme, et leur donna deux Roupies à chacun, pour servir à une Route qu'ils devoient faire de Deux Jours de Chemin. Qu'il l'en fit sçavoir que c'étoit ses Ordres de les renvoyer delà; et qu'il avoit, aussi reçu Ordre de couler tous les Batteaux passant par Mirzapore. Que pendant ce, Temps Cinquante de ses Gens furent envoyés pour s'emparer de leurs Armes; et que ces Gens prirent un Inventaire de ce que appertenoit à la Compagnie. Que le Lendemain ils furent contraints de se mettre en Route, leur Sacs placés sur des Chameaux, sur lesquelles ils furent obligés de monter à grands Coups de Fouet pour ceux qui refusoient. Que durant leur Route ils eurent toutes Sortes d'Indignités; qu'on leur crachoit au Visage, qu'on les battoit; que la seconde Journée un des ses Camarades sût assez heureux de mourir-que le Chemin qu'ils faisoient étoit parmi des Gorges de Montagnes, et qu'avec les Detours qu'ils firent il croit que le Trajet jusqu'à Laitiffghur, ou ils arriverent le Deuxieme de Septembre, étoit plus de 40 Coss. Qu'à la fin de la premiere Journée ils s'arretérent à un petit Fort dans les Gorges, ou leur mauvais Traitement fût redoublé. Qu'arrivé à Laitiffghur ceux qui vinrent avec eux se disperserent. Qu'ils furent entourés deux Heures qu'ils y resterent parmi environ deux ou trois mille Gens, qui les insulterent groffierement, et parti-culierement les accusa d'avoir assassiné le Raja de Guallier.—Qu'un de leurs Camarades, nomme François, fût mené auprès du Raja, lequel à son Rétour leur declara que le Raja l'avoit assuré qu'en cas qu'il lui amena Compagnie Françoise, qu'il auroit son Pain. Qu'après ils furent conduit hors de Laitiffghur de la même Maniere qu'auparavant, sous la Garde de quelques Sepoys, et autres Gens armés, à une petite Maison, fortifiée au delà de Laitiffghur, une Coss sur le Chemin de Beyahghur. Que ces Gens y resterent pour les garder; qu'on ne leur donna ni à manger ni à boire. Que le Lendemain, étant le troisieme, un Chef de Laitiffghur avec dix Sepoys et environ 40 Hommes armées, les fit sortir à une Portée de Fusil de la Maison; qu'ils lierent leurs

A P PE N D IX No 1

Mains derriere leurs Dos; et qu'en cette Position ils leur crierent de Manger, leur montrant des No 10. Vivres à quelque Distance dens des Corbeilles. Qu'après s'etre amusé pendant une Heure ou deux de leur Miseres, ces Barbares tirérent leurs Sabres, et commencerent le Massacre. Que le susdit eut une Bayonette passée du travers du Corps et un grand Coup de pied sur les Reins, pour le faire resortir. Qu'en cet Etat il seignit la Mort, et deux de ses Camarades tombant sur lui cacherent sa Feinte. Que les Meurtriers se retirant après ce Carnage, il eut assés de Force pour se retirer dans les Junglis à vingt Pas de là. Qu'à la Discretion des Tigres il passa toute la Nuit. Qu' accablé de Soif, le Lendemain il descendit à un Ruisseau pour boire de l'Eau; qu'il sut vû par des Campagnards, et amené à l'Endroit d'ou il étoit sorti le Jour avant. Que les Habitants le rassurérent contre toute Crainte de sa Vie. Que leur Chef lui donna, pour lui et sa Femme, huit Pices par Jour; laquelle Subfistance lui fut continué par Envoyen d'une Garde qui montoit, et etoit relevé chaque Jour de Laitiffghur. Que parmi les Gens qui étoient là, il ne reconnût aucun de ceux qui les tuerent. Que le 20°, le Jour le Raja s'enfuit de Laitiffghur, apres que lui et ses Troupes eurent passés, auprès de l'Endroit ou le susdit étoit, il se rendit à Laitiffghur sans Empechement, et même sut mis au large par les Habitans. Que la Nuit du 20me ou 21me il sut obligé de se cacher, pour se mettre à l'abri des Gens qui pilloient de tous Cotés. Que le Lendemain Matin à l'Entrée du Major Crabb, il fut decouvert, et heureusement mis en Sureté de toute autre Poursuite. Le susdit fait Serment, et dit de plus qu'il croit, que le Massacre provenit d'une Acte deliberée, et que ce ne pouvoit être le Resultat d'aucune Cause, comme ses Camarades et lui étoient trop tristes pour démontrer aucune Signe de Joie, L'abandonnant à la Mort d'après la mauvaise Traitement qu'ils avoient subits. Qu'au contraire, quand ils entendoient le Matin du Jour du Massacre, le Bruit des Canons et des Fusils, ils s'entre disoient tout doucement que leur Destruction seroit la Consequence infaillible, en cas que les Troupes du Major perdroient la Bataille; que même, lors de cette Communication d'Idées, ils n'y avoient aucuns de leur Gardes, ou autres Gens, pour les ecouter. Que leurs Expressions à ce Sujet se passerent lors du Bruit des Canons et des Fusils, lequel étoit de grand Matin: Que leurs Meurtriers n'arriverent de Laitiffghur qu' environ les Onze Heures; que deux Heures se passerent à leur contraindre de tirer Habits, Chapeaux, &c. Qu'au lieu de Meurtre ils furent conduits en Chemise, et qu'il étoit environ une Heure après Midi, quand cette Acte de Barbarité fut commise.

(Signed) Mordelait,

Sworn before me, this 5th Day of December 1781.

(Signed) E. Impey.

> A true Copy. E. Hay, (Signed)

Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council.

A.

Alexander Hannay, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel in the Service of the Honourable United East India Company, maketh Oath, and faith, That in the Month of September last (1781) he commanded a Body of Troops, Horse and Foot, in the Service of the Nabob Vizier: That on the 10th of that Month, being encamped at Rygunge, near Fayzabad, employed in transporting the faid Troops across the River Gogra, in order to act against the Insurgents to the Northward of that River, in the Evening he received Intimation from a Person living in the Zennana, that the Nabob Begum, Grandmother to the Nabob Vizier Afoph ul Dowla, had, through her Agents, prevailed upon the principal Jemmidar of Horse, to engage to detach himself from the faid Deponent, and to abandon him; and further warning the faid Deponent to attend to his own personal Safety, as there was an Intention of detaining him at Fayzabad: That this Intimation was given to the Deponent in the Presence of Lieutenant Charles Middleton, to whom the Deponent did communicate it; and that, during the whole Course of that Day (the 10th of September) he (the Deponent) had not been able to prevail on any of the Horsemen to cross the River-a Matter which he could not till then account for, but which ferved to impress him fo strongly with a Belief of the Truth of the Information he had received, that he sent for the principal Jemmidar of Horse, circumstantially communicated the said Information to him, and, as forcibly as he was able, stated to him the Treachery, Disgrace, and Infamy, inseparable from fo unmanly a Behaviour: That the faid Jemmidar of Horse appeared much affected at the Conversation, and acknowledged that the Information was true in every Circumstance, except that of his having acceded to the Proposals that were made to him, which he declared he had rejected; but said, they had also been made to the other Jemmidars of Horse by the Agents of both the Begums (the Nabob Vizier's Mother and Grandmother); and the Truth of this Affertion was afterwards affirmed to the faid Deponent by Two of the faid Jemmidars, and feveral of the inferior Officers and private Horsemen. The Deponent further declareth, SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II. Xx

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APPENDIX, Nº 1.

No II. That the above-recited Conversation passed in his the Deponent's Tent, to the best of his Recollection and Memory, on the Night of the 10th of September, in the Presence of Lieutenant Charles Middleton; and that, as the said Lieutenant Charles Middleton, did not perfectly understand the Moorish Language, in which the Conversation was held, he the Deponent explained the Nature and Subject of it to him as soon as the Jemmidar less the Tent. The Deponent further declareth, That he is restrained from mentioning the Names of the Jemmidars alluded to, from an Apprehension that their Names becoming public, might operate to their Prejudice, if not Ruin; but that the Facts which he hath deposed are Truth.

(Signed) Alex. Hannay,

Sworn before me (the Deponent declaring on his Oath, that the above Affidavit is written in his own Hand-writing at Benares) this 31st of December 1781,

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

A true Copy of the original Affidavit.
(Signed) E, Hay,

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Sub Secretary to the Honourable Governor General and Council,

Extract of Bengal Consultations.

MR. Hastings being arrived, now takes his Seat at the Board, after having the customary Oaths administred.

20th Feb.

Mr. Cartier takes Leave of the Board. Mr. Hastings assumes the Chair. 13th April

EXTRACTS of Correspondence betwixt the Government of Calcutta and Captain Harper, on the Subject of Cheyt Sing's Succession to the Zemindary of Benares.

Extract of a Letter to the Select Committee of Fort William; dated Fayzabad, the 25th August 1770.

AM this Moment come from the Vizier, who fent for me to acquaint me of the Death of Bulwand Sing, which happened the Night before last. His Excellency desires me to inform you, that he shall set out for Benares in a few Days, to take Measures for his own Advantage; but that he shall be happy to act in such a Manner as will prove most agreeable to you, and that he hopes you will write him instantly on the Subject. This, however, the Vizier seems determined on, not to allow Bulwand Sing's Son to hold the same Authority as his Father did, either in Country or Forces.

The Nabob has defired that the 19th Battalion may march with him, which shall accordingly be done; and I hope by being with him, to prevent any extraordinary Measures until your Orders shall

arrive.

(Signed)

Gab' Harper.

Extract of a Letter to the Select Committee; dated Fayzabad, the 27th August 1770.

Yesterday Allage Cawn set out for Benares, with about 800 Cavalry; the Vizier has sent him thither, to affure the Inhabitants that they need be under no Apprehensions in consequence of the Rajah's Death, and also to prevent the Family of Bulward Sing from desponding too much. I have just received Advices that they are all gone to Lateefgur. The Nabob will not, I believe, leave this Place until he hears from Allage Cawn the Situation of Affairs in the City and at Lateefgur. (Signed)

Gabriel Harper.

Extract of a Letter to the Select Committee; dated Fayzabad, the 4th September 1770.

The Vizier Yesterday informed me, that he had received a Letter from Allage Cawn; who acquainted him that Bulward Sing's Son had promifed to present the Nabob with Ten Lacks of Rupees, if he would grant him the Sunnuds his Father held. His Excellency has promifed to do it, provided he pays him double that Sum as a Naziranah, and encreases the Revenue Five Lacks per Annum. (Signed) Gabriel Harper.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor, dated Fort William, the 8th September 1770, to Captain Gabriel Harper.

" I have just received your Letter, enclosing one from the Vizier, and accompanied by your's to the Committee, on the Subject of Bulward Sing's Death; You will find I had before wrote his Excellency how agreeable it would be to the English Sirdars, were he to allow the Succession to fall on his Son. It is a Circumstance of the utmost political Import to the Company's Affairs, and I need not urge your taking every Opportunity of recommending it to his Excellency, and win him over to the Measure, if possible. No Price can be too great; and I think the young Man ought to use

APPENDIX, Nº 3.

- every Means of foothing his Jealoufy and Avarice, without regard to Money. I now enclose Letter to the Vizier, more earnest than the last, which you will second with all that can be urged on
- the Subject, but improper to be introduced in a Letter to him; and above all, endeavour to mo. the Subject, but improper to be invested, either difgraceful to the Rajah's Son, or injurious to the

St of Rengal Confoliations.

Inhabitants of Benares.

(Signed)

John Cartier,"

Copy of a Letter from Captain Gabriel Harper to the Governor, dated Fayzabad, the 27th September 1770.

" I have the Honour of your Letter of the 8th Instant, with the Letter to the Vizier, who, I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, is very well inclined to the young Rajah; and as it is agreeable to the English Sirdars to have him succeed his Father, his Excellency has desired me to march to Benars with the 19th Battalion of Sepoys, to be present at the Agreement betwixt his Agents and Chey Sing, and to prevent any Disturbances, as he cannot go thither himself, being confined by a Hun on his Leg, which it will be necessary for him to be very careful of; he purposes meeting the Ge. " neral at Benares, but will go thither with a few People. His Demands on the Rajah's Son are exorbitant; but as you advise that this young Man should not consider what Money he gives to fecure the Succession, I shall enforce your Sentiments to him, and doubt not but this Business will " be happily concluded."

Extract of a Letter from the Select Committee, dated Fort William, the 25th September 1770, to Capt" Gabriel Harper.

"The Prefident has already communicated our Sentiments to the Vizier, in favour of Bulward Sing's Son. It has afforded us great Satisfaction to learn, that he will attend to our Recommenda. " tion to the Nomination of a Successor to the Zemindary of Benares, and we shall not fail to urge " this Matter strongly to him. To this End we desire you will exert your utmost Endeavours, to " prevail on the Vizier to confirm the Sunnuds to the Son of Bulward Sing. The strong and inviola-" ble Attachment which subsisted betwixt the Company and the Father, makes us most readily interpose our good Offices for the Son."

Extract of a Letter to the Select Committee of Fort William; dated Camp at Benares, the 4th October 1770.

"I had the Honour to address you from Fayzabad on the 22d September. I then acquainted you, that his Excellency had fixed his Departure for this Place the 1st Instant; but on his receiving the President's Letter, advising him to grant the Succession of the Countries held by Bulwand " Sing to his Son, being confined by a violent Hurt on his Leg, and judging that his Pre-" fence at Benares, and March through the Country, might be prejudicial to the Grain at this Time, he defired me to proceed with the 19th Battalion, and to be present at the Conferences betwin his "Agent and Cheyt Sing, relative to the Nezaranah and Encrease of Revenue. I immediately complied; and was fully convinced of the Propriety of my being present at the settling of the Succesfion, by the Prefident's Letter to me, which directed me to take every Opportunity of recom-" mending the Measure to his Excellency, as it was of the utmost political Import to the Company's "Affairs, and that he thought the young Man ought not to confider the Price he paid to satisfy the "Vizier's Jealousy and Avarice. I was also convinced that an Agreement made betwixt Allage " Cawn on the Nabob's Part, and the Rajah's Son, would be liable to Alterations, and might be re-" voked at Pleasure by the Vizier. This cannot now be the Case, as he will firmly abide by the Treaty of which I am to be a Witness. Cheyt Sing was so fully convinced of this, that he would " not have fettled the Terms at any Rate with Allage Cawn. He entered indeed into Negociations "with him, to preserve Appearances, and had once mentioned 10 Lacks as a Nizar, and an Encrease " of the Revenue I Lack per Annum. The Nabob demands 20 Lacks for the former, and an Encrease of the Revenue 5 Lacks per Annum. A Medium will doubtless be determined on; and " as it appears that no Delay ought to be admitted in this Affair, as the neighbouring Provinces are " in fuch Commotion, I shall urge to the young Man the President's Advice, and hope that the Agreement within Three or Four Days will be finally and happily concluded. G. Harper." (Signed)

Extract of a Letter to the Select Committee of Fort William; dated Camp at Benares, the 8th October 1770.

"I had the Honour to address you on the 4th Instant, since which I have had Two Meetings with " Cheyt Sing, and have strenuously advised him, according to the President's Sentiments in his Letter to me, to secure to himself the Succession of his Father's Country. se There

PENDIX,

"There has not been much bickering about the Terms, as I have endeavoured to prevent any harsh " Behaviour from the Nabob's Agent, and have convinced Cheyt Sing of the Necessity for comply-" ing with the Nabob's Demands, as far as he could with Honour, and without distressing himself. "The Terms were this Morning finally concluded, 17 Lacks to be paid as a Nezaranah, and an En-" crease on the Revenue of 21 Lacks per Annum; the Nezar to be paid at Two Payments, Ten " Lacks immediately, the remaining Seven in Twelve Months. The Day after To-morrow Cheyt Sing will receive the Kellaut, and the Sunnuds will be made out immediately. So foon as he puts " on the Dress, which will be done in a Tent pitched in the most public Place, I shall order a Salute of 15 Guns to be fired by the Artillery of the 19th Battalion, in order to make the young Man of " more Consequence in his new Government, and to convince the People that it is through your Me-" diation he has attained to the Succession.

" I have the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that all Ranks of People are fatisfied with the Trans-" actions at this Place, and I live in Hopes that the Part I have acted will meet with your Approba-" tion. I will leave to the young Rajah and others, to acquaint you how I have conducted myself; " only thus much let me fay, that I have kept a strict Eye, not to diminish our National Honour, "Difinterestedness, and Justice, which I am of Opinion has had a greater Effect in securing to the Com-" pany their vast Possessions, than ever the Force of their Arms, however formidable, could do. (Signed)

Extract of a Letter to the Select Committee of Fort William; dated Camp at Benares, the 11th October 1770.

"Yesterday Cheyt Sing was fully vested with the Government of the Districts held by Bulwand " Sing, and, I have the Happiness to acquaint you, amidst the Acclamations of a numerous People; " who I have taken Care to inform, that this favourable Change for them and the Family of Bulwand " Sing, has arose entirely from your Influence with the Vizier. It was also requisite that public " Praise to him should not be wanting, and it is with the highest Satisfaction I can inform you, all " Parties appear perfectly well pleased with the Manner of conducting and finishing this Business. I " shall now return directly to Fayzabad, as it may soon be requisite for the 19th Battalion to proceed to the Westward. (Signed)

Extract of a Letter from the Select Committee to Captain Harper; dated Fort William, the 19th October 1770.

"We have received your Letters of the 4th and 8th Instant: The latter has afforded us the greatest Satisfaction, in that we perceive our Wishes have been happily accomplished, in obtaining for the Son of the late Rajah Bulwand Sing, the Zemindary of Benares. We cannot but esteem it a lucky Circumstance, that the Vizier considered you as a necessary Witness to the Negociation carrying on betwixt his Agent and the young Rajah. The final Conclusion of this important Affair will stand as a Proof to the World of the Readiness with which the Vizier attends to the Recommendations of the English; and its being brought so speedily to an Issue, without those Altercations which generally prevail in Treaties of this Nature, we are inclined to attribute in a great Measure to the Prudence of your Conduct whilst at Benares; of which we take this Opportunity of expressing our Approbation."

Extract of a Letter from the Governor to Captain Harper; dated Fort William, the 25th October 1770.

" I should be guilty of Injustice did I withhold my Approbation and entire Satisfaction of the Part you have supported in some late Transactions at Benares; and shall ever allow you have been the chief Instrument in bringing them to so speedy a Conclusion; nor have I any Doubt but this Merit will be allowed you by our common Masters in England .- Your Disinterestedness has been equally diftinguishable as your Abilities; and both do you the greatest Honour; and if you meet not the Reward which these deserve, a Consciousness of being both a useful and worthy Servant, will administer the fullest Comforts.

one in the me sub-country Countries particularly in the Tillrick of Budgaphre, there was no Market and was no Market alleged without the continue to the Police of the Countries and the Countries and the Police of the Countries and the Countries and the Police of the Countries and t

(Signed) John Cartier." Chairs, a count or ber greated Fautra and India? Defails, As India as in the Pin

Gab. Harper."

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Lieutenant Colonel Harper's Evidence, on the Investiture, &c. of Cheyt Sing.

ens to be fired by the Artillery of the 19th Battalion, in Lieutenant Colonel Gabriel Harper attending, was called in, and asked, Whether he was stationed at the Court of the Vizier Suja Dowlah? he said, He was, with the Command of a Battalion of Sepoys .- Being asked, How long? he faid, Near Six Years, from 1767 to 1774. Being asked, Whether the Death of Bulwant Sing, the Rajah of Benares, happened during that Period? he faid, It happened in August 1770 .- Being asked, Whether he had any Instructions from the Council of Calcutta, relative to the Apointment of a Successor? he said, the Government of Calcutta, in their Letters to him, directed, that he should recommend to Sujah Dowlah to appoint Cheyt Sing, the declared Successor of his Father Bulwant Sing, to succeed to his Zemindary. -Being asked, Whether he was employed by the Vizier Sujah Dowlah, in fettling the Terms of the Succession of Cheyt Sing to the Rajahship of Benares? he said, He was; and for that Purpose marched the 19th Battalion of Sepoys, which he commanded.—Being asked, Whether any Minister of the Vizier acted in Conjunction with him? he faid, There was a Person on the Part of the Vizier, Elijah Khan, who at that Time engaged his Confidence.—Being asked, Whether Rajah Cheyt Sing accepted of the Sunnuds, and the Terms proposed by the Vizier, through him and his Minister? he said, There were several Conferences, but he finally accepted the Terms agreed to by us on the Part of the Vizier.—Being asked, Who performed the Ceremony of investing Cheyt Sing with the Grant of the Zemindary? he faid, The Ceremony of putting on the Khelaut, or honorary Dress, was performed by the Nabob's Officers, whose Duty it was; but the Sunnud was presented to him by him (the Witness),-Being asked, in what Manner, he said, The Ceremony was public; and the 19th Battalion of Sepons. the Troops of the Vizier, who were with his Minister, and the Troops of Cheyt Sing, were all drawn up; and after the Ceremony of the Investiture was performed, he (the Witness) directed a Salute to be fired by the Artillery of the 19th Battalion, on the Occasion .- Being asked, Whether the Sunnuds or Grants were the same as that by which Bulwant Sing enjoyed his Zemindary? he said, They were not the same; the Sunnud that Bulwant Sing held did not, he believes, extend beyond his own Life; that to Cheyt Sing was granted to him and his Heirs; there was an Encrease of Revenue to be paid by Cheyt Sing to the Vizier, he believes of Two Lacks and an Half of Rupees per Annum.-Being asked, When Cheyt Sing was invested with the Authority of the Zemindary, how this Appointment was received by the Inhabitants of Benares, and its dependant Provinces? he faid, It was received by People in general with very great Satisfaction, particularly by those who were attached to the Family of Bulwant Sing, under whose Government they had lived in great Peace and Tranquillity .-Being asked, Whether Bulwant Sing was supposed to have left great Treasures behind him? he said, From the flourishing State of the Country under his Government, and Bulwant Sing being a Man of a parfimonious Disposition, it was supposed that his Treasury at his Death was very rich.-Being asked, Who succeeded to his Treasury? he said, Cheyt Sing .- Being asked, In what State of Cultivation the Province of Benares and its Dependencies continued under the Government of Cheyt Sing? he said, They continued to be in a very flourishing State, such as they were in the Life-time of his Father; for Cheyt Sing continued in Office most of those Men who had been in the Confidence of his Father, and had been employed by him.—Being asked, Whether Cheyt Sing was a Man of an expensive Disposition? he said, At the Time of his succeeding to the Government, he was a very young Man, and more fond of Shew and Expence than his Father.—Being asked, What Opinion Cheyt Sing entertained of the Solicitation of the Council of Calcutta in his Behalf? he faid, He always spoke to him of it with the greatest Gratitude, and esteemed himself as principally indebted to the Interpolition of the English Government, for so readily succeeding to the Possessions of his Father. -Being asked, at what Period the Grant of the Sunnud to Cheyt Sing was? he said, The Ceremony of Investiture was on the 8th of October 1770. - Being asked, If he knew, or ever heard, that a Sunnud with more ample Powers than that of 1770, was obtained for Cheyt Sing in 1773, he faid, He never did hear of any; but as a full Answer to this Question, he begged Leave to refer to the Sunnud, which was executed in his Presence, with the Sunnud that was granted in 1773.—Being asked, Whether he knows the City of Benares? he said, Yes .- Being asked, Whether it is very large and populous? he faid, It is very large and populous. Being asked, Whether it was a Place of great Resort? he said, It was Being asked, Whether it was held sacred in the Hindoo Religion? he faid, It was held very facred -Being asked, Whether it was a Place of great Disorder, Consusion, and Irregularity, beyond other great Towns in India? he said, As little as in any Place in India; but in the neighbouring Countries, particularly in the District of Budgepore, there were many People whose constant Livelihood was by Thest.-Being asked, Whether there was no Magistrate or Officer to superintend the Police of the City of Benares? he said, He believes the Police of that Place was better regulated than almost any other City in Sujah Dowlah's Country.—Being asked. Whether Property was held to be as secure in that Town as in any other Part of India? he faid, He believes more so.-Being asked, Whether many Mussulmen did reside in that Town? he faid, The Mahommedans bore a very small Proportion to the Hindoos .- Being asked, Whether the

APPENDIX, Nº 4.

Vizier did ever attempt to give them a Mahommedan Magistrate? he said, He believes not; he does not recollect any such Thing .- Being asked, If he thinks that a Mahommedan Magistrate would be pleafing to the Inhabitants? he faid, Surely not Being asked, In what Light Sujah Dowlah confidered the Solicitation of the Governor and Council of Calcutta, to confer on Cheyt Sing the Sunnuds for the Zemindary of Benares? he said, Knowing the Connection and Friendship that subfifted between Bulwant Sing and the English Government, he concluded it was extended to the Son; and wishing to live on Terms of Friendship and Amity, he granted the Sunnuds to Cheyt Sing with a very good Grace. - Being asked, Whether he complained of it as an Infringement upon his Rights, or a Degradation of his Authority? he faid, He certainly did not, or he never would have requested him (the Witness) to take a Part in the Negociation with Cheyt Sing, for his Succession to the Zemindary.-Being asked, Whether it was understood by the Tenor of the Treaty in 1770, that Rajah Cheyt Sing was liable to be removed from his Zemindary at the Pleasure of the English Government at Calcutta? he faid, No, certainly not; he was Zemindar under the Government of Sujah. Dowlah, and amenable to him only. Being asked, Whether he was removable at the Vizier's Pleasure? he said, He conceives not, unless he had entered into Practices inimical to the Nabob's. Government, and then he would be treated as any Government would treat a Delinquent .- Being asked, Whether he paid his Revenues punctually to the Vizier? he said, He has always understood, that it was a certain Resource to the Vizier, and that his stated Payments were never held back a fingle Day .- Being asked, Whether that Punctuality was usual in Payments from the Zemindars? he faid, Not very usual.-Being asked, In what Light the Rajah of Benares was considered at the Court of the Nabob of Oude? he faid, The Rajah of Benares was confidered as a Person of great Respect and Consequence, and as a Person the most considerable of all his Dependants .- Being asked, Whether it was usual for him to make any extraordinary Demands, beyond the Rent, upon the Rajah of Benares? he faid, During the Time he was in that Country, he never knew an Instance of it.-Being asked, If the Rajah of Benares had made any Remonstrances to him upon Grievances, real or supposed, whether it was not probable that he would never have received any Answer? he faid, There certainly would have been an Answer given; for there was a Vackeel from the Rajah of Benares constantly resident about the Person of the Vizier, and through him all Letters and Business was transacted, and all Answers sent; and at the Time that he resided with the Vizier, there was a great

Dispatch of all public Business.

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And being asked, Whether he has ever had an Opportunity of knowing the late Vizier Sujah Dowlah's Opinion of the Constitution of the Council General of Calcutta? he said, Yes, he has frequently conversed with him upon that Subject .- Being asked, Whether he did understand the Nature of that Constitution, and their Dependence upon the Orders of the Company, and the Mode of Succession, in case of a Vacancy, to the Government? he said, From the Explanations he has given him, and from other Enquiries, he perfectly understood it; he admired very much the Institution of the Government which had the Management of so extensive a Country, and that was not subject to any Revolutions by the Death or Removal of any of its Members; Events that generally produced fuch extraordinary Consequences amongst the Princes of India, and even Persons of high Authority.—Being asked, Whether, from the Time that he delivered the Sunnuds of Zemindary to Bulwant Sing in 1770, to the Year 1773, when he quitted his Station with the Vizier, he remembers Cheyt Sing ever to have paid his Respects in Person to the Vizier? he said, He never did, nor ever could be prevailed on to do it. - Being asked, Why he was so averse to visiting his Superior? he faid, His Father Bulwant Sing, fearful of Treachery, or of being compelled to act contrary to his Opinion, had never ventured his Person in the Presence of Sujah Dowlah, except in the Company of Lord Clive, and other English Chiefs; and his Son, keeping in his Confidence the same Ministers who had much Influence with his Father, kept alive the same Prejudices and Fears; and he conceives this to be the Reason why he never would attend at the Court of Sujah Dowlah .- Being asked, Whether Bulwant Sing or Cheyt Sing did make any Scruple of visiting the Governor of Calcutta or the Commander in Chief, whenever they came to Benares? he faid, They were always ready to pay their respectful Attendance on them, and without any other than the usual Guards which constantly waited on them. - Being asked, Whether he was ever employed on public Business with the Rohilla Chiefs? he faid, He was .- Being asked, Whether they ever came into the Presence of Sujah Dowlah? he faid, They did .- Being asked, Whether there was any Guarantee of the English given on that Occasion? he said, There was by Sir Robert Barker, the General and Commander in Chief of the Army; and he attended them from their own to the British Camp. The Conferences with Sujah Dowlah and the Rohilla Chiefs were held at the Head Quarters of the British General. -Being asked, Whether those Chiefs would have ventured to meet Sujah Dowlah without such a Guarantee? he said, He is certain they would not: They had no Confidence in him; and declared to him (the Witness) that without the Guarantee of the British Government they would not trust themselves in his Power.

Being asked, When the Inferior lays his Turband in the Lap of a Superior, what is understood to be denoted by that Action? he said, It is an Act of great Humiliation, and implies a Reliance on the Protection of the Person for his Parket II.

the Protection of the Person, for his Person, Honour, and Fortune.

Being asked, Whether Bulwant Sing presided over the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of his Provinces? he said, He certainly did: He had the Power of Life and Death throughout his whole Dominions.

APPENDIX, Nº 4,5.

Being asked, Whether the Forts of Bidjegur and Luttifpore existed in Bulwant Sing's Government he faid, Yes, and long before his Government: Upon any Alarm or Apprehension of Danger, the Rajah constantly sent his Treasure and valuable Effects to those Fortresses, as Places of Security.

Being asked, Whether Benares is a wealthy City? he faid, Yes, it is very rich, from the Residence of many capital Merchants and monied Men, whose Dealings, he believes, extend to every Part

Being asked, If a Governor General and a Deputation of the Council General, being at Benares, should forbid the Rajah from visiting him or them, what Effect does he conceive would such an Or. der have on the Minds of the Inhabitants of that City? he said, Such a Prohibition would be confi. dered as an avowed Mark of Displeasure and of Indignity to the Rajah; and if this continued for any Time, they would conceive a Revolution of the Government was intended.—Being afked, What he conceives would be the Opinion of the Inhabitants when they faw the Rajah put under an Arrest, and a Guard placed over him? he faid, From their Attachment to his Person and Government, he conceives that the unfortunate Consequences which immediately followed his Arrest might have been expected from fuch Treatment.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, 20th July 1780.

To Major Jacob Camac.

HAVING appointed you to the Command of a Detachment ordered to be formed of Four Batta lions of Sepoys, Three of which are to be furnished from the Army stationed at Cawnpore, and the Fourth the Battalion of Light Infantry commanded by Captain James Browne, we direct you to proceed to Campore, or to the Station of that Detachment, wherever it may be, and to conduct it without Loss of Time into the Dominions of the Rana of Gohed, there to relieve the Corps now under the Command of Captain Popham in that Quarter.

The Ranna of Gohed having in virtue of a Treaty lately concluded between him and this Government, required the Aid of a Military Force on the Part of this Government, for the Defence of his Country against the Marattas who had invaded it, Captain Popham was appointed to this Service, and to this you now fucceed: We therefore direct that you comply with fuch Requifitions as shall be made to you by the Ranna for this, and for such other Conditions as he is entitled to demand by the

Treaty, and shall be practicable with the Force under your Command.

Whenever the Ranna shall have no further Service for the Detachment, and shall dismiss it in the Manner prescribed by the Treaty, and no Occasion shall present itself for the Employment of the Detachment in promoting the general Success of the War in which we are engaged with the Maratta State, you are forthwith to return with it into the Dominions of the Nabob of Oude, and there wait for further Orders. And if, before your March into Gohed, you shall receive an Intimation from him in Writing, that he shall not require the Assistance of your Detachment, you will in like Man-

ner suspend your March, and wait for further Orders.

But as the First Design of this Government, in the Alliance lately formed with the Ranna of Gohed, was to distress the Maratta State by a Diminution of their Power, Revenue, and Influence; and, by uniting with other Powers in Enmity with them, to divert and weaken their Operations; and as the Maratta Dominions, which lie contiguous to Gohed, appertain to Mahdajee Scindia and Tuccoojee Holcar, the Two principal Rulers of that State, and the Leaders of the Army employed to oppose General Goddard, we authorize and instruct you, in case you shall judge it practicable and expedient, to carry the War immediately into that Quarter, requiring from the Ranna the Proportion of Cavalry stipulated by the Treaty to be furnished by him for such a Service; or, in case of his Inability, whether from the Season of the Year, or from whatever other Cause, to fulfil this Condition in its complete Extent, to require and accept from him fuch other Aid, in furnishing Provifions, and in forming Magazines of Grain, and other Means of Sublistence and Communication, as you shall judge equivalent to it.

For your Guidance in maintaining the Relation of your Command to the Ranna of Gohed, we herewith deliver you a Copy of the Treaty executed with him, and we require and enjoin you to conform

to it with the most scrupulous and literal Exactness.

If any Case shall occur for which we have not provided by these Instructions, and which shall not be contrary to them, we empower you to act therein according to your own Judgment; in all others, these Instructions are positive, and must be implicitly obeyed.

PPENDIX,

The Commissary General having drawn out an Establishment for your Detachment, which meets with our Approbation, we transmit it to you; desiring at the same Time, that you do not, on any Account, suffer the smallest Alteration or Deviation to be made in it. We are, &c.

Fort William, 20th July 1780.

N D I X, Nº 6.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 3d October 1780.

THE Commander in Chief delivers in the following Minute:

Sir Eyre Coote-The great Loss of Troops upon the Coast, of which we have daily Confirmation, and the dispirited Situation to which those remaining are reduced, will render the small Number now going by Sea very inadequate to the Service expected, unless supported by a Detachment of Sepoys to march by Land into the Circars, the Defence of which must now be extremely weakened by the Necessity there must have been of drawing the Troops stationed for their Defence towards the Prefidency; I therefore propose that Six or Eight Battalions of Sepoys, with their Guns, and One Company of Artillery, be ordered to be in Readiness to march through the Cuttack Road towards Madras, and the Order for their March to depend upon the Hopes we have given us that the Maratta Army, now lying there, will either join us, or return; as without this, or a Peace concluded with the Marattas, I never can advise any Detachment of Troops marching from hence to the Coast.

> (Signed) Eyre Coote.

> > Mr.

Agreed to the Proposition made by the Commander in Chief.

Extract of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 26th October 1780.

The Governor General-In Consultation the 3d October last, it was recommended by the Commander in Chief, and resolved, That 6 or 8 Battalions of Sepoys, with their Guns, and One Company of Artillery, be ordered to be in Readiness to March through the Cuttack Road towards Madras; the Order for their March being to depend on the Hopes given us, that the Maratta Army, now lying there, will either join us or return. To form a Detachment of this Strength will require many preparatory Arrangements, which can hardly be compleated in less Time than a Month, or perhaps Six Weeks, from its first Formation. The fair Season is now begun, and the Answers from the Government of Berar to our late Dispatches, must be expected much within the Course of the ensuing Month; if these are favourable, the Detachment ought not to lose an Instant after their Arrival, in commencing its March. I myself have every Reason to believe that their Answer will be as favourable as we can wish. These Reasons I shall now communicate to the Board; in the mean Time I move, that Orders be immediately iffued for forming the Detachment, and that it do consist of One Company of Artillery, and Six Battalions of Sepoys with their Guns. I take the Liberty to recommend, that Lieut. Colonel Pearse be appointed to the Command of this Detachment, and Major Edmonstone to be the Second in Command. The first of these Recommendations I can venture to affure the Board will be agreeable to the Commander in Chief, and that it was his Intention to have offered it himself. The fecond proceeds folely from my Opinion of the Qualifications of Major Edmonstone, whom I know only as an Officer, neither is he acquainted with my present Wishes upon this Subject.

If the Board shall approve of those Propositions, I further beg Leave to suggest the Expediency of replacing the Number which will be thus taken from our Native Infantry, by such Means as shall be judged the most effectual and least burthensome in their Expence; that which has occurred to me, and which I bmit to the Consideration of the Board, is, to augment all the Battalions which remain, by an equal Number of Rank and File distributed amongst them, to be hereafter drafted, and formed into regular Battalions of the established Strength, when they shall be required for actual Service. This Expedient, if the Board approves it, may be referred to the Provincial Commander in Chief, and his Opinion upon it desired, or in place of it, any other which he may judge more suitable to the End

The Governor General lays before the Board, for their Perusal, a Translation of a Letter from Maha Raja Moodajee Boossa, received on the 20th Instant, and of a Letter from Dewangur Pundit, the Maha Raja's Dewan, to Beneram Pundit, referred to in it. SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II.

A P P E N D I X, Nº 6, 7.

Mr. Wheler-I agree to the forming of the Detachment now proposed by the Governor General, in consequence of the Resolution of the 3d Instant, in order that it may be in Readiness to act as we may judge proper, after receiving the Advices that are expected from the Government of Berar. I accede to the Wishes of the Commander in Chief in the Appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Pearse to the Command of this Detachment, and to the Governor General's Recommendation of Major Edmonstone to the Second in Command; I also agree to refer to the Provincial Commander in Chief, the Expedient proposed by the Governor General, respecting the Number of Sepoys which will be taken from the present Strength of our Military Establishment by this Measure.

Mr. Francis-Mr. Wheler has fo exactly expressed what I meant to fay, that I shall content myself

with subscribing to the same Answer to the Governor General's Motion.

Agreed, That Orders be immediately issued for forming a Detachment to proceed over Land to. wards Madras; that the same do consist of One Company of Artillery, and Six Battalions of Sepois with their Guns; and that Brigadier General Stibbert be directed to carry this Resolution into Execution.

Agreed, That Lieutenant Colonel Pearse be appointed to the Command of the Detachment, and Major Edmonstone to be Second in Command of it.

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EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, 12th June 1775.

THE Governor General lays before the Board the following Minute and Observations for their Consideration.

The Sovereignty of the Zemindary of Benares and its Dependencies having been ceded in Perpe. tuity to the Honourable Company, by the Fifth Article of the Treaty lately formed with the Nabob Affop ô Dowla; it becomes immediately necessary to determine, in what Manner this Right shall be exercised, and the regular Payment of the Revenue due from the Rajah secured.

The Governor General moves, That this Subject be taken into the Consideration of the Board; and fubmits to their Correction and Approval, the following Plan of Settlement with Rajah Cheyt Sing, to be observed until the Pleasure of the Company respecting it shall be known; declaring his Readiness to acquiesce in any other which may be proposed, on Terms by which more effectual Provision may be made for the Interest of the Company, without an Encroachment on the just Rights of the Rajah, or the Engagements actually subsisting with him.

1. That Rajah Cheyt Sing shall pay into the Treasury of the Honourable Company at Patna, in equal Monthly Payments, the Yearly Revenue of 22,48,449 Senewaut R'; being the Sum settled with the late Nabob Shuja Dowla, and confirmed by an Agreement executed by the faid Nabob, in Prefence of the President of the late Council of Fort William, at Benares, under Date the 6th of September 1773.

2. That the Rajah shall be empowered to exercise a complete and uncontrolled Authority over his Zemindary, under the acknowledged Sovereignty of the Honourable Company, in the Government of the Country dependant on him, in the Collection of the Revenues, and in the Administration of Justice.

3. That Sunnuds be granted to the Rajah, specially conferring upon him the Power of appointing Officers to the Charge of the Cutwally, and the Mint of Benares; the latter to be subject to such Orders and Regulations as the Governor General and Council shall at any Time think it proper to Decree.

4. That in return for these Concessions, and for the Performance of his Duty as a Vassal to the Company, the Rajah shall engage to maintain in constant Pay, and ready at all Times for immediate Service, a Body of Two thousand Horse, on such a fixed Establishment as shall be prescribed by the Governor General and Council; and that whenever the Service of this Corps shall be required by the Governor General and Council, it shall be configued to the Command of such Officer or Officers as they shall appoint, and be allowed from the Company an additional Pay or Gratuity of Fifteen Rupees per Month for each Private Man, and in Proportion for the Officers of the faid Corps, during the Time of fuch Service.

5. That while the Rajah shall continue faithful to these Engagements, and punctual in his Payments, and shall pay due Obedience to the Authority of this Government, no more Demands shall be made upon him by the Honourable Company, of any Kind; or on any Pretence whatfoever shall any Person be allowed to interfere with his Authority, or to disturb the Peace of his Country. I. There

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APPENDIX, Nº 7:

1. There is no Question that the Rajah can well afford to pay this Proportion of the Rents of his Zemindary, which consists of as rich and well-cultivated a Territory, as any District perhaps of the same Extent in India. The Company have a clear and indisputable Right to this Sum; nor is it likely that he will either contest it, or desire any Remission of it; besides, the other Conditions proposed in this Plan will virtually prove both an Augmentation of his Means, and a Diminution of his real Payments to Government, as will be shewn in the Remarks on the last Article.

It is proposed to receive the Payment of his Rents at Patna, because that is the nearest Provincial \alpha/.99.17. A Station, and because it would not frustrate the Intention of rendering the Rajah independent; if a Refident was appointed to receive the Money, as it became due, at Benares, such a Resident would unavoidably acquire an Influence over the Rajah and over his Country, which would in Effect render him the Master of both. This Consequence might not perhaps be brought completely to pass without a Struggle, and many Appeals to the Council, which, in a Government constituted like this, cannot fail to terminate against the Rajah, and, by the Construction to which his Opposition to the Agent would be liable, might eventually draw on him severe Restrictions, and end in reducing him to the al. 90.17. B.

mean and deprived State of a mere Zemindar.

2. The Advantages which the Rajah will receive from these Concessions, exclusive of the Gratist- Q1.90.17. C cations which his Pride would obtain from the Possession of a State of Power and Dignity unknown to any of his Ancestors, and the Security of his Person and Possessions from the Company's Protection, may be rated equal to many Lacks of Rupees, which though faved to him, are no Loss to the Government on which he depends; being all Articles of invisible Expence in Fees to the Ministers and Officers of the Nabob, in the Charges of a double Establishment of Vackeels to both Governments, in Presents and Charges of Accommodation to the Nabob during his Residence at any Place within the Boundaries of his Zemindary, in the Frauds, Embezzlements, and Oppressions exercised in the Mint and Cutwally; besides the allowed Profits of those Officers, and the Advantages which every Man in occasional Power, or in the Credit of it, might make of the Rajah's known Weakness, and the Dread he stood in, both of the Displeasure of the Nabob, and the Ill-will of Individuals among the English, who were all considered, either in their present Stations or Connections, or the Right of Succession, as Members of the State of Bengal. It would be scarce possible to enumerate all the Inconveniencies to which the Rajah was liable in his former Situation, or to estimate the precise Effect which they produced on his Revenue, and on the gross Amount of his Expences; but it may be easily conceived that both were enormous, and of a Nature the most likely to lessen the Profits of Government, instead of adding to them.

3. These Offices have been considered as Marks of Sovereignty, at least this has served for the Pretext to withhold them from the Possession of the Rajah, to whom they have been a heavy Grievance; the Cutwally especially, which being held in Farm, and exercised under the Authority of a Prince who had no Interest in the Welfare or Ease of the People, has always been represented, as in its obvious Tendency it could scarce fail to prove, a Source of the worst Corruption and Oppression, from which there was no Appeal. If there be any Weight in the Plea for referring these Prerogations to the Company, the Grant of them to the Rajah himself by special Sunnuds, will be a sufficient Expression of their Sovereignty, although the folemn Renunciation of it already made by the Nabob of Oude, is the best and most valid Charter under which it can be claimed, and while they have Three Brigades and & full Treasury to affist it, there is no Fear that their Right to it will be opposed by Reasonings drawn

from implied Symbols of Dominion.

Some Regulations will be immediately necessary for the Mint, and others may occasionally become No Alterations should be made in the Weight or Alloy of the Coin to be debased, and the Rajah himself hold his Right to the Mint, on Condition of his faithful Observance of these Rules.

By the Custom of Benares, all Rupees struck in the Mint are called Siccas, and pass as the current Coin of the Country for One Year, after which they are charged with a Batta, varying from 2 to 31/2 per Cent. according to their Dates, and pass under the Denomination of Lunwauts or Gowher Shakees. It is in these Species that the Rents are payable to Government, and while they continue of equal and proper Qualities, they may be introduced into Circulation in the Province of Bahar, without Loss to the Company, and with an Advantage to the Collections. But the greatest Care ought therefore to be taken that the Rupees be not debased; for if they are, they will occasion a double Loss on the Company, by the immediate Discount on them in the Treasury, and by a false Currency introduced into the Revenue.

4. I rather propose this for Consideration than recommend it. Such a Body of well-disciplined and well-appointed Cavalry will give Credit to the Rajah, and may prove serviceable to this Govern- W.1. n. 23. ment, though the Occasions will rarely happen in which we shall want it. The additional Pay will make them our own when we do want them, and will be no great Expence.

5. The voluntary Restraint laid by the Government on its own Actions, will afford the Rajah the greatest Confidence, and naturally inspire him with Sentiments of Fidelity and Attachment, both from the Principles of Gratitude and Self-Interest. Without some such Appearance, he will expect from every Change of Government, additional Demands to be made upon him, and will of course descend to all the Arts of Intrigue and Concealment practifed by other dependant Rajahs, which will keep him indigent and weak, and eventually prove hurtful to the Company. By proper Encouragement and Protection he may prove a profitable Dependant, an useful Barrier, and even a powerful Ally to the Company; but he will be neither, if the Conditions of his Connection with the Company are left) open to future Variations.

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APPENDIX, Nº 7.

Ordered, That these Minutes be circulated to the Members of the Board, for their more attentive Perusal and Deliberation.

Extract Bengal Secret Consultations, 5th July 1775.

Re-considered the Governor General's Minute and Plan, proposed for a Settlement with Rajah Cheyt Sing, for the Countries lately ceded by the Nabob; which Minute, &c. are recorded in Confultation, the 12th of June.

Read the first Article of the proposed Plan-

The Governor General.—When I proposed the Sum of 22,48,449 Rupees, as the Sum to be fixed for the Rajah's Annual Payments, I meant the Sum which the Rajah actually paid to the late Vizier, being the Amount of the Agreement made with the Vizier, on the Accession of this Rajah to the Zemindary of Benares, and confirmed by the Vizier in my Presence; but I have since received from the Vackeel sundry Accounts, by which it appears, that the Sum annually paid, was 23,72,656. 12.

Ordered, That the Accounts be entered after the Consultation.

The Vackeel of Rajah Cheyt Sing attending the Board, in consequence of the Desire of the Governor General to him, he is called in, and the following Questions put to him:

Question. In what Manner were the Payments of the Revenue made to the late Nabob, and

how was the Money remitted to him?

Answer. A Kistbundee was formed at the Commencement of every Year, for the Payment of the Revenue, by monthly Kists or Instalments, into the Houses of Cushmery Mull and Lalla Bucharaje, two principal Shroffs at Benares, who were appointed the Nabob's Receivers; they paid this Money to the Nabob, partly by Tuncaws or Affignments, and partly by Remittances in Specie, through the Nabob's Agents, who were deputed to Benares for that Purpose.

Question. Whose was the Expence of the Shroffage, and the Charges of the Receivers?

Answer. The Nabob's.

Question. Do you know whether it would be agreeable to the Rajah, or will you undertake, on his Behalf, to answer for his Consent, to pay into the Company's Treasury at Calcutta, without Deduction, and punctually, in equal monthly Payments, the same annual Sum which has been hitherto paid to the late Nabob Vizier, and to the present Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah?

Answer. No; the Rajah could not agree to it; the Risk, the Expence, and the Length of the

Way, are insuperable Obstacles.

Question. Do you know if the Rajah would consent to pay his Rent at Patna?

Answer. There are two Objections; the Length of the Way, which would occasion a great Expence; and the Risk.

Question. What Authority do you hold from the Rajah, and under what Commission do you act?

Answer. I have no other Authority than the Letter which I have delivered to you from my Master.

The Vackeel now takes his Leave, and withdraws.

Read again the First Article of the Governor General's Plan, and his Observations on it.

Mr. Francis—I agree to the Sum, upon the Supposition that it is equal to the Whole of what was

paid by the Rajah to the late Nabob; but I think it ought to be paid into the Company's Treasury at Calcutta, at the Rajah's Risk and Expence.

Mr. Barwell—I agree to the Question; but prefer Calcutta, and, if the Rajah cannot be perfuaded to make the Payments there, the Company might subscribe to the Difference of Exchange and Remittance.

Colonel Monson-I agree to the Question; but think the Rajah should be asked to make his Payment at Calcutta.

General Clavering is of the same Opinion.

The Governor General—I agree with the Board, that it would be more expedient; but as it will be attended with great Expence, the Rajah will no Doubt require an Allowance for the Difference. It may be proposed to him.

Agreed to the first Article of the Plan; but that it be proposed to the Rajah, to pay his Tribute

at Calcutta, instead of Patna.

Read the Second Article of the Plan.

Mr. Francis approves of this Article, referving only our Claim to a reasonable Compensation for the Surrender of the Cutwally and Management of the Mint to him; if the latter should be lest entirely to him.

Mr. Barwell is of Mr. Francis's Opinion.

Colonel

APPENDIX, Noy. A

Colonel Monfon-No Concession should be made to the Rajah; he should remain exactly in the fame State of Dependance and Subordination to the Company, as he was in to the Nabob.

General Clavering-I am of Opinion, that the Rajah should hold his Zemindary of the Company. on the same Footing precisely that he held it of the late Nabob; and that if the Administration of Justice be given to him, a suitable Equivalent may be obtained, equal to the Advantages that accrue to him from it.

The Governor General observes, that his Opinion is included in the Question. Agreed to the Second Article of the Plan; but that a Compensation be demanded of the Rajah for ly well cultivated, and but little interfedted with Rivers; the Gogen i the Cutwally.

Read the Third Article of the Plant the stide able to man de ser en restrate de la contra del la contra del la contra del la contra de la contra del la contra de la contra de la contra del Mr. Francis-The Grant of Sunnuds for the Cutwally should be in consequence of a pecuniary Compensation to be agreed upon between us and the Rajah. If it be thought fit to leave him in Possession of the Mint, it may be necessary that the Company should appoint a Mint Master, to take Care that the Standard of the Rupees to be coined there shall not be altered, or that some other sufficient Precaution be taken for that Purpose: He should also, I think, pay some Compensation for so great a Privilege as that of a Mint.

Mr. Barwell-I think the Rajah should be made the Officer of this Government, to exercise the Sovereignty in the Two Instances noticed in this Article, in Preference to any other Person; he should pay to the Government the Sum at which the Cutwally and Mint were leafed for this last Year, or upon a Medium for these Three last Years, by the Nabob Vizier. It should be particularly specified in the Article for the Mint, the Standard at which the Coin is to be kept up; and that in confe-

quence of any Abuse proved upon the Officers intrusted with the Management, it shall be deemed a Breach of this Article, and render it void.

Colonel Monson-Sunnuds may be granted to the Rajah, for appointing Officers to the Cutwally and Mint, on his paying an annual Compensation for them. The Rajah to be responsible that the Coin be not debased; if it should, his Right to the Zemindary to be forfeited, and to be disposed of

as the Company shall think proper.

General Clavering-I have no Objection to giving the Cutwally both of Benares and Juanpore to the Rajah, upon his making a just Compensation for all the Advantages which he will receive from it; and I am of the same Opinion with regard to the Mint; provided it should be thought proper to establish it at Benares; but in that Case there should be either an Officer from this Government. to superintend it, or the Rajah should be subject to a very severe Penalty, if the Superintendancy of it is left with him, and that he should debase the Coin; but I think it is impossible to determine these Points till we know the Rajah's Sentiments upon them.

The Governor General's Opinion is comprehended in the Question.

Agreed to the Terms of the Third Article, on the Rajah's paying an annual Compensation to the Company for the Cutwally and the Mint, and obliging himself to coin Money of the precise Standard only, which shall be fixed by the Board.

Read the Fourth Article.

Mr. Francis-I object to our compelling the Rajah to keep up an extraordinary Force for our Service, confidering it in Effect as an Encrease of the Tribute, which is contrary to the Principles which have guided my Judgment from the First Onset of this Negociation; I have no Objection however to its being made an Article of Agreement with him, that he shall either put the Troops which he now keeps upon a better Footing in point of Discipline, or disband them, and raise an equal Number in their Stead. What will be the best Method of making such Troops useful, or whether Cavalry should be preferred to Infantry, are military Points, of which I do not pretend to judge. I understand that there are local Objections to the Utility of Cavalry in the Rajah's Country.

Mr. Barwell-I am of Opinion that the Rajah should keep up such a Body of Forces; but entertain the same Sentiments with Mr. Francis respecting its being an Enhancement of his Tribute, and

of any Degree of Compulsion to induce him to it.

Colonel Monson-I am of Opinion the Company should receive the Rajah's Assistance on the same Terms he gave it to the Vizier or the present Nabob. Cavalry, I understand, is an improper Force for this Country; which is bounded on the North by the Gogra; on the South by the Mountains; on the West by Asoph ul Dowla's Territories; and on the East by Bahar. The Extent Westward, from North to South, is not above Fifty or Sixty Coss, which is watered by Four Rivers; the Gogra; the Gumpty; the Saye; and the Ganges, intersected by many very considerable Nullas, and otherwise strengthened by Woods, Inclosures, and Villages. That Part to the West of the Frontier, from the Gumpty to the Ganges, is almost an entire Jungle inhabited by Robbers. There is no Ground in the Country, or its Environs, North, West, and South, for some Distance, free from Mountains, Nullas, Topes, Brushwood or Jungle, Enclosures, and Villages; I therefore think Infantry a more proper Force for this Country; but if the Rajah should be required to keep Cavalry more for the Defence of these Provinces than his own, they should be officered and disciplined in the European Manner.

General Clavering-I understand that the Rajah does keep up a large Body of Cavalry; and that Five hundred of these, which assisted, under the Command of the Captain of the Governor's Guards. in the Conquest of the Rohilla Country, were absolutely useless by their total Want of Discipline SUP. SEL. COM. REP. II.

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when they took the Field, but improved during the Campaign. I would not compel the Rajah to keep up any Troops; but I would recommend it to him to maintain the Number which the Go. vernor General has proposed, for his and our Affistance; and as the Country of Bahar is open, where Cavalry may always act with great Advantage, and as the Company does not maintain any, I think it should be recommended to the Rajah to appoint some English Officers to discipline and command his Troops, by the Means of which great Benefit may be derived from them in case of a War with the Marattas.

The Governor General—The Accounts which have been given to me of the Zemindary of Benares differ very much from Colonel Monson's Description of it; and represent it as open, perfectly well cultivated, and but little intersected with Rivers; the Gogra forms the Boundary of one Part of it, and the other Rivers are very inconsiderable; all these lie to the North of the Ganges; on the South Side I do not remember one. It is on this Side that Provision should be made for its Desence, as it is liable to Invasion on the other from no Quarter but the Province of Owde. It was far from my Intention to propose this or any other Article to be imposed on the Rajah by Compulsion. I do not conceive he would object to this; but am willing to yield my Opinion of the Propriety of such an Establishment to the General and Colonel Monson, who from their Experience must be the most competent Judges; I only proposed it as an Article of Speculation.

Resolved, That it be recommended to Rajah Cheyt Sing to keep up a Body of Two thousand Cavalry, to be disciplined after the European Manner; but that there be no Obligation on him to

do it.

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Read the Fifth Article.

Approved the Proposal in this Article.

APPENDIX, N°8.

Sir,

I N consequence of an Order from the Select Committee, dated 20th May 1783, I beg Leave to inform you, that the Book of Persian Correspondence, on which "the Correspondence between the Governor General and Cheyt Sing, relative to the Demand of Two thousand Horse of him," is supposed to be entered, has not been received. I have further to inform you, that the "Proceedings of the Governor General and Council hitherto received, do not contain any Correspondence between the Governor General and Mr. Markham" on that Subject.

I am, with great Respect,

East India House, 27th May 1783. Sir, Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

P. Michell, Secretary.

General Richard Smith, Chairman of the Select Committee.

APPENDIX, Nº 9.

Evidence of Mr. Sumner, respecting his Journey with the Governor General to Benares.

RICHARD SUMNER, Esquire, attending according to Order, was asked, How long he has served in India, and in what Capacity? he said, Thirteen Years in the Civil Service; he was Secretary to the Board of Revenue Four Years, and Chief of Chittagong, in the Revenue Department, near the same Period of Time.—Being asked, When he left India? he said, The 9th of February 1782.—Being asked, Whether he went up the Country with the Governor General, when he went to Benares? he said, He did.—Being asked, Whether he was present when Rajah Cheyt Sing met the Governor General? he said, He was present, and it was at Buxar.—Being asked, Whether Buxar is on the Confines of the Rajah's Dominions? he said, It is.—Being asked, Whether there was a strong Military Force with the Rajah at that Time? he said, He understood (but he did not see it) that the Rajah was accompanied by a Military Force greater than usual.—Being asked, Whether it was considered such as Force, at that Time, as to create any Alarm for the Consequences? he said, He was not at all alarmed.

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A P P E N D I X, Nº 9, 16.

alarmed himself for any Consequences .- Being asked, Whether he knows if at that Time it was Matter of Alarm to any other Persons? he said, He does not, but he heard it mentioned as fuch afterwards. - Being asked, How long afterwards? he said, From Three to Five Days afterwards, when at Benares .- Being asked, If he recollects whether he heard it after Cheyt Sing was put under Arrest, or before? he said, Before. - Being asked, If he proceeded with the Governor General to Chunar? he faid, He did .- Being afked, Whether he returned with him to Benares? he faid, He did .- Being asked, At what Time? he said, About the End of September, or the Beginning of October .- Being asked, How long Benares had been regained to our Possession before his Return? he said, About a Week .- Being asked, How long he remained at Benares after his Return from Chunar? he said, About Ten Days .- Being asked, Whether the regular Post was re-established to Benares from Calcutta before his Return? he said, He thinks it was ; Letters went, but he is not certain that they came by the regular Dauk .- Being asked, Whether he proceeded from Benares to Patna by Land or Water, and when ? he faid, By Water; he left Benares the 11th of October .- Being asked, Whether he met with any Obstacle from an Enemy in his Voyage to Patna? he said, He did not .- Being asked, When he left Benares, whether he considered the Country dependant on that Zemindary, if not totally recovered, at least that it would be so on the Reduction of the Fort of Bidjegur? he said, He did. - Being asked, Whether this was the general Opinion of the English Nation at Benares? he said, He believes so .--Being asked, Whether Sir Elijah Impey, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at Calcutta, was at Benares whilst he was there? he said, He was not, he passed Patna whilst he (the Witness) was there, nearly about the First of November .- Being asked, What passed between the Rajah and Mr. Hastings at the Meeting at Buxar? he faid, The usual Nazir or complimentary Present of a few Gold Mohurs from the Rajah, and the usual Return of some Ottah of Roses to the Rajah on his Departure? Being asked, If nothing else passed between them on that Occasion? he said, Nothing material; the Interview happened at a public Breakfast. - Being asked, Whether he arrived at Benares at the same Time with the Governor General? he faid, He believes it was the Day before.—Being asked, What armed Force the Governor General had with him when he entered the Place? he faid, He don't exactly know.—Being asked, Whether the Force was confiderable? he faid, He believes not.—Being asked, Where the Governor General took up his Quarters when he came to Benares? he faid, He don't recollect the Name of the Gardens, but it was the House in which the Resident lived .- Being asked, Whether it was a House fit for the Reception of the Governor General and his Suite? he said, He believes they were the best Apartments at Benares.—Being asked, Whether he was at Benares when the Infurrection happened? he faid, He was .- Being asked, Whether it was his Offer to go up the Country with the Governor General, or was it at his Request? he faid, He fent his public Secretary to desire his Attendance on him up the Country.—Being asked, Whether he assigned any Reason for desiring his Attendance? he said, None, except he might have Occasion to employ him .-Being asked, Whether he did employ him? he faid, He did not.—Being asked, At whose Expence were the Servants of the Company that were in Mr. Hastings's Suite? he said, He don't know, but he defrayed his own.-Being asked, How long Sir Elijah Impey remained at Patna? he said, He does not recollect that he stopped there, he thinks that he only passed it in his Journey to Benares .-- Being asked, Whether he had before been at Patna, after his leaving Calcutta? he said, He does not

APPENDIX, Nº 10.

EXTRACT of Bengal Secret Consultations, the 3d July 1781.

RESOLVED, That the following Credentials be given to the Governor General.

Whereas it has been refolved, that the Governor General shall proceed to Benares, and to Lucknow, for the Purpose of obtaining an Interview with the Nabob Vizier and Dewagur Pundit, the Dewan of the Rajah of Berar, and for the other consequent Purposes, which are expressed in the Minute of the Board passed to this Effect on the 21st May last: And whereas, besides the said Purposes, others may occur, which may require the immediate Presence of the Governor General, with an effective and complete Authority for their Execution: It is hereby resolved, That the Governor General shall be and is invested with full Power and Authority to form such Arrangements with the Rajah of Benares, for the better Government and Management of his Zemindary, and to perform such Acts for the Improvement of the Interest which the Honourable Company possess in it, as he shall think sit, and consonant to the mutual Relation and actual Engagements substiting between the Company and the Rajah: To assist the Nabob Vizier in forming such Regulations as may be necessary for the Peace and Order of his Government, the Improvement of his Revenue, and the Adjustment of the mutual Concerns substiting between him and the Company, with such Authority to enforce the same, as the Governor General and Council might or could exercise in Occasions in which they would be warranted to exercise the same, by the Claims which the Honourable Company

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APPENDIX, Nº to, tt.

hold or may have on the Revenues of the Dominions of the faid Nabob: And to form and conclude such several Engagements or Treaties with the Nabob Vizier, the Government of Berar, and with any other Chiefs or Powers of Hindostan, as he shall judge expedient and necessary; whether for the Termination or more effectual Prosecution of the War with the Maratta State, or for the Advancement of the Interests of the Honourable Company, or for the strict and permanent Confirmation of the Alliances, which do at present subsist, or which he shall judge it necessary to form, with the said Chiefs and Powers respectively. And it is hereby declared; that all such Ass, and all such Engagements or Treaties, made as aforesaid, shall be binding on the Governor General and Council, in the same Manner, and as effectually as if they had been passed and done by the special and immediate Concurrence and actual Junstion of the Governor General and Council, in Council assembled.

Given in Fort William, under the Seal of the Honourable Company, and under the Hands of the Governor General and Council, this Third Day of July, in the Year of our Lord One thousand

Seven hundred and Eighty-one.

. Junction on Confultation.

APPENDIX, Nº 11.

11th February 1783. Evidence of Lieutenant Colonel Crabb, respecting the Disturbance at Be-

I IEUTENANT Colonel Crabb, attending according to Order, was examined; and being asked. How long he has served the Fast India Comment has sexamined; asked, How long he has served the East India Company? he said, Fourteen Years .- Being asked, Upon what Establishment? he said, The Bengal.—Being asked, When he left Bengal? he faid, He left the River the 2d of May 1782.—Being asked, Where he was when the Governor Ge. neral arrived at Benares? he faid, He was at Cawnpore Cantonments, in the Dooabb, or the Country between the Two Rivers.—Being asked, If he received any Intelligence that Cheyt Sing had entered into a Confederacy with feveral Powers in India against the East India Company, before the Arrival of Mr. Hastings at Benares? he said, He did not receive any such Intelligence particularly; but such Reports were circulated; how they arose he knows not.—Being asked, From what Time he dates that Circulation? he faid, He supposes Four or Five, or perhaps Six Months before the Go. vernor General's Arrival at Benares.—Being asked, Who were the Persons the most active in circulating those Reports? he faid, He cannot ascertain any particular People; it was a common Report in the Bazar.—Being asked, If he credited it as a Thing serious? he said, He did not.—Being asked, What Time he was ordered to Benares? he faid, Orders came from the Governor General to Colonel Morgan, commanding the Brigade in which he ferved, about the 28th of August, and he (the Witness) was detatched on the 30th with Two Regiments of Sepoys, and One Company of European Grenadiers, and One of Light Infantry, and Six Field Pieces, and joined the Governor General at Chunargur on the 10th or 11th of September .- Being asked, Whether there was not a general Infurrection in the Provinces of Benares and Gazypore, at the Time of his Arrival at Chunargur? he faid, There was.—Being asked, Whether he was at Benares after the Insurrection was quieted? he faid, He was there the Beginning of November, when the Country was restored to Peace.—Being asked, What Time Sir Elijah Impey arrived at Benares? he faid, He believes it was in the first Week of November. - Being asked, From whence he last came? he said, The Troubles had detained him, and he came last from Patna. - Being asked, What was his Errand to Benares? he said, It was reported on a Visit to the Vizier.—Being asked, Who was with him? he said, Lady Impey, -Being asked, Whether he had any Suite, he faid, He believes he had Two or Three Gentlemen; but he cannot say with Exactness.—Being asked, Whether the Governor General was there at that Time? he faid, He was.—Being asked, Whether he heard that Sir Elijah Impey was an Acquainrance with the Vizier? he faid, No, he did not .- Being asked, Whether he has ever feen a Letter from the Governor General to Major Popham, dated in October 1781, relative to the Distribution of the Prize Money taken at Bidjegur, and other Fortresses of Cheyt Sing? he said, He has not. Being asked, Whether he has never heard of such a Letter being sent? he said, He did hear some Letters had been fent to that Purpose. - Being asked, Whether he and his Detachment was employed in actual Service in quelling the Insurrection? he said, Yes .- Being asked, Whether he and his Detachment received any Share of the Prize Money taken in Bidjegur? he said, He did not, but the Detachment did.—Being asked, What was the Reason assigned for his Exclusion? He said, The Reason assigned was, that he was not actually present at the Surrender of the Town.-Being asked, Whether he does not understand, that a Committee of Officers, of their own Authority, made a Division of the Spoil? he said, That a Division was made, is certain; but whether of their own Au-

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thority, or by the Directions of Major Popham, their Commanding Officer, he cannot fay .- Being asked, Whether it was the Sense of the Officers upon that Service, that the Governor General had given them any Affurances, that they should divide whatever was taken? he said, He never confulted any of them on the Subject, his Time with them was so short before he marched against Luttifpore; and after rejoining the Detachment, his Health obliged him to quit it immediately.

Being asked, If Rajah Cheyt Sing had been really disposed to rebel against the British Government, whether he does not think one Brigade of the British Army would have been fully adequate for his Reduction? he faid, He thinks it was .- Being asked, Who were the Powers with which the Report faid the Confederacy with Cheyt Sing was formed? he faid, The Marattas .- Being asked, Whether there were any Circumstances in the Company's Situation at that Time to consider those Reports probable? he faid, Not that he knew of; Reports were circulated one Half Hour, and contradicted the next; and no one can trace the Origin. Being asked, Whether the Company was at War with the Marattas, or any Part of their State, at that Time? he faid, They were. Being asked, Whether our Military Affairs at that Time were in a very flourishing State on the Coast of Coromandel? he faid, He thinks not.—Being asked, If the Marattas had been able to persuade Cheyt Sing to enter into a Confederacy, whether it would have favoured any Irruption they might have intended into the Provinces of Bengal? he faid, He thinks it would .- Being asked, Whether he found the Minds of the principal native Inhabitants, in those Parts where he resided, favourably disposed towards the British Influence in India? he said, Yes .- Being asked, Whether he did, before or about the Time alluded to in the former Part of his Evidence, hear of any Reports of a general Confederacy among the principal Powers in Hindoltan, for the Purpose of expelling the British from that Empire? he faid, He did not .- Being asked, Whether, after the Troubles were quieted in Benares, the Inhabitants were pleased with the Change of Government? he said, His Time was so short, and his Health was so bad, that he had no Conversation with the People of the Country, sufficient to enable him to form any Opinion on the Subject.

APPENDI X, Nº 12.

EXTRACT of BENGAL STANDING ORDERS.

In the Commission and Instructions sent per Ship Tavistock; dated 26th February 1702-3.

Par: 4. WE do strictly enjoin, That all our Affairs be transacted in Council, and ordered and managed as the Majority in the Committee shall determine, and not otherways, upon any Pretence whatever; and to that End, that all the Council do refide upon the Place: And though we hope you will all be unanimous in the Pursoit of our common Interest; yet, if on any Occasion it happens your Votes are equally divided, the same must be determined by Lot; as we, by our new Charter, are directed in fuch Case to do.

EXTRACT of General Letter to Bengal; dated 9th February 1736.

Par. 67. Our Orders are, that all our Affairs should be regularly transacted in Council, and every Member duly fummoned to attend.

EXTRACT of the Company's General Instructions to the Governor General and Council of Bengal; dated 29th March 1774.

Par. 99. It is also our express Direction, That you not only strictly attend to the Standing Orders of the Company, communicated to their Presidency of Fort William, but to all such Orders and Instructions as the Court of Directors have transmitted to the Governor and Council, or Select Committee of the faid Presidency; and in an especial Manner to those which any ways relate to forming proper Statements of our Revenues, and to the keeping of our Treasury Accounts; and if any of our Orders remain unexecuted, you are to take Care that the same are to be carried into Execution, in every Instance wherein they have not been annulled by the before-mentioned Act of Parliament, or superseded by our present Orders and Instructions.

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APPENDIX, Nº 13.

MINUTE of the Board, entered in the Consultations of 14 January 1782.

Extract Secret Consultations, 84th Jan. 1782.

THE Board having already passed their Opinion, in Terms of the fullest Approbation, upon the Governor General's Conduct and Management in the Suppression of the Rebellion of Cheit Sing, and the Regulation of the Province and City of Benares; they think it unnecessary to repeat their Opinion of those Measures.

They cannot at the same Time but remark, that the Explanations which the Governor General has given in some Parts of his Proceedings, during his first Discussions with Cheit Sing, and subsequent to the Convulsion, are rather an open Avowal of the Motives that actuated his Mind, than the guarded Representations of a public Officer, stating to his Employers the Measures which

an extraordinary Situation influenced, dictated, and justified.

To a liberal and candid Tribunal, such was the natural, and certainly the wisest Appeal. The Generosity and Justice of a British Tribunal looks more to the real Motives and Zeal of their Agent, than to the preconcerted Artisice of his Conduct, or the legal Discriminations of his Defence. Even where a public Measure is unsuccessful, the Responsibility required by the Agent, (if risqued upon public Principles) is frequently his Justification, and in many Cases entitles him to Applause.

In these distant Dominions the ruling Servants of the State attend more to those Rules and Forms which protect from Responsibility, than to an ardent Pursuit of the public Interest; under every private Risque, the Hands of Administration may secure themselves against Condemnation.

even though the Country should be lost through their Mismanagement.

It was not by avoiding personal Responsibility that the Servants of the Public established the British Influence in Asia; nor is it by such cold Precautions that our Power is to be maintained, especially at an Hour of general Hostility against us. The Board are led into these Observations, from an ingenuous Consideration of the Difficulties in which the Governor General sound himself involved at Benares, and a Conviction of the Motives under which he acted. The first were surmounted with Ability and Fortitude: The latter they most sincerely believe do him real Honour.

Easy would be the Task to approve the Suppression of the Rebellion, and to stand disconnected with any Responsibility, by justifying those Acts which certainly precipitated the Storm from the Cloud in which he had gathered; Acts which Judges at a Distance, Judges unoppressed with the actual Embarrassments of this Government, may, with great Speciousness of Argument, condemn. But the Board wish not, they cannot permit themselves to proceed so disingenuously, or guardedly. They are at the same Time aware, that in a rigid Investigation of the Whole of this Business, the following Questions will be asked.

1st. Where were the Governor General's particular Instructions for such extraordinary De-

mands upon Cheit Sing?

adly. Why was that Chief put in Arrest, when he offered to make every Concession?

3dly. Whether there was not a Compact between him and the Company, which specified,

That he was only to pay them a certain annual Tribute?

Subsequent to the Massacre of our Troops, and the Events that followed, no Questions will be asked.

In answer to the first Question, the Board think the Governor General was fully authorized by the general Tenor of his Instructions. The Governor General having a deciding Vote, could have written out and approved more particular Instructions. There was a Delicacy in the Mode he preferred; and it imposed a greater Responsibility.

In regard to the Second Question; it is evident from Cheit Sing's Answers and Preparations, and the whole Tenor of his Conduct, before and at the Time, that nothing but Arrest could have

convinced him of the Governor General's Determination.

That the Arrest was not intended to proceed farther than the Payment of a proper Fine to the Company, who stood in the Place of his Sovereign and Benefactors, is evinced by the Governor General's Answer to Cheit Sing, after his Confinement.

Had a total Revolution in the Administration of the Zemindarry been intended, the Arrest must

That the Officers who went to execute this Service, were convinced that no Measure of determined Severity was intended against Cheit Sing, appears from that unfortunate Want of Precaution, which cost them and their Followers their Lives.

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The Third Question involves much Argument, yet is fully answered by that Part of the Governor General's Narrative, which discusses the Sunnud under which Cheit Sing ruled the Provinces,

and which was fo liberally granted by the Company.

APPENDIK

The Correspondence with the India States, shews clearly their Ideas of the Rights of Zemindars and Rajahs protected in their Zemindaries by a superior Power. Had Cheit Sing been an Ally Sovereign Prince, who payed only a fixed Subsidy, his Military Preparations, and his insidious Conduct,

APPENDIX, Nº 13.

Conduct, under Pretences of Poverty, in disappointing the Expectations of the Government from the Army under Major Camac, justified, together with his Correspondence with our Enemies, the severest Exertion of Aid to affist the Company in their Distresses, and atone for his Ingratitude and

Treachery to a Power who protected him, and to whom he owed his Situation.

On the Subject of the Treaty concluded on the 18th of September last, between the Governor General and the Nabob Vizier, and which the Difficulties of the Communication prevented the Governor General from explaining so fully before; the Board have to observe, that the Treaty is evidently a political Expedient, which forfeits no Advantage, which promises the Acquisition of many, and which, properly managed by this Government (as Events favourable, or even unfavourable, arise) may lead to the final and complete Arrangement of an Alliance with the Vizier. Such an Alliance, being less oppressive to him, may be more advantageous and honourable to the Company, and may remove that too general but dangerous Impression, which the different States of this Country have received from the double Character in which we have hitherto appeared in India—that of Allies and Conquerors.

If the Nabob Vizier should not be able, under the Support of the Troops of this Government stationed at Cawnpore, to maintain the Tranquillity of his Dominions, and collect those Resources which are necessary to defray even his reduced Expences, and discharge his heavy Debt to the Company, a new Arrangement must follow; and that Arrangement necessarily, at the express Request of the Vizier, will secure every Advantage that can be wished or expected from his Provinces

by this Government.

The Reduction of that heavy Burthen of Expence, which was at once oppressive to the Vizier, and of no Return to the Company (though a Source of Patronage to this Administration) the Board approve of most heartily; and, with a full Sense of the Credit which a Measure of such Difficulty and Unpleasantness reslects upon the Governor General, they take this Occasion of pledging to him and to their Employers their utmost Support, not only in this, but in every other Branch of public

economical Reformation, which he may propose.

Upon the Return of the Governor General, the Board resolve to discuss with him those Parts of the Treaty, which carry the Appearance of a hasty Agreement. The Disaffection of many of the Vizier's principal Jagheerdars; and the Steps which, from the Representations of Colonel Hannay and other Officers, appear to have been rapidly taken by the Begums, to support the Rebellion of Cheit Sing; were probably very early known to the Governor General, and through the Medium of all the Suspicions that his Situation, at the Time he met the Vizier, had naturally created.

At such a Moment, and under such Suspicions, and even while the Issue of the Contest of Cheit Sing was depending, it is not surprizing that some Parts of the Agreement between the Governor General and the Vizier were speedily adjusted, and, as the Governor acknowledges, in

Conversation at their first Interview.

A short Time will satisfy the Board, whether the Vizier is willing or able to fulfil his Part of the Treaty: If he is that, and the Company can recover their Debt from him in the present Emergency and Distress of their Affairs, the Board cannot then but agree, that the Governor General has acted in the Arrangement not only with Zeal, and the best public Intentions, but with a masterly Decision, that must entitle him to the grateful and complete Approbation of his Employers.

It remains with the Board to concert with the Governor General, upon his Return, those Measures that may secure this Government from any future Inconveniencies or Distress, that can be supposed connected with the Considence reposed in the Vizier, for the Administration of

the Affairs of his Revenue and Military Establishments.

The Governor General delivers in the following Minute, in confequence of that of the Extract Sect.

Board, entered on the Proceedings of the 14th ultimo.

The Governor General acknowledges his Obligations to the Board, for this repeated Instance of the liberal Manner in which they have been pleased to record their Judgment on his Conduct. Had it been expressed in the simple Terms of official Approbation, he should have been pleased, and satisfied that it had received so respectable a Sanction; but by tracing the Sources of it, in the Motives which he has avowed; by their Examination of those Motives, with their relative Facts and Circumstances; and by the Doubts which they have anticipated and solved, on the Propriety of such Parts of his Conduct as might most obviously suggest them; they have justified their own Approval, and entitled him to expect the same sayourable Sentiments in their common Superiors:

Nor is he less pleased with the Reserve with which the Board have declared their Satisfaction in the Arrangement concluded by him with the Nabob Vizier; because he thinks it will be received as an Evidence of the Deliberation and Sincerity of their former Approval. He is willing to submit the Propriety of the Measure to the Test of its Success. The Resident has already informed the Board, that he had received of the Treasures of the late Vizier, lest in the Charge of his Widow, and lately reclaimed by his Son, the Amount of the Bond granted by the latter for the Balance of the Year 1178, which ends in September 1780 of our Æra; and was in the actual Receipt of as much as would discharge the Balance of the last Year, that is, of the Year 1179. The first of these Balances is 32,68,613. 11, the last 12,09,876. 9. 8. The Sum of both is, R' 44,78,490. 4. 8. Owd Siccas. The Resident seems to have understood this to be the Whole of

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A P P B N D T X, Nº 13, 14.

the Nabob's Debt. There is a further Balance of 26 Lacks, which appears to have been by some Means overlooked, or withheld from Mr. Middleton on the Transfer of his Office from Mr. Purling. A rectified Account, drawn to the latest Period, has been transmitted to Mr. Middleton by the Accomptant General, which it is hoped will arrive in Time to prevent his stopping at the Receipt of the supposed Balance; and at all Events, the Profits of the resumed Jagheers ought to yield a Fund, more than sufficient both for the complete Liquidation of what may remain of the Nabob's present Debt, and to make up the Desiciency of the Assignments granted on his Revenue for the current Year, within the Course of it.

The Governor General expects this Service from the Resident, and relies upon his Fidelity for the Performance of it. But in the Supposition of the Possibility of a Disappointment, he again offers his personal Services to proceed to Lucknow, on the first Symptom of such a Failure; and, with the Considence which he seels in his own Instuence, aided by the powerful Support of the Board, he will venture to promise, that he will not return with their Object unaccomplished.

He hopes, and believes, that there will be no Necessity for this Extremity, but adds it as a Ground for the Assurance which he ventures to propose; and wishes the Board to give to the Honourable Court of Directors, in the Advices to them now under Dispatch, that there is the fairest Prospect, amounting as near to a Certainty as can be affirmed of an Event yet in Expectation, that the Debt due from the Nabob Vizier to the Company, and even that of the Rohilla Donation, will be compleatly paid off in the Course of the present Year, and a Supply added to our ordinary Resources, which will fully answer all our own Wants for that Period, and enable us to contribute.

bute still further, and we hope effectual Aids to those of the Carnatic.

The Governor General forbears to include the Presidency of Bombay in this Provision. Its Expenses have already contributed more even than those of the Carnatic, to exhaust these Provinces of the Currency; nor will it be possible for them to support any longer so pernicious a Drain. At a certain Point it must have a Close. For this Distress we must seek a Remedy in a discrept Expedient, in the Conclusion of the War with the Maratta State, and the consequent and must necessary Reduction of the Armies now employed on that Service. In the mean Time, he trust that they are not so devoid of Resources in themselves, as to make them totally dependent for the Subsistence on this Government, since they have a large and rich Territory, acquired by their late Conquests in Guzurat, in the Dependence of Surat, and, as we learn only from an allusive Passage in General Goddard's last Letters, even in Concan, of which we were not before apprised. The Districts, we are assured by the same Authority, were in a State of perfect Tranquillity, and undisturbed Collection of their Revenues; and in the same State they are likely to remain, since in the Prospect of a Peace, the Maratta Government will naturally look to the Restitution of their former Possessions, and would eventually be at least equal Sufferers with us, by any Devastation committed in them.

Such are the Expectations which the Governor General wishes to have presented to the Count of Directors, of the Course and Issue of the Resources of this Government for the present Year. He hopes that Credit will be given to them to that Degree, beyond which it would be presumptious on any Grounds to hazard the Promise of contingent Events; that if those which he has predicted shall not come to pass, the Causes of their Failure shall be such as shall account for it, and acquit him of

the Reproach of it.

Of the Consequences, as they may affect him personally, he is become indifferent; expecting the forced Censures of his avowed Enemies, and affured of the Applause of his Superiors, from the internal Conviction of his own Mind, that he has laboured to the utmost of his Ability to merit it.

(Signed) Warren Hastings.

True Copies. J. P. Auriol,
Secry

APPENDIX, Nº 14.

EXTRACT of the Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 16 May 1775.

E must not omit to mention, that the Nabob some Time ago paid in to Colonel Gailliez, a Second Tunka on Rajah Cheyt Sing, for Six Lacks of Rupees, on the Company's Account; against which the Rajah did not fail to remonstrate in the strongest Terms; alledging, that he had made great Advances already in the Payment of his Tribute; that if the Nabob continued to draw on him in this Manner, it would bring him under the greatest present Distress, and establish a Precedent

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a Precedent that would be injurious to him in future; and therefore, praying that we would not

accept the Tunka, but return it to the Nabob.

As we saw the Force of these Objections on the Part of the Rajah, and considered him as under the particular Protection of the Company, we thought fit to order the Tunka to be returned; and consequently directed Mr. Bristow to remonstrate to the Nabob against such Proceedings. The Nabob at first received his Remonstrance with Warmth, and alledged, that the Rajah was his Zemindar, and that he had a Right to draw his Revenue from him as he pleased; but at last seemed to acquiesce in the Justice of Mr. Bristow's Representation, and said he would avoid giving any Uneafiness on that Account to the Rajah in future.

APPENDIX, N° 15. sutherized on the Part of the Government

Evidence of Major Fairfax.

MAJOR Fairfax attending the Committee according to Order, was asked, How long he had served in India? said, He arrived there early in 1767, and quitted it in February 1782. -Being asked, In what Station he served? he said, He was a Major when he quitted India. -Being asked, In what Part of India he served? he said, Upon the Bengal Establishment .-Being asked, Where he was when the Governor General lest Calcutta to proceed to Benares? he said, Under the Command of Colonel Muir, on the Borders of the Maratta Country.-Being asked, At what Time he arrived at Benares? he said, About the Beginning of November 1781. -Being asked, Whether the Governor General was there at that Time? he said, Yes .- Being asked, In what the Governor General was employed when he arrived there? he faid, In fettling the Country upon the hereditary Zemindar, and other Matters .- Being asked, Whether the Country was quiet at that Time? he said, Perfectly quiet in that District.—Being asked, Where Rajah Cheyt Sing was at that Time? he said, He was reported to be gone to the Bundlecund Country.—Being asked, What occasioned him to go to that Country? he said, He had committed a Massacre, and was afraid of being punished for it.—Being asked, What Proof was given of his having committed this Massacre? he said, The mangled Bodies of European Officers and Sepoys, and because he was in that House at the Time the Massacre was committed.—Being asked, How this came to his Knowledge? he said, From several Reports he heard from the Natives themselves, that the Massacre was committed in the Day-time, and he fled from thence that Night; these are the Reports he heard from the Natives and Resident at Benares.—Being asked, If he knows whether any Depositions, tending to prove the Massacre to have been committed by the Rajah or his Orders, have been sent to Europe? he said, He does not.—Being asked, If he knows the House where this Massacre is reported to have been committed? he said, He does; he was in it, and saw the Blood on the Walls.—Being asked, Whose House it was? he said, The Rajah's own House.— Being asked, What brought the English Troops into that House? he said, As a Guard over Rajah Cheyt Sing.—Being asked, For what Reason they were put as a Guard over Rajah Cheyt Sing? he faid, From Motives of Policy.—Being asked, What Motives of Policy? he said, as a Security for his Person. - Being asked, Whether Sir Elijah Impey was at Benares at the Time he was there? he faid, He was.—Being asked, How soon after the Massacre was the Arrival of Sir Elijah Impey? he said, He could not ascertain the precise Time; he believes Sir Elijah Impey was at Monghir or Patna at the Time of the Massacre.—Being asked, What Affair brought Sir Elijah Impey to Benares? he said, He was travelling about the Country for Change of Air, for the Benefit of his Health, during the Recess from his Employments .- Being asked, Whether Sir Elijah Impey proceeded any further up the Country than Benares? he faid, He did, he went as far as Lucknow.—Being asked, Whether he accompanied Mr. Hastings? he said, No, he went upon a Party of Pleasure, and to see the Country .- Being asked, Whether the Rajah of Benares did admit, that he had given Orders for that Maffacre? he said, He could not answer it. Being asked, Whether he did not hear that the Rajah actually denied that the Troops had been killed by his Orders? he said, He did not. - Being asked, Whether the Rajah had not written to Mr. Hastings upon that Subject ?-he said, No; he heard he had written a Letter to Mr. Hastings, foliciting his Pardon, urging his vast Wealth, and great Force, and the Fidelity and Attachment of his People.—Being asked, What Answer Mr. Hastings made to that Letter? he said, He does not know that he made any Answer, or what that Answer was, if he did .- Being asked, Whether he knows if Mr. Hastings offered any Terms of Peace to the Rajah of Benares? he faid, He does not.—Being asked, Whether the Rajah was summoned, and offered a safe Conduct, to abide the Consequence of a Trial, or other legal Inquiry into the alledged Massacre? he said, He does not know; but he knows, that when he was foliciting his Pardon, he was meditating an Affault against the Fort of Chunar Ghur, where Mr. Hastings then was, and had prepared Ladders for that Purpole.—Being asked, Whether any Reason was assigned by the Rajah of Be-SUP. SEL, COM. REP. II. 3 C

hares, or those attached to him, for this their Hostility and Revolt? he said, He never heard any. Being asked, What fortified Places belonging to the Rajah, were taken by the Troops of the Company? he said, Luttifpore, Pateeta, and Bidgeghur.—Being asked, Whether any Treasures, or other valuable Effects, were found in any of those Forts? he said, He heard there was a great Treasure found in Bidgeghur, and that the Rajah carried off as much as he could with him.—Being asked, What became of the Treasure found in Bidgeghur? he said, It was in the Possession of the English Officers of the Army who took the Place; and Mr. Hastings was endeavouring to get it from them, in order to place it in the Company's Treasury.—Being asked, What Success Mr. Hastings had in his Endeavours? he said, It was not settled when he left India.—Being asked, Whether he heard that Mr. Hastings had Success in getting that Money for the Company? he said, He did not.—Being asked, Whether it was thought that he would? he said, It was thought, that if the Officers could retain it, they would not part with it.—Being asked, Whether the Place was delivered up or stormed? he faid, It was furrendered.—Being asked, Whether there were any Terms? he faid, He does not know particularly the Terms .- Being asked, What Garrison was in the Place? he said, About Five or Six hundred Men, he does not exactly know the Number.-Being asked, Where Mr. Hastings was at that Time? he said, At Chunar Ghur, about Forty or Fifty Miles Distance. Being asked, Whether there was any Person in the Camp authorized on the Part of the Government to claim this Treasure for the Company? he said Not supposing there was any Treasure, he believes there was not any Person on the Behalf of the Company; it had been reported the Rajah had carried off the Treasure with him.-Being asked, What Measures did he hear that the Commanding Officer there took, to prevent this Division of the Treasure? he said, He did not hear of any .- Being asked, If he knows whether the Commanding Officer of the Detachment had any Share of this Treasure? he said, He does not know; but he has heard that he had .- Being asked, Whether Mr. Hastings remonstrated against this Proceeding? he faid, Yes, he did .- Being asked, Whether he heard, how he, Mr. Hastings, came not to have Authority enough over the Troops, to oblige them to forego this Treasure, which he claimed on the Part of the Company? he faid, He never heard his Authority doubted; but perhaps he did not think it political to use coercive Measures, at that Time, to make them refund it. - Being asked, Whether the Officers assigned any Reason for refusing to obey his Requisition? he said, He heard it was because the Rohilla Prize-Money had never been paid; and which they thought themselves intitled to .- Being asked, Whether this was the sole Reason? he faid, it was .- Being asked, Whether he did not hear it alledged, that a Promise was claimed by the Officers from Mr. Hastings, that the Prize-Money in the Rohilla War, when taken, should be the Property of the Captors? he said, He never heard of a Promise previous to the Capture; but he has heard that Mr. Hastings, after the Prize Money was divided, promised that if they would deliver it up, Government would distribute it in the Manner they should think most proper. -Being asked, Whether Mr. Hastings informed him, before he left that Country, why he did not fend to the Court of Directors any Account whatfoever of this important Transaction? he faid, No.-Being asked, If he knows whether there was any Ravages or Wastes committed in the Province of Benares, during the Suppression of that Rebellion? he faid, There was a small Village, inhabited by a Nest of People near Illahabad, who had committed several Murders and Robberies, which was burnt, but the People had all deferted it.—Being asked, Whether Mr. Haftings believed that the Rajah of Benares intended Hostilities before he left Calcutta? he said, He believed that the Rajah of Benares wanted a favourable Opportunity to throw off his Dependance on the Company.—Being asked, What Proofs he had for this Belief? he said, The Number of Forces that the Rajah entertained.—Being asked, What was the Rajah's ordinary Establishment? he faid, About 5,000 Horse, and about as many or Half as many Foot?—Being asked, When he made the Augmentation to his Army? he faid, At different Times .- Being asked, Whether it was long previous to Mr. Hastings's going there, or not? he said, About Two or Three Years, or perhaps more.—Being asked, Whether the Augmentation was of Horse or Foot, or both? he faid, Of both; these Augmentations he kept concealed in private Parts of his Diftrict, remote from our Settlements; and some were disciplined in the European Manner.—Being asked, By whom they were so disciplined? he said, by Sepoys of ours, who had been dismissed or had deferted the Service.—Being asked, Whether any of those were taken and punished for it? he faid, They could not be taken .- Being asked, Whether there were not Prisoners taken in this War? he said, If they were, they were let go to their respective Farms; he begs Leave to observe, they fought well, like Men disciplined .- Being asked, What Force Mr. Hastings brought with him to the City of Benares? he faid, Nothing but a common Guard.—Being asked, What Reason did Mr. Hastings assign for coming into Benares, and seizing the Person of the Rajah with so small a Force, when he suspected him of such ill Designs, and that he had a strong disciplined Force to affift him in those Designs? he said, The Governor General had frequent Conferences with the Rajah before he put him under Arrest, and his Answers were evalive to the Purpose of his Destination, which was to make him contribute to the Expences of the State.—Being asked, Whether an English Resident did not always reside at Benares? he said, Yes, ever since the Transfer of the Sovereignty of that Country to us .- Being asked, Whether the Resident communicated to Mr. Hastings these Designs of the Rajah, and the Preparations he was making for War! he faid, Yes.—Being asked, Whether those Letters were ever laid before the Board? he faid, That he is not acquainted with.—Being asked, Where those Letters are, by which that Matter

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was communicated to Mr. Hastings? he said, He is uncertain whether they were private Letters to Mr. Hastings, or public to the Board.—Being asked, If he knows whether the Original, or any Copies of those Letters, were sent by him to the Court of Directors? he said, No.—Being asked, Of what Size the City of Benares is? he said, a very large City, about Three Miles along the Banks of the River.—Being asked, Whether it is a Place of reputed Sanctity in that Country? he said, Yes; and in all the Wars the Place has never been risted or despoiled: It is chiefly inhabited by Hindoos.—Being asked, Whether that City has ever been under the Government of a Mahomedan Magistrate? he said, Not that he knows of.—Being asked, Whether the Inhabitants are not remarkably attached to their Customs and Laws? he said, Yes, which Mr. Hastings has been rigidly attentive to, during the Whole of his Administration.—Being asked, If he knows a Person called Ali Ibrahim Khan? he said, He does not know him.—And being asked, Whether he did not hear that he was appointed Daroga, or Chief Magistrate of criminal Causes, in the City of Benares? he said, No.



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resonnt area to whit stadings I be issi, He is uncertain whether they were private Letters at thongs or public to the Board.—Being afterd, He be knows whether the Original Cones or thode Letters, were lent by him to the Court of Directors? he faid, No.—Bed. Of what Size the City of Benares is? he faid, a very large City, about Three the Barks of the River.—Being afterd, Whather it is a Place of Islanded Sendity in the Hatter of the Alice was the Place has never been rafted or despoiled? It is at Alabomedan Magistrate? he faid, Whether the knows of —Being alked, Whether is at Alabomedan Magistrate? he faid, Nor that he knows of —Being alked, Whether is a place or not remarkably attached to their Customs and Lawe? he faid, Yes, which is also been rigidly attentive to, during the Whole of his Administration.—Being the knows a Perion called All Ibrahim Khan? he faid, ite does not know him.—And the knows a Perion called All Ibrahim Khan? he faid, ite does not know him.—And allowed in the Cry of Benares? he faid, wo.

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